

GLENDAL—
The CITY of HOMES

THE Daily Except Sunday



NEWS DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF GLENDALE

GLENDAL—
The CITY of HOMES

VOL. X.

GLENDAL (LOS ANGELES POSTOFFICE), LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CAL., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1914.

116

READY FOR OPENING

FORMAL CEREMONIES INAUGURATING EXPOSITION BEGIN AT TWELVE TONIGHT

SAN DIEGO, Dec. 31.—With the formal opening on New Year's eve only a few hours in the future, exhibitors at the Panama-California exposition here are busy putting the finishing touches to their displays in the exposition buildings, which were completed a month ago. Although many of the exhibitors have everything in place and are waiting for the opening, the great majority find something to be changed at the last minute, and the re-arrangement of displays is going on in every building throughout the grounds.

During the last three weeks, displays have been pouring into San Diego in a steady stream; and yet, out of the apparent chaos, there has come order, and how on the eve of the opening, the San Diego exposition stands complete, thus setting a new example for world's fairs to come.

Among the exhibits added during the last month is one of Mexican handicraft, which has been placed in the foreign and domestic arts building. In accordance with the San Diego exposition's doctrine of showing processes as well as products, native Mexicans are at work in the exhibit making the different articles which are on display. There are rugs, pottery, drawn-work, filigree, horse-hair lariats and harness, and many other products of Mexican handiwork. These are being made from designs hundreds and even thousands of years old, some far antedating the coming of the earliest Spanish explorers.

Four companies of United States marines, together with the regimental marine band, are now camped on the exposition grounds, where they will remain during the entire year 1915. At Fort Rosecrans, a short distance from the grounds, is the thirteenth regiment coast artillery band, which also will play on the exposition grounds during 1915. The official band's costumes are Spanish.

Up the walls and over the cornices of the great Spanish colonial exposition buildings clamber beautiful vines, while flowers, shrubbery, and trees grow in profusion throughout the grounds. While the north and east shivers in cold winds and snowstorms, Southern California is bright and sunny.

Elaborate plans have been made to celebrate the formal opening of the exposition on New Year's eve, when between 40,000 and 50,000 people from all parts of the country are expected to come to San Diego. The grounds will be open during the evening of December 31, but the formal ceremonies will not begin until midnight, when President Wilson, in Washington, 3000 miles away, will press an electric button to give the signal. William G. McAdoo, secretary of the United States treasury and son-in-law of the nation's chief executive, will be at the gates of the exposition as the president's personal representative. Count del Valle de Salazar will speak at the exposition opening as the personal representative of King Alfonso XIII of Spain.

Representatives of various foreign countries, the governors of a number of states, and special delegations from cities and counties throughout the country also will be on hand to attend the opening ceremonies. Five hundred automobiles, for example, will bring more than 2000 visitors from the Imperial valley of California to celebrate the opening of the exposition, which will do so much for the west especially, and other districts are sending similar delegations.

A score of American war vessels, headed by the newly christened cruiser San Diego, flagship of the Pacific fleet, under command of Rear Admiral Howard, will be in the harbor for the opening, and the flash and roar of guns from the warships and from the fortifications which guard the coast at this point will carry to ships far at sea the news of the celebration.

ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Central Christian church will be held tonight. Election of officers for the ensuing year is one of the chief features. Every member of the church who can possibly do so, is expected to be there to answer to his name at rollcall. This is always a very pleasant occasion and no better way can be found to spend New Year's eve. A reception to the new members will be had; a short program will also be given, and light refreshments will be served. Can any member or friend of the church afford to be absent?

PROSPERITY TO RULE

LOCAL BUSINESS MEN HAVE HAD GOOD YEAR AND LOOK FOR A PROSPEROUS 1915

Prosperity will reign supreme in Glendale and vicinity in 1915. The Glendale business community as a whole expressed such opinion today.

Representatives of the various business organizations and prominent merchants all unite in one prophecy—that 1915 will be the greatest business year in the growth and history of Glendale.

W. N. Shields, proprietor of the Den O' Sweets, said:

I believe that 1915 will be the greatest business year in the history of Glendale. The outlook is very encouraging. The Christmas business of this confectionery broke all records, being 400% larger than Christmas of 1913, and there are signs of increasing business for the coming year. I think all business will receive a great impetus, with the arrival here of thousands of visitors from the East bent upon seeing California's two great fairs, and this city will surely receive her share of the visitors.

J. Herbert Smith of the Tropico Mercantile company said:

We have been very fortunate during the past year. Our business has increased materially and 1914 has been a good year for our firm. We look forward to a larger increase during 1915. Crops throughout the country generally have been abundant, and are now being marketed at advanced prices. The business outlook is good. Owing to unsettled conditions in Europe, California with its two fairs should reap a harvest of tourists, which will benefit the entire state, and without doubt our section, with its many superior advantages, will receive its full quota. Yes, we feel the outlook is very bright for 1915.

AFTER THE ROSE TOURNAMENT DUCK DINNER AT JEWEL CITY RESTAURANT

Just the thoughts of duck—nice, fat, juicy roast duck—with all the dressin' an' fixin's that go with it, makes one almost want to sit right down to a great big duck dinner. And what's more, Glendale people are going to have the chance to enjoy one of the finest home-cooked duck dinners imaginable, for the Jewel City Restaurant is going to have a "duck special" fifty-cent dinner tomorrow—New Year's.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Easton have enjoyed one of the most prosperous years in the history of restaurant business in Glendale and they are going to reciprocate tomorrow by presenting to their patrons a dinner that will bring happiness and pleasure to epicurean tastes. So remember, the Glendale restaurant, with the big reputation, just opposite the city hall, as a mighty fitting place to eat your New Year's dinner.

Dinner will be served from eleven o'clock until evening, giving all who attend the Pasadena Rose Tournament a chance to eat in Glendale after returning.

PROSPEROUS HOLIDAY SEASON

Robinson Bros., grocers at the corner of Park and Brand boulevard, have enjoyed a most prosperous holiday season, having broken their daily sales record many times since last Thanksgiving. In another column will be found their announcement, wishing the citizens of this valley a happy and prosperous New Year.

PLEASED WITH XMAS TRADE

We were more than pleased with our Christmas business, said Mr. C. H. Munson of the Munson Drug Co. It exceeded last year's trade by a considerable margin, and the prospects are unusually bright for 1915, for Glendale will surely be visited by many of the easterners who attend California's two fairs.

HAVE NO COMPLAINT TO MAKE

Johnson & Lyons, grocers, opposite the city hall, have their usual optimistic report on business, which they claim was exceedingly good with them for the year 1914, but look for a far greater increase in trade along all lines for 1915.

SPEED MANIA

Are we going speed mad? This question is being seriously asked by many a person in these days of racing "demons" and "kings." Just what the glory is in attaining 110 miles an hour in a careening racing car, at the risk of life and limb and happiness to the racer and his family and even the onlooker, is hard to determine.—Riverside Enterprise.

A LOOK BACKWARD

REVIEW OF THE PAST AN AID IN AVOIDING MISTAKES IN THE FUTURE

This is a good time of the year not only to look forward to the future and make resolutions and turn over new leaves, but also to look back into the past and see what we have accomplished in the year just closed, and wherein we have failed in what we planned to do in this year. We feel that we have taken a firmer foothold in Glendale and have demonstrated to the people of this city that the Glendale Evening News is here to stay as one of Glendale's institutions and that our aim is to be of service in placing Glendale in the high place destined to be hers among the cities of sunny Southern California.

We ask indulgence for the mistakes of the past and the opportunities for helpfulness which we failed to grasp. We feel grateful for the many words of encouragement and the many tangible evidences of appreciation which we have received the past twelve months. At the beginning of this new year we wish to pledge ourselves to greater activity, loyalty and service to Glendale and her interests and we feel assured of the same hearty co-operation that we have received the past year. We hope to avoid past mistakes and go on to greater things, ignoring the petty annoyances that beset the pathway of all human beings and working toward the higher and better things of life.

Once again we thank all the patrons of The News for their loyalty during the past year and trust we may be of more service to you in the year to come.

LOCAL COMPANY GIVES GOOD SERVICE

Numerous complaints have been registered from time to time by Glendale people who have made application to have telephones installed in residences, offices or business houses and have been compelled to wait for this convenience for periods of time ranging from a few weeks to a year. This charge can certainly not be made against the local branch of the Home Telephone company. This company has been very prompt in installing phones within a very short time after application is made for the same, and there are many people in Glendale who can testify to the promptness of this company, and feel that they are getting the maximum of service.

Perhaps this is chiefly due to the fact that the officers of this company, the San Fernando Valley Home Telephone company, are local people who are interested in Glendale and in Glendale's interests, and the stockholders are largely local men. Likewise the twenty or more employees are Glendale people.

The subscriber to this phone in addition to having connection with over 1250 subscribers in the San Fernando valley, has free service with over 50,000 phones in the city of Los Angeles.

This was the first company to install phones in this valley and it has made a marvelous growth since its incorporation. At the present time the company is under the direction of the following officers: L. C. Brand, president; Dan McPeak, vice-president; Hugh Blue, secretary; Arthur Campbell, superintendent; directors, Judge Taft, Ada Falkner and Mary L. Brand.

If you have any doubts as to the promptness and efficiency of this company, just order a Home phone installed in your office or home and satisfy yourselves on this point and enjoy the convenience of almost unlimited telephone connection in Los Angeles, Glendale, Eagle Rock, Burbank, Lankershim and La Canada valley, as well as long distance connection to any part of the country.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOTS SISTER

While playing with a new twenty-two rifle Wednesday morning, Elmo Brice of 1319 West Second street accidentally discharged the gun and shot his little sister, Lena May Brice, in the forehead. The shot penetrated the flesh, but did not remain in the child's face, and the injury is not serious, though the shot narrowly missed the eye.

Mrs. Brice has her hands full just now, for while another child, Charlie, was playing the other morning, he hurt his foot in some way, and they are unable to fully determine whether it is broken or is only a bad sprain.

WILL GO TO PASADENA

JEWEL CITY TO BE REPRESENTED BY FLOAT, BAND AND ELKS' PATROL

Glendale is to be well represented at the Tournament of Roses to be held in Pasadena tomorrow. A large and beautiful municipal float is being prepared today at the fire station under the direction of Mr. C. S. Steelman, who designed it. The electric light service truck is being used for a foundation on which the framework of pretty design and graceful lines is being built. The float will be 28 feet long by 12 feet wide and the canopy and prow effect are 12 feet high. The base of the float will be banked with pepper boughs and berries and from the point of the canopy is suspended a globe made of scarlet geraniums, representing the world, over which hovers the white dove of peace. From this globe extend white streamers to seats at different points in the body of the float, where five of Glendale's fair daughters will ride.

The ladies whom it is planned to have represent Glendale on this important occasion are Misses Gail Hamilton, Margaret Lusby, Florence Heacock, Hazel Flower and Joyce Dornay.

On the side of the float is the word "Glendale," above it "City of Homes" and near the rear, "Population 10,000." The lettering is done by L. Lund in gold, edged with pink and white carnations. Masses of green, beautiful poinsettias donated by G. B. Woodberry and dozens of roses will be used in decorating the float, which when completed will be one of which Glendale may be proud.

In addition to our municipal float, Glendale will be represented in the parade by the Glendale municipal band and our Elks' Patrol.

Captain Wattles has been working industriously during the last few weeks to "whip" the boys into shape for this big event. While their work in the past has been excellent, new maneuvers have been practiced, new column formation gone over, and the sightseers in Pasadena will be given a touch of "real" patrol work. If this feature alone was to be representative of Glendale, our citizens could rest assured that the Jewel City's name would be heard on the lips of everyone.

Band in Rose Parade

The Glendale municipal band will take part in the Tournament of Roses at Pasadena on New Year's day and will form in the second division at Waverly drive and Orange Grove avenue at 9:30 a. m. Glendale may well be proud of her excellent band, which is well known throughout Southern California as one of the best. Following are the members of the band with the instrument played by each:

Cornets—T. J. McDermott, director; Walter M. Ross, treasurer; E. H. Kerri, librarian; F. E. Thorp, M. Burke and C. Shropshire.

B-flat Clarinets—C. Salos, D. Warren, Wilmet McIntyre and E. R. Naudain.

E-Flat Clarinet—Wm. Ghent.

Horns—L. B. Case, Geo. H. Blyth, C. Williams and Leo Coryell.

Trombones—F. Smith, V. Sewell, C. Cooper, I. S. Brown and P. T. McIntyre.

Baritone—M. Shaffer and B. Aston.

Basses—William Rhule and C. D. Furst, manager.

Drums—L. D. Good and T. M. Furst.

TEACHER HONORED

A glorious good time was enjoyed by the B-eighth grade, section 1, at the party given for them at the home of Eleanor Barrows, 443 West Colorado boulevard, on Tuesday evening. The house was decorated in red and green, which are the class colors, as well as those of the holiday season. There was a Christmas tree, each guest receiving a stocking filled with popcorn and candy, in which was hidden a paper telling the fortune of the recipient. Prominent among the decorations was a large Kewpie, dressed in the class colors and with a class cap on his head. This was the mascot of the evening and was presented to Miss Clara Midcalf, teacher of the class.

All sorts of games were played. In one of them it fell to the lot of Dean Bryant to pay a forfeit in which he had to sing an original song, which he did in a way highly satisfactory to his hearers. In one of the other games the prizes were won by Sloan Freeman and Christine Ferris. Cake, lemon ice and candy were served and the twenty-five guests left feeling that they had enjoyed one of the best parties of the year.

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Morehouse have gone to San Diego, where they will remain for the opening of the exposition.

OVER A MILLION

PERMITS ISSUED DURING LAST TWO YEARS PROVES A REVELATION

A review of the building permits issued in Glendale during the past two years is a revelation to those who have not kept in touch with the progress of this city. During the years 1913 and 1914, building amounting to \$1,114,976 was done in Glendale. This is no estimate, but the figures are taken from the building inspector's books, which do not lie.

1913	
January	\$67,675
February	58,500
March	49,475
April	48,765
May	68,760
June	49,576
July	58,260
August	63,600
September	51,465
October	42,448
November	50,390
December	37,507
1914	
January	61,320
February	35,135
March	54,355
April	31,295
May	68,600
June	27,315
July	54,475
August	24,020
September	23,390
October	48,125
November	17,600
December	22,925
\$1,114,976	

STILL THEY BUILD

Permits have recently been issued by Building Inspector J. M. Banker for the following buildings:

Edward M. Savage, dwelling, 1601 San Fernando road.....	\$1500
W. G. Boyd, dwelling, 342 N. Maryland avenue.....	2000
Sparrr Fruit Co., add. to packing house, 209 Glendale Ave.....	1000
E. W. Greenfield, dwelling, 125 E. Ninth street.....	450
W. S. Caldwell, dwelling, 1417 Myrtle street.....	2000
J. F. Stanford, dwelling, 1521 Burchett street.....	1500
W. Schillings, store-room, Sixth and Glendale Ave.....	100
City hall addition.....	4200
Kent & Son, warehouse, 420 Orange street.....	400
Jos Metszar, addition, Glendale avenue.....	250
Proctor-Knott Co., 1005-7 W. Broadway, store and apartment building.....	5200
T. Saito, dwelling, Riverdale drive.....	800
W. Nefzy, dwelling, 335 South Kenwood.....	2500

NEW BUSINESS BLOCK STARTED

Hattam & Black, sub-contractors for the Broadway Construction company of Los Angeles, started work today on a new store and apartment building near the corner of Louise street and Broadway. The structure will be 50x52 feet and will cost \$5200.

This new building, Mr. E. Glane's nearly finished building, and the proposed Maxwell garage, will tend to make Broadway a busy place during the next few months.

ROBERTS & ECHOLS SELL GLENDALE FOLDERS

Roberts & Echols are joining in the good work of making Glendale's beauties known to those in distant states and foreign lands by handling the Chamber of Commerce folders showing Glendale views and giving a condensed description of the city's resources and advantages.

These folders were ordered by the Chamber of Commerce publicity committee for the sole purpose of advertising Glendale, and Roberts & Echols consented to handle them in view of their convenient location at the corner of Broadway and Brand boulevard. These folders are being sold for five cents each, or six for twenty-five cents, and these wide-awake and progressive druggists have already disposed of a large number of folders that have gone to carry Glendale's message far and wide.

THE BEST RESOLUTION

Of all New Year's resolutions that may be made, there is none so important as a resolution made to look on the bright side of the things about us.

Resolve to wear a genuine smile every day in the year. By genuine smile we mean a real natural honest smile—one that is from the heart. This old world is a good world, this state is a good state, and Glendale is a beautiful city. It is worth 365 smiles every year to have the privilege of living in this age, in beautiful Glendale.

UNWELCOME VISITORS

SNEAK THIEVES MAKE A GOOD HAUL AT WEST HOME WEDNESDAY

A very bold daylight robbery occurred Wednesday afternoon between 3 and 4 o'clock at the home of Mr. William Herman West, 1427 Hawthorne street.

When Mrs. West returned home from the meeting of the Tuesday Afternoon club, she found that their home had been broken into and robbed. The miscreants secured between five and six hundred dollars' worth of jewelry and bric-a-brac, and about \$150 in change. The supposition is that the robbery was pulled off by a gang of peddlers, as there were several in the neighborhood during the afternoon, and as there were only one or two families at home in the whole block, it was very easy for the thief or thieves to accomplish the work and get away unmolested. They left no clues and the local police force and a detective agency of Los Angeles who are at work on the robbery are handicapped in their efforts to apprehend the marauders.

PRICE REDUCED TO PREVIOUS PURCHASERS

Nearly five thousand copies of the anniversary number of the Glendale Evening News have gone out to all parts of this country as well as to many foreign countries. We doubt if there is a state in the Union to which one or more of these papers have not penetrated, and many copies have been mailed to England, Ireland, Scotland, Australia, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Canada, Japan, China and other far-away lands.

We do not hesitate to make the assertion that this has been one of the best, if not the best, advertisements that Glendale has ever had. The people of Glendale have realized this and have responded and co-operated nobly in distributing these copies where they will do the most good. We have sold these copies for twenty-five cents each, while the actual cost of production was not less than fifty cents per copy. We have a few hundred copies left which we wish to have distributed as soon after January 1 as possible, and we have reduced the price of these to those who have made purchases at the regular price.

It is our wish to have these copies sent out soon and feel that those who have already been so liberal and loyal in purchasing copies should have the benefit of the reduction, so are selling out these copies to all those who purchased before for ten cents each. To those who have not previously purchased copies the price remains the same, until they purchase one or more copies at the regular price, after which they will be eligible to the reduction.

PLEASED AT SUCCESS OF OTHERS

May we have that disposition that we will be pleased to learn of the success of others. If it is possible for others to do well, it is only a sure evidence that we can by persistent work do just as well. The dog that stops on the road to steal the bone another dog has in his mouth, meets with much trouble, and at best is not likely to get more than half a bone. The good dog will strive by faithful work to get a bone all for himself.

The publisher of the Evening News has an income of blank dollars per year. Publishers of large city papers may have a hundred times that income. The publisher of The News will not raise any quarrel with these men of greater income, but will take a pleasure in doing just a little more work to be sure that his business remains in a healthy condition.

AN INTELLIGENT CANINE

Mrs. E. A. Bayley of 432 South Louise street has a spaniel that possesses unusual intelligence. The dog was injured December 21, by being cut on the foreleg. He was taken to Dr. Whytock, who is a veterinarian at 111 South Jackson street, that evening, and the doctor not being at home, the dog was kept there until the following day, when he submitted to having the wound sewed up, no restraint being necessary while the stitches were being taken. The strange part of it is that the dog had never been to the veterinarians before, but every day thereafter he returned of his own accord to have the wound dressed, sitting up on his hind legs with the wounded member extended for treatment.

This dog certainly possesses a degree of intelligence of which some people might well be proud.

THE GLENDALE EVENING NEWS

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GLENDALE, CAL., DECEMBER 31.

SEEING THE SIGHTS

Wa-be-we-ges, the Minnesota Indian who is credited with being 128 years old, recently came to Minneapolis with one of his many progeny, and the famous stoicism for which the red man is noted gave way to surprise and awe when he stepped out of the station into the swirl of the city's noises. He was sent to bed early that evening, but he scorned the bed of the white man and slept on the floor in his blanket. The next day an automobile swish-

ed him to the Falls of Minnehaha, made famous by Longfellow and "Hiawatha." The old man gazed on the famous waterfall for many minutes in silence, and then remarked that the Chippawas and Sioux staged a battle in the vicinity more years ago than he would care to remember. Keepers of local tradition say the records show no such scrap, but admitted that it probably was fought so long ago that all trace of it has been lost.

John Smith, as he translates his name into English, is anything but stoical. He smiled frequently while looking over the sights of the city, and once or twice burst into hearty laughter. Apparently he did not marvel at the tall buildings or the hustle and bustle of the town, but street cars filled him with unending surprise.—American Magazine.

It does seem that a submarine heroic enough to go into battle and be sunk is deserving of a better name than a hyphenated combination of a couple of letters and a numeral.

A census report just published shows that New York has an almost equal number of bakers and of bartenders. That leaves it still in doubt which trade turns out the most buns.

Announcements

Chapter L, P. E. O., who have been planning a party for their husbands on January 6, have postponed the event to January 8.

The Retired Ministers' association of the Methodist Episcopal church will meet in the First Church of Los Angeles on January 13th. There will be a business session at 10:30, dinner at 12:00 in the church dining-room, an old-time love feast at 1:30, followed by a sermon by Dr. T. B. Hughes of Pasadena, father of Matt S. Hughes and Bishop Hughes. This will be followed by the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

C. R. NORTON, Secy.

ANNIVERSARY NUMBERS 10c

The price of the anniversary number of the Evening News to persons who have purchased copies at 25c each is 10c per copy. This reduction in price is made for the purpose of getting these special numbers into the hands of eastern people early in the year 1915. To produce the copies there was an actual expense of 50c per copy.

APPLE TREE BREAKS ALL RECORDS

Mention was made a few days ago of an apple tree belonging to a Glendale resident which is in blossom at the present time. A report comes from North Glendale that we believe breaks all records. David Black has on his ranch on Kenneth road a Red Astrakhan apple tree that bore a quantity of very fine fruit in May or June of this year. This was followed by a second crop of apples of good quality and now the tree is in blossom for the third time this year and has some small apples on it.

HANDING HIM ONE

At a cattle show a fellow who was making himself conspicuous at last broke out:

"Call these here prize cattle? Why, they ain't nothing to what our folks raised. My father raised the biggest calf of any man round our parts."

"Don't doubt it," remarked a bystander, "and also the noisiest."

Sacred Heart Review.

Pessimism is the fog of life. Optimism is its sunshine.

THE "NEW YEAR"

(By Samuel Parker)

Why all this merriment and shout? Is not to me so clear.
What is there to go wild about
At changing of the year?
When ended is the holiday,
And jollity is o'er,
Work will bob up the same old way
And jog on as before.

And when the daily task is o'er,
What difference if the drive
Should be last day of nineteen four
Or first of nineteen five?
The daily grind I cannot shirk,
For coming days I see
The same old order—work, work,
work—
So what's the odds to me?

Say, comrade, will you list to me?
Rise up and look around.
The reason you such hard lines see
Your eyes are on the ground.
Look up and give your vision sweep
O'er mountain, field and plain,
And sky where stars their vigils keep
Your hard lot thoughts restrain.

No happier man exists than he
The stalwart laborer who
To work has the ability
And has the work to do.
His sleep at night is always sound,
Digestion always good;
Where wealth and idleness abound
The doctor's living's good.

So let the New Year have its mirth
And let the old pass by;
Relieve the dullness of the earth
By gazing at the sky.
The New Year's sun begun his race,
Put on a brighter hue,
He wore a great big smiling face—
He's wearing it for you.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES

Think how helpful a good sewing machine would be to you just now in remodeling old and making new garments. The charm of the SINGER and its new attachments is—you can do everything—Plain Sewing, Tucking, Ruffling, Binding and Hemming.

E. J. UPHAM

Singer Store 1020 Bdw. Glendale
Phone Sunset 656W

HOT LUNCHES HOT DRINKS

Delicious Light Lunches, Coffee, Hot Chocolate, all kinds of Confectionery Goods.

We've just added a Candy Factory. All our candies will be home made after Jan. 1.

WHITTON'S
411 Brand Blvd. Near Bdw.

The NEWS Conducts a Quality Print Shop

WE ARE in a position, from the standpoint of technical skill and superior mechanical equipment, to do almost any kind of printing in a manner to please you.

Put your printing problems up to the experts in charge of our Job Office. Relieve yourself of the irksome details. We should be glad to send one of our efficient men to consult with you on your next job.

Just phone Sunset 132 or Home 2401, and our representative will call.

Glendale News Printery

920 W. Broadway Glendale

NORTH GLENDALE

Mr. George H. Marsh of 1645 Ruth street, with a party of six friends from Los Angeles, enjoyed a motor trip Tuesday, visiting Colton, Ontario, Pomona and several other inland towns while gone. The party reported a fine time and no accidents.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Wilbur of Rancho La Solano, San Gabriel, were guests of their daughter, Mrs. Geo. H. Marsh, and family, of 1645 Ruth street on Wednesday.

The Casa Verdugo Methodist Episcopal church will hold a watch night service tonight. The Senior Epworth League will have charge of the early part of the evening and a social time will be enjoyed and the young people will serve delicious refreshments. After the social from 11 o'clock until the welcoming in of the New Year, a prayer and praise service will be held. All are cordially invited to come and watch with us.

Mrs. Luther Colson of Burbank was the guest of Mrs. John Murphy of 1648 Ruth street at luncheon on Wednesday.

Masters Bert and Wesley Coughran of 1620 Ruth street are spending the holidays with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Coughran, at their beautiful ranch home in San Gabriel.

Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Bennett of North Louise street left for Beaumont, Cal., early Christmas morning to visit some New York friends. On Saturday the party motored to Banning, calling upon Dr. Ryan, M. D., formerly of Downey, an old-time friend of Mr. Bennett's. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett started for home on Wednesday morning, but will stop at Colton and will visit Canadian friends and expect to be home the last of the week.

Mrs. John Murphy of 1648 Ruth street was called to Los Angeles on Wednesday evening because of the serious illness of her little nephew, Master Elmer Ballerino, son of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Ballerino of North Hoover street, who has a severe cold bordering on pneumonia.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, California, November 27, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that William H. Davis of Cornell, California, who, on Sept. 19, 1913, made homestead entry No. 020329 for Lots 1 and 2, Sec. 34; Lots 2, 4, 5 and 6, Sec. 35, Township 1 N., Range 18 W., S. B. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described before the Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Los Angeles, California, at 9:00 a. m. on the 16th day of January, 1915.

Claimant names as witnesses: Nathan Wise, James W. Kenney, Frank T. Davis, Richard B. Carter, all of Cornell, California.
(Non-Coal) JOHN D. ROCHE, 88t30 Register.

Classified Ads

FOR SALE

Specially prepared pulverized fertilizer for lawns and flowers. MacMullin's Sanitary Dairy, Sunset 154, Home 1003. 115tf

FOR SALE—ESTABLISHED BUSINESS, at a bargain; \$300 to \$500 required; a living and independence for two people assured. Address 417 Brand Blvd., Glendale. 112tf

FOR SALE—Gas range, \$8; worth \$15. Wernicke sectional bookcase; good as new, \$12. Money to loan on real estate. E. B. Van Alstine, 1447 Riverdale drive. Phone 698W. 105t3 Thur Sat Mon*

A New Year's Remembrance—

A Maranville Portrait—nothing better.
S. C. MARANVILLE—The Photographer in your town.

FOR SALE—Four-year-old colt; weight 1000 lbs. Broke single and double. Price \$100. 1634 W. Broadway. Phone 65J. 114t6

FOR SALE—Two 50-gallon gasoline tanks, with faucets, \$2.50 each. Phone Glendale 906. 114t3

FOR SALE—9-months-old pullets, chicken wire, few household goods and zithers. 432 W. Broadway, near Russell's bakery. 116t1

FOR SALE—Three show cases; very cheap. Inquire 336 Everett St., Glendale. 116t4*

FOR SALE—Mare 8 years old; set single driving harness; rubber-tired buggy; side-spring buggy; road cart. All in good condition; the outfit for less than the horse is worth. 119 Orange St. Phone Sunset 687J, Glendale. 104tf

FOR SALE—Several White Leghorn cockerels, Walton strain. I will exchange for White Leghorn pullets. 1456 Sycamore. Home phone 1424. 114t3

TO TRY A MAXWELL IS TO BUY A MAXWELL. Pirtle & Walker, 1011 Broadway. 104tf

FOR SALE—Fine young White Leghorn pullets; laying now. Woods Ranch, 1641 W. Seventh St. Sunset 316J. 103tf

HORSEMEN—A fine rubber-tired, two-seated trap, latest style, for sale cheap at 520 Orange Grove Ave. 113t6*

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished room in modern bungalow on Maryland; furnace heat; bath and phone; very reasonable to desirable party. Home 1394.

FOR RENT—Furnished, \$30; lovely 5-room cottage 1/2 block from carline, 1312 Lomita Ave. Adults only. 116t1*

TO LET—APARTMENTS AND ROOMS, LOW RENTALS BY DAY, WEEK OR MONTH; FURNISHED FOR 1, 2, 3 OR 4 ADULTS. 415 1/2 BRAND BLVD., GLENDALE. SUNSET PHONE 725. CALIFORNIA APTS., 417 BRAND BLVD. 76tf Sat. Thur.

FOR RENT—3-room California house, furnished, in rear; \$12. 1434 W. Fifth St. Phone Glend. 1130W. 114t3*

FOR RENT—3 rooms, furnished; bath; 2 beds; new; \$22.50. 1321 Hawthorne. 114t6*

FOR RENT—Room with excellent board for one or two young ladies in private family. Home 394. 115tf

FOR RENT—5-room house; bath; porches, hardwood floors, flowers, lawn, garden, fenced coop; reasonable; nice neighborhood. 311 S. Central. Phone 473J. 112t6*

FOR RENT—5-room modern house, 530 Central, \$16 per month, water paid. Owner, 121 Belmont. Phone Sunset 74. 112t10*

FOR RENT—3-room apartment, furnished; bath, 2 beds, new, \$22.50. 1321 Hawthorne. 109t6*

Auto for hire; \$1 per hour; call Glendale 20J. 96tf

FOR RENT—Rooms, furnished or unfurnished. 146 Orange St. 80tf

WANTED

WANTED—To borrow, by one of your merchants, \$750 on nearly new bungalow, near boulevard, improved street; have other property and interests besides business in the valley; not a novice or newcomer; will pay 8% for one year or more if necessary. Address Box 10, News office. 116t1

WANTED—Two ladies to board and room; nice bedroom and use of sitting-room and piano. 1543 Oak street. 114t6

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—Fine 2-story, 7-room chalet; 1/2 acre lot; lawn, flowers and trees; equity of \$4000. Want small bungalow and auto or trust deed. Owner, 1416 Lomita Ave. 116t3

WANTED—Help of all kinds. Mills Employment Agency, 912 W. Broadway. Phone 242W. 105tf

MISCELLANEOUS

Take your kodak to Pasadena tomorrow and take a picture of the crowds and Rose Tournament parade. If you haven't a kodak, you can rent one at Roberts & Echols' Drug Store. 116t1

VACUUM ELECTRIC CLEANER—Light and portable, rented for \$1 per day. 417 Brand Blvd. Phone 40. 76tf Thur. Sat.

SUBSCRIPTIONS taken for any magazine published. Roberts & Echols' drug store. Both phones 195. 10-12-14-19-21-24-26-31

HAVE YOUR PICTURES FRAMED

—AT THE—
GLENDALE PAINT & PAPER CO.
419 BRAND BLVD. WE CALL AND DELIVER. SUNSET 855

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

Telephones: Residence Sunset 1004W Home 1523

Office Sunset 982J
Office Hours—10 to 12 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m.
Others by Appointment.

Dr. E. F. Archer
OSTEOPATH
California Apts., 415 1-2 S. Brand Blvd
Glendale, California

Dr. T. C. Young
Osteopath, Physician and Surgeon
Office, Flager Bldg., 570 W. Broadway
Calls answered promptly night or day
Office Hours—8 to 10 a. m., 1 to 5 p. m.
Office Phone—Sunset 348. Residence
Phone—Sunset 348, Home 511

Residence 467 W. Fifth St., Glendale
Home Glendale 1132, Sunset 1019

H. C. Smith, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
Office 594 West Broadway, Glendale.
Phone Sunset Glendale 1019. Hours
2 to 5 p. m.

Phones: Office, Sunset 1091; Residence,
Sunset 618W. Hours: 10 to 12 a. m. and
2 to 4 p. m. Sundays and evenings by
appointment.

A. W. Teel, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon
Special Attention to Eye, Ear, Nose and
Throat. Office, Suite 3, Rudy Bldg., 343
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Glendale office at residence, 218 S. Jackson St.
Hours 9 to 11 a. m. Evenings by appointment

C. A. BURROWS, M. D.
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
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DENTIST
Bank of Glendale Building
Corner Broadway and Glendale Avenue
Hours—9:12; 1:30-5.
PHONE 458J

Phone Sunset 523W

DR. C. R. LUSBY
Dentist
Hours—9 to 12, 1 to 5. Evening Ap-
pointments if Desired
1110 1/2 W. Bdw., T. A. Wright Bldg.

Glendale 697W Home 2003
Flower Block, Glendale

J. L. FLINT, M. D.
Office Hours 10 to 12 and 2 to 4
Evenings by Appointment
Residence 142 S. Central
Residence Phone Glend. 1125

Both Office and Residence Phones
Sunset 544W

Hours—8 to 10 a. m.; 12 to 2 p. m.
and after 6 p. m.

WILSON MCKENERY MOORE, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon
Office 1610 W. Colorado Blvd.
Women's and Children's Diseases a
Specialty.

TROPICO NURSERY

Y. GOTO, Proprietor
Japanese, European and Home Plants
214 Park Avenue Tropic, Cal.
Sunset Phone 353W

QUICK AUTO TRUCK SERVICE

We handle transfer work quickly and in an efficient manner. Specialty of Passenger Truck Service for Special Occasions.
Home 1184—Sunset 647

HARTFIELD HARDWARE CO.
916 W. Broadway

NOTHING TOO GOOD FOR YOU TO EAT

SAY

Johnson & Lyons

QUALITY GROCERIES
Opp. City Hall—Glendale

BOTH PHONES
HOME 1441 SUNSET 1441

MONEY TO LOAN on first-class security in Glendale; reasonable rate. H. A. Wilson, 912 West Broadway. Phone 242W. 130tf

Kodaks rented to all who wish to take pictures of Pasadena Rose Tournament at Roberts & Echols' Drug Store. 116t1

MAXWELL—WONDER CAR; SEE IT. Pirtle & Walker, 1011 Broadway. 104tf

BUY YOUR FURNITURE, RUGS, etc., at the Glendale House Furnishing Co., 417 Brand Blvd. 76tf Thur. Sat.

The Glendale Evening News

CLASSIFIED

Business and Telephone Directory

In this column not only your phone number but also your place of business is brought to the attention of over 4500 readers every day. Phone your order or drop a line and our directory department solicitor will call upon you at once. Our phone numbers are Sunset 132, Home 2401.

ALWAYS IN LINE	
Central Stables, cor Broadway and Maryland.....	Sunset 314, Home 2512
BOOKS, STATIONERY AND KODAK SUPPLIES	
Glendale Book Store, 576 Bdw., opp. City Hall.....	Sunset 219
BETTER COFFEE AT 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c AND 45c LB.	
F. Booth, Coffee Expert, 429 Gardena.....	Home 2312, Sunset 943W
"The American Model Builder," greatest toy of the age, for sale by	
Glendale Paint and Paper Co., 419 Brand Blvd.....	Sunset 855
GLENDALE DYE WORKS	
H. M. Merrill, 116 Elrose.....	Home 348, Sunset 207
GLENDALE IMPLEMENT CO., C. M. Lund, Prop., 574 Third St.	
Horseshoeing, Blacksmithing, General Repairing, Garden Tools.	
LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIAL	
Bentley-Schoeneman Lumber Co., 1022 Bdw.....	Home 2061, Sunset 51
MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE	
Volney H. Craig, Trustee. Address P. O. Box 446, San Fernando.	
PRINTING, STATIONERY, ETC.	
Glendale News Office, 920 W. Bdw.....	Sunset 132, Home 2401
RUGS, SHADES, LINOLEUM AND FURNITURE	
Glend. House Furnishing Co., E. F. Parker & Co., 419 Brand, Sunset 46	
SEWING MACHINES—Repairs on All Kinds—New Singers Sold	
E. J. Upham, 1020 W. Broadway.....	Sunset 656W
TRANSFER, FURNITURE MOVING, DAILY TRIPS TO LOS ANGELES	
Richardson Transf r, 341 1/2 Brand Blvd.....	Home 2241, Sunset 748

For All Those

Who make New Years Resolutions and swear off Smoking, we have Candy for sale

For All Those

Who continue to enjoy Tobacco, we have the leading brands of Cigars and Tobaccos

1915 Art Calendars, etc.

We Extend New Years Greetings
: : to Young and Old : :

YES, WE DELIVER

Just Call **195** Either Phone

Roberts & Echols
Reliable Druggists
Next First Natl. Bank Glendale

The Den o' Sweets Still Busy

No let up after Christmas. The people have learned where to buy good, clean wholesome candy at a reasonable price, and always just what they want. Many thanks for past favors and we will try to serve you still better in the future.

The Den o' Sweets
1009 W. Broadway
W. N. SHIELDS



We Wish all the Citizens of this Valley a Happy and Prosperous New Year and suggest that they

WELCOME IN LITTLE MISS 1915

by Buying Groceries and Meats at **ROBINSON BROS.** Sunset 778 PHONE Home 962

Our Service Consists of:

Experienced Clerks in All Departments to Take Your Orders Intelligently and Promptly.

An Excellent Stock of Goods to Select From.

The Best That Money Can Buy. The Well-Known, Well-Advertised Brands.

Goods that are Sold Under a Guarantee. Money Refunded is not satisfactory.

Prompt, Reliable Delivery Service—RAIN or SHINE. Delivery Men that are Careful and Obliging, too.

Put your Groceries where you want them.

The Privilege of a Charge Account when satisfactory references are furnished.

Always our Pleasure to give you

"Better Meats and Groceries for Less Money"

ROBINSON BROS. Grocery & Market

Cor. Park and Brand, Tropic. "We Deliver Anywhere South of the Wash"

Closed Tomorrow—New Year's

Long ago silence was said to be golden, and since phonographs, player pianos and honk wagons came in it is farer than ever.

PERSONALS

Mrs. John A. Roper is in Riverside, where she will spend some time with relatives.

Miss Florence MacFarlane of Wyoming is a house guest of Mrs. Geo. Mitchell of Kenneth road.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Marshall of Carlsbad, Cal., are in this city as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Wilson on Louise street.

Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Lockwood of 229 North Louise street are giving a New Year's party of cards and dancing this evening, to which a large number of guests are invited.

Mrs. David Mitchell and daughter, Miss Annabell of Los Angeles, are spending today with Mrs. Mitchell's mother, Mrs. V. E. Philp, of 235 Orange street.

Mr. A. A. Smith and son Everett of Oakland were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Meeker, 300 East Colorado boulevard, on Wednesday of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Lusby are going to Pasadena New Year's day to attend the Tournament of Roses and also as guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Lusby at a family gathering and dinner party.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Kufis and son Harry of Pomona arrived in this city this morning and are guests for several days in the home of Mr. and Mrs. George T. Paine, 118 Orange street.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Meeker will be among the number of Glendale people who will attend the Orpheum this evening and watch the old year out and the new year in. They will also go to Pasadena tomorrow to attend the Tournament of Roses.

A large party of young people from the Baptist church will climb Mt. Wilson tonight, leaving Glendale about 6:45 and going by auto to the foot of the trail, from where they expect to reach the summit in time to welcome the new year. Mr. and Mrs. Kanouse and Mr. and Mrs. Ogg will chaperone the party, in which there will be about twenty-five of the boys and girls of the church.

Another dinner party of Christmas day was that at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Salisbury of Brand boulevard at 1 o'clock on Friday. The house was beautifully decorated with poinsettias, roses and smilax, and covers were laid for the following: Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Lusby and two sons, Dr. C. R. Lusby and Ralph Lusby, and daughter, Miss Margaret; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Lusby and daughter, Miss Florence, of Pasadena; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Emery, Mr. Frank Parsons and the host and hostess, their two daughters, Miss Maude and Miss Mabel, and son Harold.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Kranz and little daughter Barbara of 1317 Brand boulevard have just returned from a few days at their cottage in Hermosa Beach. Mrs. Kranz reports that the weather has been delightful at the beach and there were many bathers in the water Sunday.

The Campfire Girls of Glendale are going to have some high jinks and entertain their girl friends in the gymnasium of the high school Saturday evening of this week. The girls expect to have a merry time and are looking forward to Saturday with much pleasure.

The entertainment of the Rebekah lodge in the I. O. O. F. hall on Tuesday evening was a most enjoyable affair. The hall was decorated with Christmas greens and there was a great Christmas tree with gifts for all. An excellent program of music and readings was given and it was a very pleasant evening for all present.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Keleher of 228 North Louise street entertained on Christmas day the following guests: Mrs. Reagon of Los Angeles, an aunt of Mrs. Keleher; also her sister, Miss Jordan, and Mrs. Hunt and Miss Mead. It was a very pleasant little party and the beautiful day was enjoyed by all.

Mrs. H. B. Lynch of 1446 Riverdale drive entertained a number of school friends at luncheon on Tuesday. The guests were Miss Nell Long, Miss Dorothy Willard and Miss Lois Caskey of Los Angeles, Miss Bess Glezen and Miss Ruby Seazel of Pasadena and Miss Lyda McClid of Whittier. The afternoon was spent in telling of college days and pranks, and it was a happy day for all.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Meeker of 300 East Colorado boulevard were among the Glendale people who entertained with a Christmas tree and dinner party on Friday. Poinsettias, smilax and red carnations were everywhere, lending a festive air to the beautiful home and a happy day was spent by all. Besides the host and hostess, there were present Mr. Leslie Meeker and family, Mrs. Roper and son, Dr. and Mrs. Blackford and son and Mr. Royce.

Mrs. Freeman McG. Kelley of 532 Orange Grove avenue was called to the bedside of her brother, Mr. H. D. Alfonso of Highland Park on Tuesday of this week. Mr. Alfonso is suffering from pneumonia and has been very ill, but is considerably improved at this writing. He is very well known throughout Southern California, being chief deputy county tax collector and a prominent member of the Ellis club for many years, and his many friends will be glad to know of his improvement today.

MONEY NEEDED FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES

A meeting of the school trustees was held on Wednesday evening at the Intermediate school building. It was decided to call a mass meeting to consider the financial conditions of the schools and to determine the will of the people with regard to calling a bond election to raise funds for school purposes. Notices of this mass meeting will be posted in a few days.

The resignation of Miss Charlotte M. Reed, primary teacher at the Central avenue school, was read and accepted. H. J. Blanchard was appointed janitor for the Pacific avenue school.

Notice was received that the money for the Intermediate addition was available and Mr. Todd, clerk of the board, was instructed to close with the property owners and purchase the four lots on Kenwood and the four on Jackson street, on which there is already an agreement to purchase. Bids have been advertised for on the addition to the Intermediate and Central avenue schools and will be opened at the meeting of the board next Thursday evening, Jan. 7.

NOTHING NEW, JOHN

And now John Hays Hammond, Jr., comes to the front with a shell so destructive that it is expected to put an end to all war in the future. This has been predicted of many of the terrible engines of war, as they are first brought forward, but their only effect has been to increase the number of men called out to be slaughtered.

TROPICO

Dorothy Dutton, the eight-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Will W. Dutton, fell while at play on her roller skates and broke her left forearm. The little girl, who is very patient, is improving nicely. An X-ray shows the break to be knitting nicely and promises no after results.

The Woman's Missionary society of the First Methodist Episcopal church held a most interesting meeting at the home of Mrs. Eustace Benton Moore on Blanche avenue. Mrs. Moore was assisted by her mother, Mrs. Nellie Penniman. This society decided to make a New Year's resolution and then having made it decided to keep it. The resolution obligates each member to add in numbers and enthusiasm to the society. This resolution, adhered to, will render this missionary society one of the most interesting organizations in this district. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. J. E. Morrison, 119 East Laurel street, Thursday, the 26th of January. A most interesting program is being arranged to be given upon that date.

After a most delightful visit as the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ayers of Palmer street, Mrs. Cover Melrose and young son, Clifford Melrose, returned to their home in Reedley this morning.

Mrs. Myra C. K. Shuey, who has been enjoying the Christmas holidays at her home on Columbus avenue, returned to Rochester, where she will resume her duties as teacher of the school in that village. Mrs. Z. L. Bathrick will spend the New Year holiday season as the guest of Mrs. Shuey.

J. J. Laws, father of Mrs. James R. Maxwell, is having a most aggravating case of shingles. A nurse is in constant attendance upon this aged sufferer.

Mrs. Mary Ayers is ill at her home on Palmer street. A severe attack of la grippe is confining her to her home.

Mr. and Mrs. Joy Goodsell have welcomed to their home on Tenth street a dear little baby girl that came to them a few days ago to make her home and whom they have named Frances Helene Goodsell.

It has been the custom for several years for Mr. and Mrs. William Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. George Peck and Mr. and Mrs. Will W. Dutton to observe New Year's eve with a watch night meeting. This year the watch night meeting will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Will W. Dutton.

GLENDALE HEIGHTS

The several families of Glendale Heights observed the Christmas season with the time-honored customs.

Mrs. Whipple entertained with a family dinner Christmas eve.

The American turkey graced the board of Mr. and Mrs. Lindsey, who with their immediate family spent a quiet, pleasant day, though no doubt their thoughts went out to the dear ones, relatives and friends, who are at the front in the fearful war over the sea.

Mr. and Mrs. Crutchfield, Mrs. Crutchfield's mother and the little Crutchfields enjoyed a tree and the usual good things of the season. Little Richard, who has been quite ill, being much better, there was especial reason to be merry.

Mr. and Mrs. Hail and children spent their Christmas, as has been their custom for years, with Mr. Hail's parents at Huntington Beach, where a tree and Santa Claus delighted all present.

Though Mrs. Fell is still quite ill, the Yuletide cheer was not forgotten there. Mrs. Fell's sister of Pasadena was with them on that day.

Mr. and Mrs. Pirtle celebrated in their usual way with a family dinner and a tree. The festive occasion was, however, somewhat saddened by the absence of Mr. Pirtle's mother, who lives in Los Angeles. Had she been present, there would have been representatives of four generations at the table.

A Happy and Prosperous

1915

To Everyone is the Wish of
Munson, the Drug Man

WHITTEN RANCH

New Year's Resolutions

WE BELIEVE---

THAT Glendale is California's best city in which to live and work—truly the "Jewel City" in exactly the right setting.

THAT its townspeople are the finest on earth to deal with—kind, courteous, considerate and generous.

THAT it is our duty to boost for this section, and do all we can for its progress.

THAT we cannot do this better than by furnishing the homes with dependable dairy and poultry products—our most important foods.

RESOLVED, Therefore

THAT, first of all, we thank the good people for their generous patronage and kind words of appreciation, proving that honest products can be sold by honest methods.

THAT we regret our past inability to enlarge fast enough to supply the demands for our products.

THAT we cannot expect the many patient people, who have been booked for months and months, to remain on our Waiting List longer.

THAT we at once enlarge our dairy and poultry departments, so that we shall be able to meet all demands for milk, table eggs, table fowls, hatching eggs, baby chicks and breeding stock.

THAT, in return for the unlimited confidence which has been placed in us, we pledge ourselves to hold sacred our obligation to the consumers, to maintain constantly our high standard, and to furnish absolutely fresh, clean, pure, wholesome dairy and poultry products at all times.

THAT, lastly, nothing will please us more than to see the people of this community climbing upward during 1915 toward the golden-towered goal of True Success, and to have the close of the year find them upon the rich, high lands of Health, Peace, Plenty and Happiness.

WHITTEN RANCH

"Where the good milk and eggs come from."

KENNETH ROAD

R. H. WHITTEN, Prop.

NORTH GLENDALE

SCOVERN, LETTON, FREY CO. Funeral Directors and Morticians

TEMPORARY PARLORS
120 W. Cypress L. G. SCOVERN, Manager. Tropic
AUTO AMBULANCE FOR EMERGENCY CALLS
Phone Sunset 306W. Home 303

Miss Mamie Boswell, who has been away for some weeks, returned for the holidays. A guest from Los Angeles was with the Boswells at a good old-fashioned Christmas dinner. Later the young people attended the theater.

A neighborhood reunion with a brilliantly lighted tree for its chief entertainment feature, was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Pirtle on Monday evening following Christmas day. There were twenty-nine present, Mr. and Mrs. Burton of Montrose being among the guests. The tree stood in the large enclosed court and around it the children marched to the strains of music given by Edison's Amberola. Mr. Hail and Mrs. Owen handed off the gifts—toys for the little ones, jokes for the gentlemen, dust caps for the ladies, over which much fun was had. Later delicious ice cream, cake and coffee were served. It was a neighborhood tree in the true sense of the word, for though the suggestion originated with Mrs. Pirtle, the ladies would not allow her to bear the whole cost or care of entertaining, but participated heartily in every feature.

All Glendale Heights residents are delighted over the work being done on the streets. The Opechee way bridge will be a fine one and is being as rapidly built as consistent with good work. Work on Canada boulevard is also under way.

TOMBSTONES

The first time I saw the young French soldiers on the battle line, I said to myself:

"What well-got-up fellows they are—they all wear wrist watches!"

But a closer look showed me that what I took for wrist watches were, in reality, "plaques"—white discs like a watch face, set in black leather bracelets, which gave each young soldier's name, age, number, residence, regiment and so forth. If he should be killed the plaque would be cut from the soldier's wrist and sent in to headquarters, and thus accurate lists of the slain would be compiled. These plaques are called by their wearers tombstones.

Sarah Bernhardt used to sleep in her coffin. Thus she excited a good deal of awe. But what is sleeping in your coffin alongside of dragging around your tombstone chained to your wrist.

EAT New Year's Dinner

at the
JEWEL CITY RESTAURANT

Special 50c Dinner

Mock Turtle Soup
Roast Duck, Apple Sauce
Scalloped Potatoes
Baked Hubbard Squash
Fruit Salad Plum Pudding
Choice of any kind of
Pie and Ice Cream

Dinner orders will be served from 11 a. m. until evening in order that people attending the Pasadena Tournament of Roses may avoid the crowds and the hurried service of Pasadena eating places by getting their New Year's Dinner in Glendale at a reasonable price on their return.

Regular 25c three course dinner also served, which will include choice of

Roast Beef, Brown Gravy
Roast Pork, Apple Sauce
Roast Leg of Lamb

Remember the Place

JEWEL CITY RESTAURANT

556 W. Bdwy. Opp. City Hall
Phone Reservations
Home 1288

There is no wisdom like frankness.

January First--

RESOLVE to do your banking business at the **BANK OF GLENDALE**, which offers absolute security, extends prompt service and such accommodations as are consistent with sound banking methods.

You will find us ready and willing to serve you from 8 o'clock a. m. to 5 o'clock p. m.

We do a commercial and savings bank business.

Bank of Glendale

Commercial and Savings
Broadway and Glendale Ave.

Examined by State of California
and Los Angeles Clearinghouse

WANT TO TRADE

or sell, a fine 10 acres on carline, 12 minutes from Riverside business center; just right for subdividing; only 330 ft. deep, 1320 ft. facing along car line on Brockton Ave.

E. H. KERKER

Second and Brand Sunset 108

Mr. Rancher Little Lander

Investigate the "AVOCADO" (Alligator Pear) Harmon Variety

Plant 48 Trees to the Acre
They bear the second year
Fruit wholesales at \$3 to \$5 doz.

E. E. SOPER
Local Representative
733 South Central Avenue
Phone Glendale 1029W

The San-Tox Store

is the
Glendale Pharmacy
Opp. City Hall—Broadway
WE DELIVER ALL
ORDERS PROMPTLY
Phone Glendale 146
We Give S. & H. Green
Trading Stamps
Glendale's Oldest Drug Store

FURNITURE

If you want a Library Table,
Dresser, Iron Beds, Springs,
Mattresses, see

**GLENDALE
FURNITURE CO.**
Phone 455J 548 W. Broadway

All Art Calendars AT COST

See Our Window Display
The Glendale Book Store
576 Broadway Phone 219

When the garbage pail takes half of what the market basket brings home, the housekeeper has much to answer for.

Motorcars have perhaps deprived war of much of its picturesqueness, but they have undeniably added to its speed.

BUYING FOR THE ARMIES

The most remarkable of all the European army requisitions on American manufacturers came to light recently. It was for a wire shoulder strap decoration for privates in the French army. The decoration, about two inches in length, has to be zigzagged, in consequence of which the French buyer found difficulty in getting bids on this apparently indispensable feature of the army equipment of General Joffre's soldiers.

All the wire agents who inspected the sample shook their heads and disclaimed knowledge of a machine that would give the effect necessary to French army regulations. It may have to be done by hand, for the order is positive.

Three hundred pounds of wire are wanted, each 1000 feet, weighing 2.7 pounds. It is estimated the total poundage will equip 300,000 uniforms with a pair of the wire straps each.

In addition, the French army wants 300 pounds of minutely small brass cylinders, used as tighteners for the French military cap cords.

Apparently the historic red trousers of the French army are still in use, despite their condemnation by military critics, as the same buyer is after 10,000 yards of such cloth for officers' uniforms. Four almost imperceptible shades of red are desired for the cavalry, infantry, artillery and marine corps.

A buyer for the British government has begun a search for 600 motor trucks of from three to six tons. Tests are in progress at a number of automobile factories in and around Chicago.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Science did wonders in solving the problem of talking through the air. The present task is to prevent the conversation from being indiscreet.

Put heart into little things. Most people must take pleasure out of little things.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF THE VALLEY WATER COMPANY OF LA CANADA

Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Valley Water Company of La Canada will be held at the residence of F. D. Lanterman, La Canada, California, Saturday, January 30th, 1915, at 2 p. m.

F. D. LANTERMAN, Secy.
1065 Fri Valley Water Company.

NOTICE TO PUBLIC

The Board of Trustees of the Glendale City School District will receive sealed bids until Jan. 21, 1915, for the purchase of buildings on lot at 221 South Jackson St. and on lot at 224 South Kenwood St., all in the City of Glendale, California, said buildings to be removed from the lots by Feb. 21, 1915.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board of Trustees of Glendale City School District, Dec. 23, 1914.

JOHN TODD,
Clerk of the Board.
1119 Thur Sat

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Trustees of the Glendale City School District will receive bids for all labor and materials for the construction of a FOUR-ROOM AND BASEMENT BRICK ADDITION TO THE THIRD STREET SCHOOL BUILDING, between JACKSON AND KENWOOD STS., GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA, in accordance with plans and specifications made and prepared by, and on file with, C. S. Westlake, 1458 Oak Street, Glendale, California.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified or cashier's check for 5% of the amount of the bid, made payable to order of the Board of Trustees of the Glendale City School District; must be sealed and filed with the Clerk of the Board on or before THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1915, AT 6 O'CLOCK P. M., and will be opened in public between the hours of 8 o'clock p. m. and 9 o'clock p. m. of the same day.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board of Trustees of the Glendale City School District, Dec. 23, 1914.

JOHN TODD,
Clerk of the Board.
1113 Thurs

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Estate of Oscar A. Bishop, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned administrator of the Estate of Oscar A. Bishop, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said administrator at the law offices of John F. Keogh, 306 Title Guarantee Building, S. E. cor. Fifth Street and Broadway, Los Angeles, California, the place designated for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Los Angeles.

Dated this 17th day of November, A. D. 1914.

JASPER N. MCGILLIS,
Administrator with the Will Annexed of the Estate of Oscar A. Bishop, Deceased.

JOHN F. KEOGH,
Attorney for the Estate. 835 Fri.

MOVING THE MOVIES

Officials of the Santa Fe and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroads the other day started on its transcontinental journey what they declare is the biggest special train that ever left New York, when the "Biograph Special," a twelve-car all-steel train, carrying more than 125 members of the Biograph company's producing force, left Hoboken for Los Angeles. This special train was sent from Chicago to New York to make unnecessary a change of cars while en route.

Every year, at this season, a similar train has transported the Biograph players to Los Angeles, because climatic conditions are all-important to the making of good pictures, but this is the first time that seven companies have been sent to the coast at once, and the undertaking has taxed the resources of the train men. For more than a week the yards at 149th street and the Harlem river have overflowed with innumerable crates and wardrobe trunks containing the scenery, costumes, cameras and other essentials of the trip. Four seventy-foot baggage cars barely sufficed to carry this mass of material, all destined for use in motion pictures which the Biograph company will produce during the next six months in the land of sunshine and flowers.

Ten automobile storage trucks made many trips from the Biograph studios on East 175th street to the yards. When the cars were packed and sealed, they were run out on a barge and floated down the Harlem and East rivers to the Lackawanna yards in Hoboken, where the special was made up with the addition of five Pullmans, a buffet car, diner and a special car in which editorial conferences and rehearsals will be conducted en route.

Promptly at 9:45 o'clock the party assembled at the station. Among the crowd of more than 125 passengers were some of the most popular actors and actresses appearing on the screen, seven directors, the managing director and a corps of assistants, camera men, the stage director, property men, the stage manager and his assistants, photographic experts, the wardrobe mistress and her coterie of dressers, and film assemblers who piece short lengths into the finished "sample" of the picture.

The train was sent on its way at 10 o'clock. It will run on its own special schedule, but the station master in every city will be able to tell inquirers when the Biograph special is expected.

HOW CLERK AT HOTEL DISPOSED OF A CRANK

While a reporter was waiting at the desk of the Hotel Manhattan for some happening to break the monotony of an almost newsless day, a tall, thin man, with long hair, strolled in and up to the place where visitors record their names. He smiled pleasantly. Then his gaze was caught by the inlaid Tiffany glass in the marble case of the room rack. He felt it with his fingers and looked reminiscent.

"Ah, I remember now," he said after a moment. "I have stopped at this hotel before."

"Ah, indeed," said Eugene Cowell, the room clerk.

"Yes, but it was centuries ago." He put his hand to his forehead. "Ah! It was in Pompeii. You know I am a believer in reincarnation."

"Well, well!" exclaimed the room clerk, putting out his hand in the usual fashion. "I remember you quite well. But you will recall that at that time we were at the Hotel Vesuvius, which stood on the corner of Hercules avenue and Main street."

The stranger drew back, but the room clerk had got well started.

"You will remember that complaint you made that Michaelis Murphicus, our head porter, had overcharged you for two ringside seats in the arena that afternoon of the eruption. Well, we found out you were right, and I put the money, three sestertia fifty, in the safe, and I have been waiting all these years for you to come back."

The man who had been reincarnated had been watching the clerk with jaw dropping further at each word. Finally, as the receipt book was produced, he clapped both hands to his head and started for the front door on a run.

The room clerk grinned. "That's the only way you can shake a nut," he remarked.—New York Times.

RAILROAD INTO DEATH VALLEY

Not a day passes but what some impossibility becomes a reality. Now the Tonapah and Tidewater railroad has accomplished what many engineers declared impossible, in constructing a twenty-mile line over the perpendicular-walled Funeral mountains into Death valley.

The road reaches the Pacific Coast Borax company's mine, where a \$500,000 reduction plant is to be erected. Following the beginning of construction many prospectors have gone into the valley, not hunting gold, but for traces of silica, ochre, potashes, nitrates, radium and baser metals.

The cost of the new road is over \$300,000 and is to be known as the Death valley railroad.

The ancients represented Victory as a winged goddess probably because of her little way of flying back and forth between the opposing lines.

tle things because they are anchored fast in small places.

CONSIDER THE HEN

Let us set down in order some of the results of the North American's third international egg-laying competition, which closed October 31st. In the twelve months from November 1, 1913:

One hen laid 286 eggs.
One pen of five birds laid 1180 eggs, averaging 236.

Sixteen pens laid more than 1000 eggs each, an average of 214 eggs per bird.

The 500 birds (100 pens) laid 84,940 eggs each, 7062 more than those in the previous contest and 9710 more than in the first test.

Of the 500, no fewer than 131 exceeded 200 eggs each.

The average per hen was 153 eggs the first year, 156 the second and 170 in the year just ended.

Now, what do these figures mean? Chicken statistics are almost maddening in their magnitude, but the stupendous significance of the results attained is not to be denied.

The poultry industry in the United States amounts to \$1,000,000,000 annually. The production is greater than that of steel. The yearly "turn-over" would pay for replacing all the railroads in the country.

There are approximately 300,000,000 laying fowls at all times. Their average production is seventy eggs a year, a total of 1,750,000,000 dozen. Increasing the yield by only ten eggs a year would add 250,000,000 dozen, which, at twenty-five cents a dozen would mean \$62,500,000. If it were raised to 100 eggs per hen per year, \$187,500,000 would be added to the wealth of the country. An average yield of 140 would mean an increase of \$437,500,000, while, if it could be made 170, the country would be richer annually by \$625,000,000.

Here the wise reader loses patience. This, he says, is simply a variation of fabulous figures that have created impossible visions for every city farmer bitten with the "chicken fever." With a pencil and paper anyone can prove that a rooster and six pullets in five years will cover a township eight feet deep in feathers.

But the thing has been done—500 birds actually laid an average of 170 eggs in twelve months, the records being kept with scientific accuracy. Remembering that the average for all American flocks is seventy, consider that 131 of the hens laid 200 eggs or more; twenty-four laid above 240; sixteen above 250; eight above 260; five above 270, and two above 280. The individual scores of the winning pen were 282, 252, 183, 189 and 274.

As the "miracle men" have shown us, there is just one secret in it all—breeding. Nature is a very wonderful thing, but man beats her at her own game.—Philadelphia North American.

PARADOXICAL LOT OF SPY

They take out the spies and shoot them ignominiously; or they hang them, untried. The spy is the one militant who is denied the right of militants; who is treated with ignominy, as guilty of the one military act involving moral turpitude.

But is the implication just? If spying is wrong, then every military nation commits and encourages that wrong. The very commander who hangs or shoots a spy has spies of his own out, and is depending on their reports for the very life of his army. He would, at times, jeopardize a regiment of fighting men to safeguard the return of one spy. Must the spy be a sneak and a liar? To be sure; these are his virtues. But he must also be a man of absolute loyalty and veracity. No man could be safely sent out to lie to the enemy who might by any possibility lie also to his own commander.

No man could be trusted to betray the confidence of the enemy unless he could also be trusted absolutely never to betray the confidence of his own nation.

A brave sneak, a loyal traitor and a truthful liar—all these the spy must be. And, whatever may be the abstract morality of these acts, there can be no question that only a man of the strongest and soundest character can be trusted to commit them.

It is the most dangerous and difficult military service of war or peace; exacting unswerving loyalty with no hope of glory or public recognition, great courage, great intelligence and resourcefulness, absolute unscrupulousness on the one side and the most scrupulous integrity on the other—a service honored as the supreme test of patriotism, when done on our side, and punished as the most ignominious betrayal when committed on the other side.

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. C. T. Van Ness of Wichita, Kans., has purchased the business of the Brand boulevard garage from the Western Garage & Supply company. All bills contracted by the Brand boulevard garage prior to the date of this publication are payable by Edward Dale, and all persons indebted to this firm for services rendered and merchandise purchased, prior to the date of this publication, are requested to make payment to Edward Dale at 421 Brand boulevard, Glendale, Cal.

Mr. Van Ness will continue the business and at all times will carry a full line of Studebaker cars and accessories.

Glendale, Cal., Dec. 18, 1914.

C. T. VAN NESS,
EDWARD DALE,
For Western Garage & Supply Co.

New Year's Greetings

May Your Fondest Expectations

Be Realized for the Year

1915

Is the Wish of the

Brand Boulev'd Garage

T. C. VAN NESS, Prop.

Agency STUDEBAKER Cars

421-23 Brand Boulevard
Sunset 679

Both Phones

Glendale
Home 2011

Palace Grand Theatre

319 Brand Blvd.

Thursday and Friday, Dec. 31, Jan. 1

HENRIETTA CROSMAN

In the Famous Emotional Drama

"The Unwelcome Mrs. Hatch"

By Mrs. Burton Harrison

IN FOUR REELS OF MOTION PICTURES

Notice to the Public

BEGINNING January 1, 1915, this store will change its policy, in that it will discontinue the use of Trading Stamps.

We will continue always to serve our patrons to the best of our ability with the Highest Quality Groceries the market affords.

Johnson & Lyons

Opp. City Hall

Both Phones

Glendale, Cal.

The New Year, 1915

May the Year 1915 be even better than your greatest hopes-- is the wish of

THE
**HARTFIELD
HARDWARE**
916 W. BROADWAY
GLENDALE, CAL.



We Welcome the New Year

and shall endeavor to make it the most memorable one in our lives by giving our customers the best to be had in lumber at the lowest prices we've ever been able to offer. Do not further delay building. We'll furnish you everything in lumber, make immediate delivery and save you money.

Bentley-Schoeneman Lumber Co.

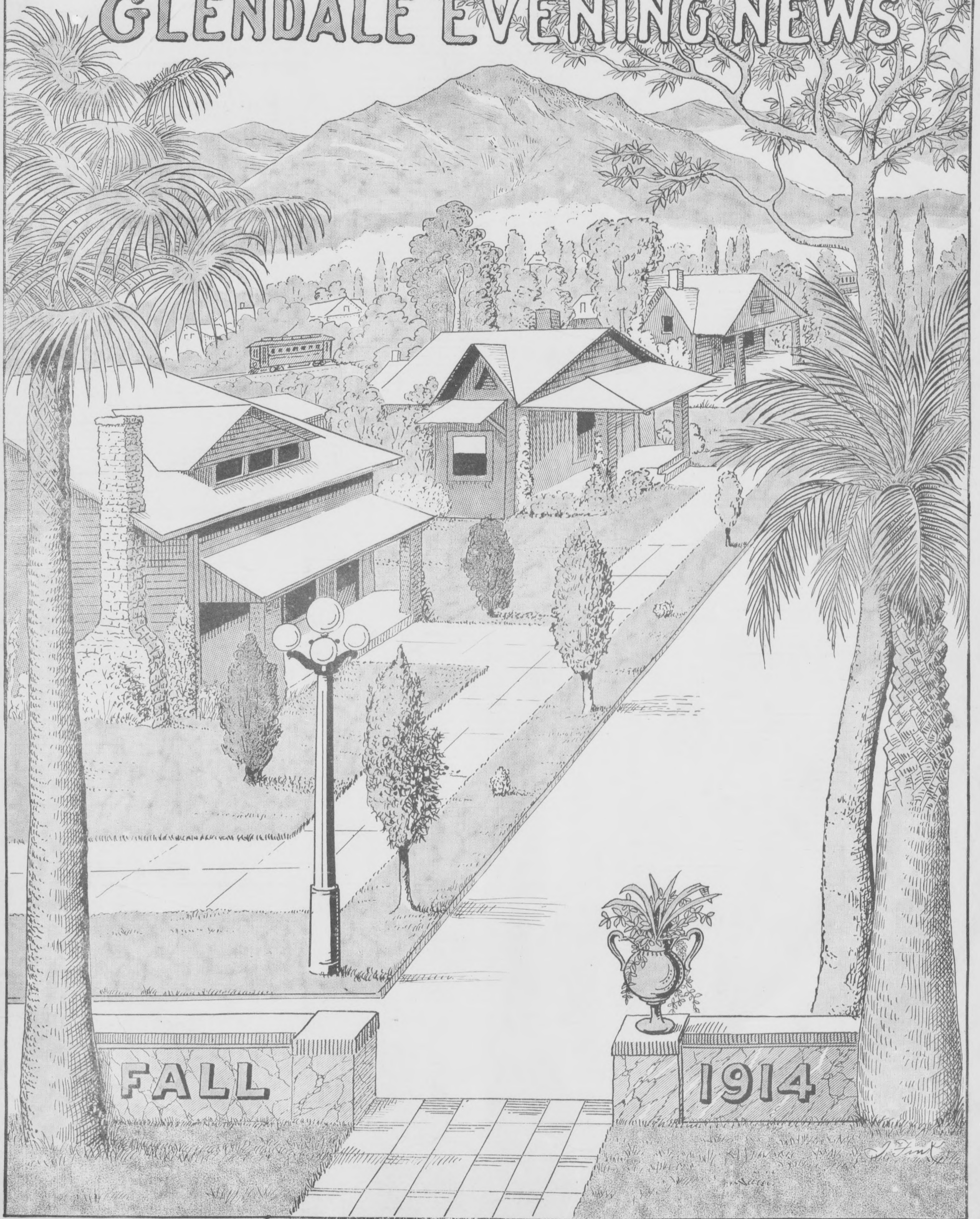
1022 WEST BROADWAY

Sunset 51

Home 2061

News Ads Bring Results

ANNIVERSARY NUMBER OF THE GLENDALE EVENING NEWS



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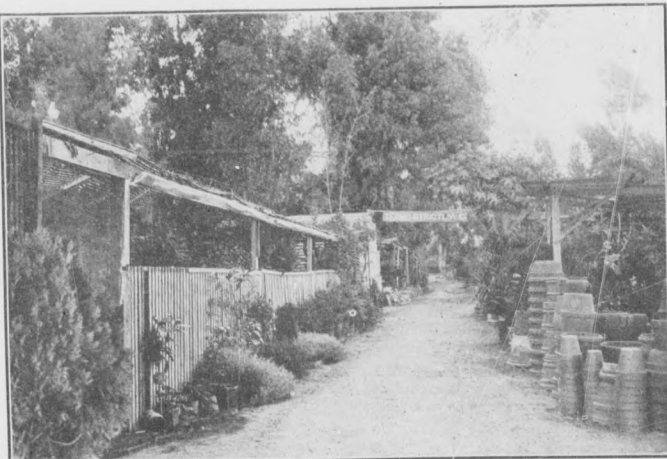
Sunset 667-J Phones Home 1182

Jackson's

Glendale's Leading Furniture Store

918 W. Broadway Glendale, Cal.

"We Buy, Sell and Trade New and Second Hand Furniture"



DRIVEWAY THROUGH

Sunset Nurseries

COR. SAN FERNANDO ROAD AND BRAND BLVD., TROPICO
PHONE SUNSET 374W

COLBY'S

Little Log Cabin

Real Estate, Loans and Insurance...

A Specialty Made of Glendale Property

"Always Good Values"

Phones: Residence 619-R. Office 260-W
Cor. Brand Boulevard and Lomita Avenue

GLENDALE, PRESENT, PAST AND FUTURE

CITY OF HOMES

Glendale, City of Homes! I long for the voice of a poet that I might sing in strains worthy the theme, the praises of this favored section of the San Fernando Valley which we call Glendale. I long for words to describe the scenic grandeur of her setting and to tell of the marvelous changes that man has wrought in a few short years, so that where the rattlesnake, the jack rabbit and the coyote roamed o'er desert wastes of sand and cactus little more than a generation ago, now rise from green and flower decked lawns, the vine embowered homes of a people, healthy, happy and content.

Perhaps there is no section in the world so favored as Southern California for marvelous scenery, wonderful climate and favorable living conditions. It is the mecca toward which many look with longing eyes and surely no spot in all this sunny land is more favored in every way than Glendale.

In recent years so many have been led to realize its advantages as a city for homes that its growth has been one of the marvels of this land where rapid increase in population is a feature that distinguishes it from other sections. Truly, the location of Glendale is ideal both as to beautiful surroundings and also from a practical standpoint, only seven and a half miles from the metropolis of the South and of easy access by the best known electric interurban system in the world, furnishing excellent service.

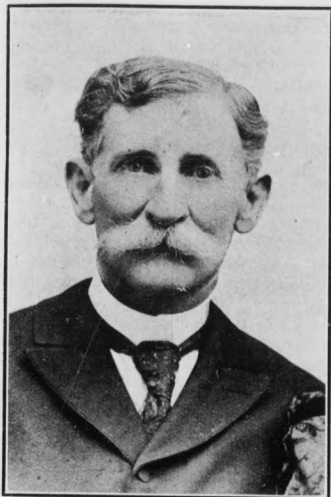
A RIDE TO GLENDAL

Take the ride with me from the Angel City to Glendale and let me point out to you the interesting things and the glimpses of the wonders of nature on "the most beautiful ride out of the city." Leaving the station at Sixth and Main streets, Los Angeles, the Glendale cars go out on Sixth Street, and are not delayed by congestion on Main street, to which the most of the other interurban cars are subjected. Proceeding northward along Lake Shore Avenue, we pass Echo Park, small, but one of the best kept in the city, where giant palms and weeping willows and all kinds of flowers nod at their reflection in the waters of the lake. A little further on our way we pass through Edendale, a suburb of Los Angeles, renowned for the large number of film companies which have their home there.

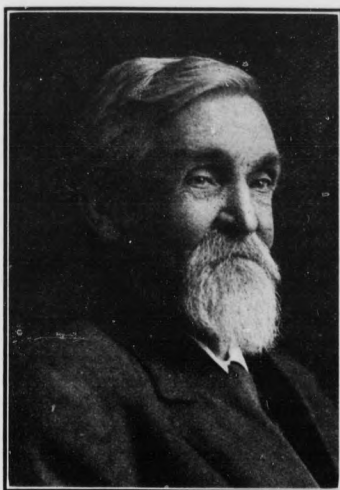
A GLIMPSE OF THE VALLEY

As we round the Los Feliz hills above Edendale a vision of indescribable grandeur meets the view. Here the track rests on a shelf-like elevation on the hillside and affords a view across the valley that is matchless for beauty and such a picture as an artist never produced on canvas. The eastern part of the San Fernando Valley known as the Glendale valley, is spread out in panoramic grandeur flanked on all sides by a background of hills and mountains rising range on range above each other, the snow-covered high Sierras towering above all. Mt. Lowe and Mt. Wilson are visible and at certain times Old Baldy's hoary head looms up across the valley. These majestic sentinels that stand guard o'er the cities in the valley never appear the same. After the refreshing rains of winter they are green and the atmosphere has that clearness and transparency that brings the hills and mountains very near. Again they appear miles away, sometimes shrouded in mist or with their high peaks piercing fleecy clouds. They range in color from a yellow to a golden brown with lights and shadows chasing each other about their summits and at other times they are dark and foreboding, an ever changing picture of which the lover of the beautiful can never tire, they form a peculiarly fitting background for the orchards of gold and green and the flower surrounded homes in the valley.

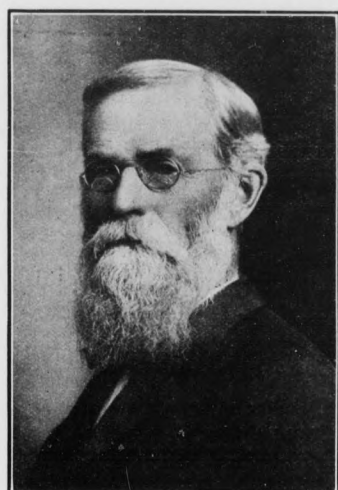
From this point on our journey the Eagle Rock valley is plainly visible, the rock itself which gave the city and valley its name, and which is a huge rocky eminence on the hill side can be clearly seen and we imagine we descry from this point the king of birds with outstretched wings which nature centuries ago carved on the face of the rock. Near Eagle Rock we see shining in the sun the pure white walls of the new buildings of Occidental college, a monument to Education amid Nature's grandeur. To the south of us is the wooded eminence of beautiful Elysian park and the mansions of Los Angeles' suburbs of Highland Park and Garvanza may be seen on the nearby hills. To the west are the hills and drives of Griffith Park, a gift to the city of Los Angeles, but of easy access to Glendale. Just at this point we cross the Los Angeles river, apparently a stream of little moment, as like many California rivers it seeks the sea by means of an underground course. However, last winter this stream defied precedent and became a roaring, seething torrent that leaped from its course and swept everything before it in its mad onward rush. Carving out a new channel for itself it swept from



Geo. W. Phelon, Deceased



B. F. Patterson, 317 Belmont St.



E. T. Byram, Deceased

their foundations, homes and bridges like so much straw and set at naught the rancher's years of toil in his orchards.

As we proceed northward after crossing the river, we cross the Southern Pacific tracks at Tropico and passing bungalow homes almost hidden in greenery and flowers and surrounded by the vivid green and gold of orange groves we approach Verdugo mountain, the tallest of the foothill range which stands sentinel at Glendale's northern boundary.

"GATE OF HEAVEN"

Is it any wonder that the early Spaniards following the historic Verdugo Road out from Los Angeles halted at their first view of the San Fernando Valley and said, "It is the gate of Heaven?" Is it any wonder that an ever increasing number of men looking out over this valley are saying, "It is the place for a happy

tion to the young and old. There is no more beautiful or restful spot in the world than our own Verdugo Park in Verdugo canyon where giant live oaks and sycamores form an almost impenetrable canopy and shade the mossy, grass grown banks of the crystal waters of the mountain stream which flows through the park. Sycamore canyon is also a popular place within walking distance where picnic parties are wont to repair both by day and under the light of the moon. Motor rides to Los Angeles are very enjoyable, the ride via the historic San Fernando Road reaching the city through the Northern section past the Chinese quarter and the old Los Angeles Mission. Or following the San Fernando Boulevard in the opposite direction we pass through Burbank, San Fernando, Lankershim, Van Nuys and other prosperous cities in the western part of the valley. Taking the Los Feliz road to Los Angeles

the drive from Glendale through Eagle Rock across the Arroyo Seco to Pasadena. We have only to take the Colorado Boulevard east from Glendale following the street of the same name through Eagle Rock and Pasadena. Eagle Rock in the tiny valley of the same name is a wonderfully attractive little city. Beautiful homes are built on the hill tops, on the green hillside and in the little canyons as well as in the valley and the panorama is picturesque in the extreme. Passing the bold and barren crag on the hillside known as Eagle Rock we proceed through a high rock walled pass, past the golf links of the Pasadena country club, emerging upon the Arroyo Seco bridge, a beautiful structure and a world renowned engineering feat. It winds across the arroyo in graceful curves and is outlined on both sides by standards bearing cluster boulevard lights. Before us lie the mansions of Pasadena, millionaires

the open season in the nearby mountains is a popular pastime for the sportsman.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

Glendale's schools and churches are among the best and social activities of all kinds provide entertainment and pastime for all, as a further perusal of these pages will demonstrate.

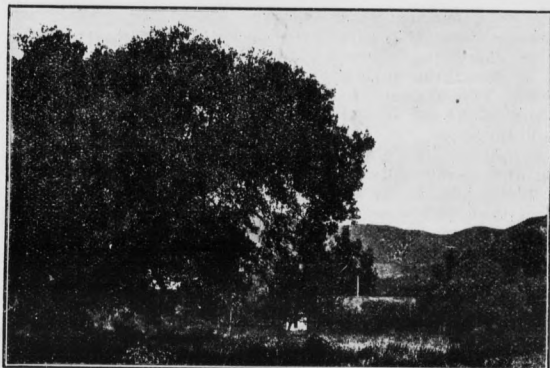
MATCHLESS CLIMATE

As to Glendale's climate nothing need be said as that feature makes all of Southern California famous. The mild winters and the cool days of summer with sunshine a greater part of the year makes mere living a delight.

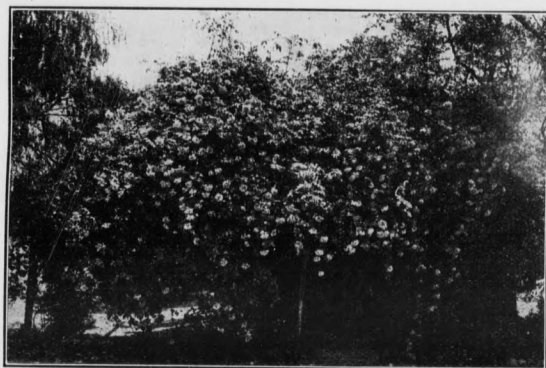
THE SEASONS IN THE VALLEY

A poet describes the seasons in the San Fernando Valley thus:

"To decide the fairest season of this valley would seem almost im-



The Original Verdugo Ranch House



A Glendale Rose Garden

home?" which is substantially what the Spaniards said.

HISTORIC VALLEY

In San Fernando Valley is the ruins of the San Fernando Mission, the old adobe buildings which were a resting place for the Mission fathers as they wended their way up and down the state from Mission to Mission on El Camino Real (The King's Highway) the historic road which has recently been marked by sign posts, each bearing a mission bell and giving the distance to the nearest missions. In this valley also is the largest olive orchard in the world.

THREE IN ONE

But we are more concerned with the eastern section of the valley. Here resting in a sheltered nook protected from the cold winds that sometimes blow beyond the Sierras and yet with access to the cooling ocean breezes that come directly from the western sea through the Ivanhoe pass, lie Tropico, Glendale and Casa Verdugo, three cities and yet one community, with many interests in common, aggregating a population of 10,000. To a stranger these cities seem to be one as each is built up to the very boundaries of the other and there is apparently no physical division. This community is characterized by well built homes, attractive public and business buildings, beautiful shade trees and flower gardens. Among the people are numbered many of the most successful and widely known professional and business men of Los Angeles as well as those engaged in other pursuits there, all of whom prefer to be commuters with homes in Glendale rather than live in the larger city.

PARKS AND DRIVE

Glendale abounds in beautiful woodland retreats and drives. Griffith Park already mentioned is within driving or even walking distance and is the largest park in the world, comprising 3000 acres of mountains and vales with some of the most beautiful scenery imaginable. The zoo at Griffith Park with the many animals in their natural surroundings are a never failing attrac-

past the Griffith Park hills, we emerge at Cahuenga pass into beautiful Hollywood, that far famed suburb of the Angel City, and Mission bells mark El Camino Real a portion of our journey hence. No more beautiful drive can be imagined than over the road that leads through Verdugo Canyon, which in reality is not a canyon but a narrow mountain pass, perhaps two miles in length leading into La Crescenta-La Canada valley. A boulevard which is a joy to the motorist marks the canyon's length and extends into the valley of the Crescent. Or we may take the electric cars which maintain good service between Glendale's business center and the town of La Crescenta. Through the canyon, the hills rise close on either side of us, at places green with a growth of live oaks, sycamores and other mountain trees and wild flowers untouched by cultivation, and again the hand of man has carpeted the hillsides with vineyards, the silver green of olive trees and the gold and vivid verdure of orange groves. Near the head of the canyon we pass through our pretty suburb, Glendale Heights, where handsome homes with architecture fitted to the wild natural surroundings abound.

As we emerge into La Crescenta valley a most beautiful view lies before us. This valley is rightly named, for huge and rugged mountains outline a perfect crescent shaped vale. Right before us lies the new city of Montrose where little more than a year ago we could have seen only rock strewn soil and wild flowers, now a community of beautiful winding drives and the homes of people who have been attracted by the elevation, the wonderful air and the magnificent views. Beyond Montrose lies La Crescenta and to our left along the crescent are Littlelands and Sunland in the Vale of Monte Vista. Following the boulevard through a pass to our right we enter the La Canada district where orange groves and vineyards clothe the hills for miles around. Many wealthy people recognizing the natural beauty of these valleys have selected this wild setting for magnificent homes and country estates.

Without equal for scenic wonder is

and as we cross the bridge looking up and down the arroyo we behold a scene of such wild and fascinating grandeur as to hold one spellbound or bring forth exclamations of awe and delight.

Another entrancing view may be obtained by driving along the Kenneth Road, Glendale's foothill boulevard. From points along this boulevard, which has a high elevation the entire Glendale Valley is spread out in panorama, beautiful indeed, and here we pass the mansions of many wealthy people who have chosen North Glendale's picturesque foothill section as a place for permanent homes.

BEAUTIFUL VIEWS

At all points in Glendale there are beautiful and ever-changing views of the hills and mountains that nearly surround the city. Many homes of the chalet and bungalow types so popular in Southern California, as well as those of more pretentious architecture, beautiful, large shade trees, many miles of improved and paved streets and boulevard lights make Glendale a pretty and model city.

A RESIDENCE CITY

While nearly all lines of business are carried on here so that almost all the needs of the home can be supplied without leaving the city, Glendale is not an industrial center but pre-eminently a city of Homes. Two packing houses ship out annually large quantities of citrus fruits from the ranches surrounding the city.

MOVING PICTURE INDUSTRY

Several film companies have studios here and the visitor to Glendale is astounded to see on our streets or in our restaurants at mid-day, old Roman Senators in velvet togas, full-blooded Indians in native costume, ladies in extreme evening dress, cowboys and cow-girls and all sorts of queer people. The clear atmosphere, the all-year round sunshine, the varying scenery all combine to make this section a paradise for film makers.

Beautiful paths and mountain trails make horseback riding a delight, and hunting for deer during

possible. In winter after the first rains, long withheld, have clothed the hills and mountains with a robe of green, then which the Emerald Isle is not greener, as they lie against the white-clad distant mountains from which blow crisp, invigorating breezes, and in the valley blooms and fruits, the glossy groves of orange, lemon and grapefruit, and the olive and graceful palm and luxuriant vegetation speak of the Orient, and sparkling brooks babble over pebbly beds and tumble down rocky moss and fern-covered hills, then the ranchman dreams of coming crops and the tourist contrasts with cold and discomfort, and the soul of the lover of nature soars in ecstasy.

"When gentle spring breezes blow and the golden poppies glow in the shining sun, and many colored wild flowers carpet hill and valley, and acres of pink and yellow cacti cover waste places, and vines and trees and all vegetation is putting forth renewed life, and songs of birds fill the air, and bees and butterflies flit from flower to flower, and one rejoices in the exuberance of life on every hand, then there seems no fairer time.

"In summer when luscious fruits are ripening in lavish abundance and the grain fields are stacked with harvest sheaves and the velvety green of the hillsides is softening into neutral browns and yellows, then the artist who, from the artist's standpoint deprecates the crudeness and rawness, as he styles it, of our winter landscape, takes his brush and revels in the mellowing color tones of maturing vegetation and the hazy poetical atmosphere of California's summer.

"But forever changing are the moods of nature. Sunsets vying with those of Italy in rich gorgeousness of coloring on picturesque hills and mountains which become rosy and golden and purple from tint to deepest shade, and charming vistas are brought out in new aspects. Sunshine and atmosphere produce an ever-changing play of light and shade, form and color, as fascinating to the new-comer as hungered for by him who has always beheld it.

"Pale moonlight too, delights in shadowy fancies and, rising cold and white, she throws clear-cut silhouettes of many a craggy mountain peak and sharply defined contours of undulating hills against the sky. Then the mocking bird, wildest of singers, shakes from his little throat such floods of delirious music that the whole air and the woods seem silent to listen, and one dreamily gazes towards the electrically-lighted southern horizon bringing out in relief the Elysian hills, which point where the City of Angels lies, and a spell of tangible loveliness steals over the soul."

CREDIT DUE PIONEERS

But you ask me what are the causes and conditions that have led to Glendale's present prosperity and rapid growth. As in the case of every other city that has achieved any degree of prosperity, Glendale is built on the hopes, the toil and the discouragement of the men who laid her foundations. She is a monument to the pioneers who struggled against nature, toiled unceasingly and faced financial ruin for her sake. She stands as a tangible evidence that these were men of rare judgment and foresight or they could not have seen the vision of a city of homes in the wilderness and desert waste that confronted them when they first decided to carve out their homes in this valley.

WAS SITE OF SAN RAFAEL RANCHO

During the Spanish and Mexican eras, California was cut up into vast estates and given outright to favorites of the crown. These grants sometimes overlapped and have since caused endless legal controversy in establishing land titles. Most of these grants were made during the Mexican era, especially toward its close in 1846. One of the few grants made prior to that, during the rule of the Spanish governors was that of 300,000 acres in this valley to Santa Jose Verdugo and known as the San Rafael Rancho. This enormous estate extended from the Arroyo Seco to the Los Feliz hills and from Los Angeles to the San Rafael mountains including La Crescenta-La Canada valley, and was one of the large ranches left intact when this territory was ceded to the United States in 1847. The Verdugo ranch house was located in the canyon and the original adobe house is still in existence, a portion of the estate being in possession of the Verdugo family to this day.

LIFE ON BIG RANCHES

We have read much of the life on the big ranches in the earlier days of California's history and we can imagine the vast herds of sheep that roamed the hillsides, the big ranch house in the canyon where the old Dons with characteristic Spanish hospitality welcomed all who traveled this way. Here gathered of an evening the gay and happy Senoritas in their picturesque Spanish costume and the gallant caballeros in equally gay attire, and carefree and happy, they danced the hours away to the strains of the soft Spanish airs. Here the children were drilled in the Catholic faith and now and again the mission fathers, perhaps even the beloved Father Serra, on the way from San Gabriel to San Fernando Mission branched off from El Camino Real and paid a visit to the flock on the San Rafael ranch and were honored guests at the adobe house in the canyon.

WHERE PICO SURRENDERED

Some historians state that the immense live oak tree near the Verdugo ranch house in the canyon marks the spot where Commandante Andres Pico surrendered to General Fremont January 13, 1847, which ended the war and made California a part of the United States. Other historians claim that this momentous incident occurred in the Cahuenga Pass near Hollywood. However, we are sure that Gen. Fremont passed this way on his journey from Pasadena to meet the Mexican Commandante.

FIRST PIONEERS

The first Americans came to this valley when Erskine M. Ross, now Judge Ross of the Superior Court, with Captain C. E. Thom, purchased a large tract of land from the Verdugo estate.

RANCH IS PARTITIONED

Thom and Ross acquired their first interest in the Rancho about the year 1870. In the latter part of 1871 the Rancho was partitioned between its respective owners, specific tracts being assigned to such owners, and specifically described interests in the waters of the Verdugo canyon were decreed to the respective owners. At this time a tract comprising 2629.01 acres, known as the Canyon tract, including practically all of the Verdugo canyon and the sides of the hills to the east and west were awarded to Teodoro Verdugo and his wife, Maria Catalina Verdugo. This lady is still living in the canyon on this tract, portions of it having been sold since the decree of 1871.

(Continued on next page)

GLENDALE, PRESENT, PAST AND FUTURE

(Continued from Page 1)

FIRST IMPROVEMENT

Thom and Ross began improving their tract at once. It must have been a stupendous undertaking. The land was in an absolute condition of nature. Chaparral and cactus flourished, the live oak and poison oak were abundant and the coyote, the short-tail cat, the rattlesnake and horned toad held title to the land by virtue of possession and numbers. Much time and money were spent in improving the tract, making experiments as to what crops could be raised to best advantage, bringing water from the canyon and protecting the land from the waters of the Arroyo Seco.

FIRST ORANGE ORCHARD PLANTED

In the early '70s Thom and Ross planted the first orange orchard anywhere within the boundaries of the Rancho. There were two or three orange trees then existing at the home of Fernando Sepulveda, which is now the place known as La Ramada, and there were a few old pear trees some distance from and to the west of the Fernando Sepulveda residence, where Catalina Verdugo formerly lived, and one old pear tree at the place where Thom and Ross planted their first orange orchard. With those exceptions there were no fruit trees anywhere in the vicinity, unless possibly a few peach and like trees around the house of Teodoro Verdugo, and the little houses of other members of the Verdugo family. The ranch never was a stock ranch, although there was some fairly good grazing land on some portions of it, particularly the rolling hills toward what is now Garvanza. In the vicinity, however, of what is now Glendale, there was no stock except a few saddle animals and horses used in hauling wood, out of which business the Verdugos mainly made their living, and possibly a few goats and donkeys. A huge Spaniard named Caravajal, who used to ride a little pony into town nearly every day, with his feet almost touching the ground, owned a vineyard of a few acres, possibly two or three, a little north of where, Mr. Sherer has long resided, on what is known as the Hill road. Julio Verdugo lived in a little house on the easterly side of that road, a little southeast from the present Sherer residence, without any trees near his place except a small willow tree near a water hole. His son Teodoro lived with his family in an adobe house which still stands in the Verdugo canyon, and several of his other sons lived in small houses in various places on the ranch. With the exceptions mentioned, there were no improvements in the vicinity of what is now Glendale at the time Thom and Ross planted their first orange orchard.

BLAZED THE TRAIL

Captain Thom and Judge Ross were pioneers in a large sense, although they did not come to the valley to reside. They blazed the trail and laid the foundation for the beautiful and beloved city in which we now take so much pride.

FIRST REAL SETTLERS

The first real settlers coming into this part of the valley happened along in 1883. B. F. Patterson, now of 317 Belmont street, with two companions, E. T. Byram and George W. Phelon, both now passed to the beyond, had previously come to Southern California and were in search of a place that would answer all the requirements which they considered necessary for permanent homes. They traveled over much of Southern California, driving from San Diego to San Luis Obispo. After looking the situation over thoroughly they decided that Los Angeles was the city with a future. Los Angeles had the Southern Pacific railway, with prospects of the Santa Fe, while San Diego, Santa Barbara and other cities of their size had no railroads.

VALLEY ANSWERED REQUIREMENTS

Driving through the country north of Los Angeles they saw large stumps of live oak trees, and being eastern farmers they reasoned that timber soil is productive soil and that where grew these giants of the forest, fruit trees would also flourish. This section answered the requirements of a health-giving climate, an altitude of 600 feet and bountiful supply of pure mountain water.

H. J. CROW EARLY SETTLER

The same year came Harry J. Crow who had previously become possessed of 200 acres west of Glendale avenue and south of Broadway, since known as the Lomita Park tract. Others who came that year were Everett Chase, father of Dr. R. E. Chase of Glendale, the Lindgrens, Fowls, Bissetts, Larkins, Colemans, Fords and Rivers, and these families for a short time comprised the population of what is now Glendale. They were typical pioneers and they carved out homes in this virgin land with their own hands. There were difficulties of all kinds to overcome and these

men who had farmed in the east had much to learn in regard to tilling the soil in California.

EXPERIMENTS DISCOURAGING

They had to learn by experimenting and sometimes their mistakes were costly as well as discouraging. It was difficult to secure help, as from the time of the concession of this territory to the United States the Mexicans would not co-operate with the American settlers or gringos, as they called them. At that time the Mexicans controlled the city and county of Los Angeles. Stumps were grubbed out, cactus patches cleared, homes built and water brought from the mountains in open ditches and filtered into cisterns. Mr. Patterson and Mr. Byram purchased a large section from the tract granted to O. W. Childs by the decree of 1871 and still known as the Childs tract. The land purchased by them comprised the territory now bounded by the following streets: Glendale avenue, First street, Adams street and Broadway. Mr. Phelon purchased a tract north of the Patterson and Byram tract, while Mr. Crow became possessed of 200 acres west of Glendale avenue and south of Broadway. Mr. Patterson built a house on Glendale avenue near Third street, where he lived for twenty-one years. Mr. Byram built the house where his family still resides, 218 South Glendale avenue, and where he passed away May 30, 1908, while Mr. Phelon built where the residence of Mrs. A. K. Crawford now stands, at Second and Cedar. Mr. Phelon did not remain here long, death in the family having been the cause of his return to Los Angeles. However, he subsequently returned to the valley on two different occasions and passed away at his home in North Glendale September 16, 1913, at the age of 76 years. His wife and son, W. R. Phelon, are still residents of Glendale. Mr. Crow built a home on what is now Lomita avenue and he was the next person after Thom and Ross to plant orchards in the vicinity. He set out on his 200-acre tract, a large peach orchard and also a good many acres of orange trees. Glendale is indebted to Mr. Crow also for the splendid large eucalyptus trees which line Lomita avenue on both sides and help to make it such an attractive residence street.

On Thanksgiving Day, 1883, there were thirteen families living here and all joined in a Thanksgiving picnic at the Chase home on Glendale avenue, later and until recently the home of Mr. Wilnot Pacher.

Other settlers followed these rapidly and shortly this was quite a creditable community. Among the earliest settlers and men who have been closely identified with the history of Glendale up to the present time are G. B. Woodberry, former city clerk, and J. C. Sherer, former editor of the News and now city clerk.

LAY OUT CITY

Thom and Ross held and improved their lands in common for a number of years, and about the latter part of the year 1886 or the beginning of 1887 they, together with H. J. Crow, B. F. Patterson and E. T. Byram, laid out the original boundaries of what is now the city of Glendale, having theretofore been instrumental in the endeavor to procure the building of the narrow gauge railroad from Los Angeles by Captain Cross, the predecessor in interest of the present Glendale branch of the Salt Lake railroad. Thom and Ross put about 150 acres of their land into the original boundaries of the city of Glendale, comprising the territory between Glendale and Central avenues and from First nearly to Fourth street. Mr. Patterson and Mr. Byram put in all the lands owned by them as mentioned above and Mr. Crow contributed one hundred of his two hundred acres lying south of Fourth as far as Crow avenue, now Lomita avenue.

"PASADENA'S ONLY RIVAL"

The map of this original town of Glendale is marked "Pasadena's only rival." These men were full of hope and faith. They saw the possibilities and the opportunities here. Pasadena was already a flourishing city. Glendale had all her natural advantages, but Pasadena had been built with wealth brought from the east. Glendale's pioneers laid her foundation in the toil of their own hands and the sweat of their brows. Subsequently Glendale was settled more rapidly. These men who subdivided their holdings sold the lots at a very nominal figure, many of them having been given outright to church organizations and to individuals who were attracted here by the splendid location and the many advantages and the favorable outlook, but who could not afford to purchase lots. Thom and Ross partitioned their holdings, and each subsequently acquired various other portions of the Rancho and planted various other orchards, and each of them has from time to time sold various pieces and lots of his lands—notably in the endeavor to procure the building of the Pacific Electric double-track railroad from Los Angeles to Glendale.

FEW CONVENIENCES THEN

For years Glendale had no postoffice and no name. It had long been known as Glendale, but the postoffice department refused to permit that name to be given officially in spite of the repeated pleadings of the people here. When the first settlers came here their mail was brought to them by stage, which made trips twice a week between Los Angeles and La Crescenta. Many of them had boxes in the Los Angeles postoffice and when one went to town he brought the mail for all the neighbors. Going to Los Angeles was not the simple matter it is today. It was necessary to drive via the old Verdugo road and ford the Los Angeles river. Any other route required the cutting of a path through the cactus. Later arrangements were made to have the sack thrown off the S. P. train daily and finally a postoffice was established at Glendale and Moore avenues, now Tropic, but at that time the entire settlement was known as Glendale.

GLENDALE NAMED

The naming of Glendale is an interesting bit of history. At first the settlement was called San Rafael, while over to the west near the river there was a small community called Riverdale. These names did not seem satisfactory to all concerned. Verdugo was suggested, but some objections were made on account of the meaning of the word (hangman). Etheldeen was suggested, but Glendale seemed to be popular with the greatest number. A lady artist from Chicago having caught a glimpse of the valley from the nearby hills and transferred it to canvass, suggested that Glendale was a most fitting name for this part of the valley. This was enthusiastically received by all but the postoffice department at Washington, who refused the name and sent in its stead Mason. In 1887 the postoffice was moved to Third and Glendale avenue, where Mrs. T. H. T. Byram is now located. A sign over the door read "Glendale, Mason postoffice." The community was known as Glendale and mail addressed to Glendale, Cal., reached its destination. The postoffice department refused to consider the name officially because of the danger of confusing it with Glendale, Colorado, the abbreviations of the names of the states being similar. So Mason it was until 1891. That year President Harrison and Postmaster General John Wannamaker visited the Pacific coast. They came to Los Angeles and many from Glendale seized this opportunity to hear and see these men of national importance.

Mrs. E. T. Byram had considered the matter of asking several Glendale people to join with her in a personal appeal to the president and postmaster general for the much desired change of name, but ill health prevented her from carrying out her plans and instead she wrote a letter to Mr. Wannamaker, addressing him at San Francisco.

In writing to the postmaster general Mrs. Byram said in substance: "Your speech in Los Angeles last week encourages us to 'try again' in asking a favor of you, the changing of our postoffice name from Mason to Glendale, the latter being the name of our town. Five years ago this spring we asked for a postoffice, which was finally granted with the name Mason with the statement that Glendale could not be used as there was a Glendale in Colorado, hence it would cause confusion, not even giving us the privilege of choosing another name. The citizens were indignant and thought they would test the matter, so many of us have never used the name Mason at all. All kinds of mail addressed to Glendale, Cal., comes to us direct from all parts of the world. After five years' experience and no confusion or trouble, ought we not to have our town name for our postoffice? What steps will be necessary to procure it? A petition will gladly be signed by all. I know, for I am stating the desire of the entire community. I am writing this on my own responsibility, no one knowing of it but my husband. Hoping for a favorable answer, I am, sincerely yours, Mrs. H. M. Byram, April 28, 1891."

The following replies received by Mrs. Byram explain themselves:

San Francisco, Cal., May 2, 1891.
Mrs. H. M. Byram,
Glendale, Cal.

My Dear Madam: I thank you very much for your kind letter of the 28th of April, and as the matter of changing the name will have to be investigated at Washington, I refer your letter to the first assistant postmaster general, who is acting postmaster general in my absence. In case there should be any delay I trust you will write me again on my return home. With great respect, I am, Yours very truly,

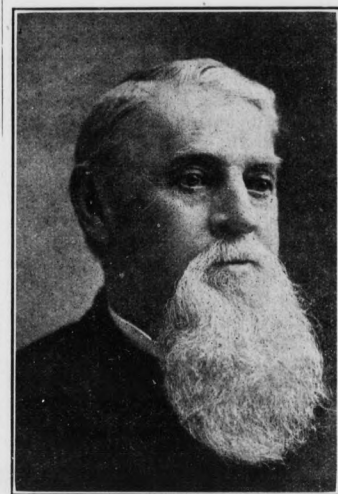
John Wannamaker.

May 11, 1891.

Dear Madam: Your letter of April 28 forwarded to the postmaster general has been forwarded to me for consideration and answer. I note

what you say in reference to the name of Mason being changed to Glendale, and also your reference to the previous order of the department declining to grant you the name Glendale on account of there being an office of the same name in Colorado. The rule of our department is against allowing a repetition of names in these two states on account of a similarity of the abbreviations of the names of the states. I shall, however, in this case disregard the rule and have this day ordered that a change be made and as soon as the necessary papers are filled out and your postmaster is commissioned under the new name, your office will be known as Glendale. Yours truly,

First Asst. Postmaster General.
Mrs. H. M. Byram,
Mason, Los Angeles Co.,
Cal.



Capt. C. E. Thom

GLENDALE HOTEL

But to go back to the boom of 1886-87, Thom and Ross and Crow built the Glendale hotel, which is now the Sanitarium, on a block containing about five acres, mainly owned by Thom and Ross, and furnished the same at a total expenditure of something over \$62,000, each of the three paying one-third thereof. The payment by Crow of his third of the cost of the hotel was largely the cause of his ultimate loss of all of his property, and Thom and Ross finally received for their investment in the matter a little less than \$4,000 each. The hotel was opened with a grand celebration and banquet on Thanksgiving day, 1888. The building was used for a hotel for a few months only. The boom burst and everything came to a standstill. In February, 1889, the hotel building was turned over to the Southern California diocese of the Episcopal church, rent free, to be used as a boarding school for girls and for four years it was used for this purpose, being known as St. Hilda's hall. At the end of that time the institution moved to Los Angeles and soon after was discontinued. The school was well equipped with a full corps of teachers and taught all the branches of a well-conducted boarding and day school. The building remained empty for a number of years until purchased by the Battle Creek Sanitarium people nine years ago with the exception of about a year and a half prior to December, 1902, when the high school convened in the building.

FIRST RAILROAD

Among other activities during the boom days was the building of the narrow gauge railroad to Los Angeles, already referred to. This road provided good service for that day and the people appreciated the convenience. The headquarters of the road were at Glendale and practically all of the employees lived here. After operating the road for five or six years, Captain Cross turned it over to some St. Louis capitalists and under the name of the Terminal line the road was operated for ten or eleven years in conjunction with similar lines to Pasadena and to San Pedro. It was finally taken over by the Salt Lake, which purchased the road to secure the franchise, as they wanted a terminal at San Pedro.

GLENDALE ENCINAL

Another result of the boom was the establishment in 1886 by the Wheeler Bros. of the first newspaper published in Glendale, known as the Glendale Encinal, which was sold the following year to William Galer, a well known newspaper man who passed away in July of this year at Long Beach at the age of 76 years. This newspaper met the fate of all the other boom enterprises and after about a year, Mr. Galer discontinued its publication for lack of business and moved to Los Angeles. His son, C. E. Galer, now manager of the California Ink Co., has interesting recollections of those days of long ago. He was a compositor in the Encinal office, first located in the basement of the hotel and later moved to a new building on Glendale avenue be-

tween Third and Fourth streets. The buildings were far and few between then, there was much land unimproved and the jack rabbits still roamed in large numbers over the cactus and sage brush. Mr. Galer kept his shotgun handy and ever and anon his eyes wandered from the type case through the nearby window. Should he spy a bunny he picked up his gun and committed murder, returning to his stick without delay. Printers now-a-days have no such pleasant diversion to relieve the monotony. Mr. Galer, Sr., was an old newspaper man, previously connected with Columbus, Ohio and Des Moines, Iowa, papers, and the old Los Angeles Express. After leaving Glendale he was interested in the newspaper business in Monrovia and Long Beach.

ONLY SALOON

Glendale, in all her history, has had very little trouble with saloons. One grog shop flourished for a short time, but seemed ill fated. Los Angeles men were the promoters and in spite of a protest signed by more than 200 residents and property owners and dated Feb. 23, 1888, the saloon opened in a building erected for the purpose on Third street just west of Glendale avenue. Shortly after its opening the bar keeper was found dead in the saloon and his predecessor shortly after narrowly escaped death when the building was burned to the ground. There was no effort made to rebuild or to open another saloon and there has been little serious opposition to Glendale's dry policy from that day to this.

BOOM COLLAPSED

The boom having collapsed, Glendale was left in a state of arrested development which continued for more than a decade. There was a large acreage of orchards and vineyards and many pretty and comfortable homes at that time, but the advancement was very slow until the advent of the electric road in 1904. Two years later the city was incorporated and since that time the growth has been phenomenal.

STEADY GROWTH

The history of Glendale's churches, schools, other organizations, city government, institutions, etc., are given elsewhere in this issue and serve to show a steady, persistent and rapid development along all lines.

FUTURE BRIGHT

To tell of Glendale's past and present is no small task, but to forecast the future that seems to lie before her would require many pages.

NEW LOOP LINE

Near at hand is the loop line of the Pacific Electric through East Glendale, for which the right-of-way has already been secured, and even now the cars are maintaining good service over a part of that route. There was great rejoicing on July 2 when the Pacific Electric cars made the first trip up Broadway as far as Glendale avenue, the first step on the trip around the loop. The plan is for the new road to branch off from the present line at Tropic and proceed through East Tropic and East Glendale, completing the loop at Broadway and Brand boulevard.

The railroad committee of the chamber of commerce has labored enthusiastically to bring this to pass.

RAILROAD TO PASADENA

Then it is confidently expected that the electric line now connecting Glendale and Montrose will be continued across the arroyo to Pasadena.

PUBLIC PARK

The chamber of commerce has a park committee made up of live men who are bending their every effort to secure a site somewhere near Glendale's business center for a public park.

BOULEVARD TO LOS ANGELES

Another matter in which Glendale people are interested and which promises to come to fruition is that of a more direct boulevard to Los Angeles. Tropic is paving Brand boulevard and Glendale avenue in Edendale has been paved, two links in the chain connecting the cities. Co-operation on the part of Los Angeles and Glendale will be necessary to connect these links and bridge the Los Angeles river.

NOT A DREAM

Is this only a dream? A beautiful, large hotel nestling in the foothills of North Glendale, surrounded by nature's wild beauty, softened by the hand of man, retired and yet the objective point of a pleasure-seeking throng who come from all points to enjoy the sunshine and pure air in winter and the cool mountain breezes in summer, and from this spot, renowned far and wide among those plentifully blessed with this world's goods, lies a wide, white highway, brilliantly lighted at night and enhanced by nature's charm by day, leading directly into the metropolis of the Southland.

WHAT GLENDALE MEN ARE PLANNING

Some idea of what Glendale men are planning for the future may be gained from the following extracts from a speech made by City Manager T. W. Watson at a recent meeting of the Glendale Merchants' association.

In substance Mr. Watson said:

"I am pleased to have the president of this association refer to this section of the valley as a community. I think the Glendale community is a very suitable name.

"We are building a city here. Shall it be a city beautiful, a city of many resources, a city prosperous? It may be if we take account of the many assets that are ours and develop them to their fullest extent. Let us see where some of those assets are.

"Chief of all our resources is our splendid people. The citizenship of Glendale is of the very highest order. Our moss-backs are all dead. Our stand-patters are all progressive. Our pessimists are all optimists, and every man is a booster. Such citizenship as we have, when properly enthused with the Glendale spirit, can build a city anywhere.

Our next asset is our splendid location. Where can you find a more beautiful spot in which to build a city than this valley? We should seek to develop it all from the San Fernando road on the west to the city of Eagle Rock on the east, and from the top of Verdugo mountain on the north to the Los Angeles city line on the south. Within these boundaries lie our opportunities.

"Our next asset is 'Glendale, the beautiful city of homes.' New homes are springing up all around us and there is room for thousands more. In order to make the most of this asset, we must provide transportation facilities for all parts of our valley, so that a large part of our population may go safely, conveniently and quickly to and from their places of business in Los Angeles or wherever their employment may be. We also should provide employment for a large part of our population at home. We can do this by establishing an industrial district to which we may invite manufacturing and industrial concerns to establish themselves, thus providing employment at home for many workers. Each worker thus employed means a new home for Glendale. We can do this with no injury to Glendale as a 'city of homes' if we use good judgment in the location of such a district and exercise proper supervision and regulation in its laying out and building.

"By the strenuous energy and persistent effort of our chamber of commerce railroad committee we have assured to us the extension of the Pacific Electric line from Brand boulevard at Cypress street easterly nearly to the Verdugo road and back to Brand by way of Broadway, thus supplying a long-felt need for better transportation in that section. We also have assured to us by the efforts of that committee and others the widening and improving of Broadway from Glendale avenue to the east city limits.

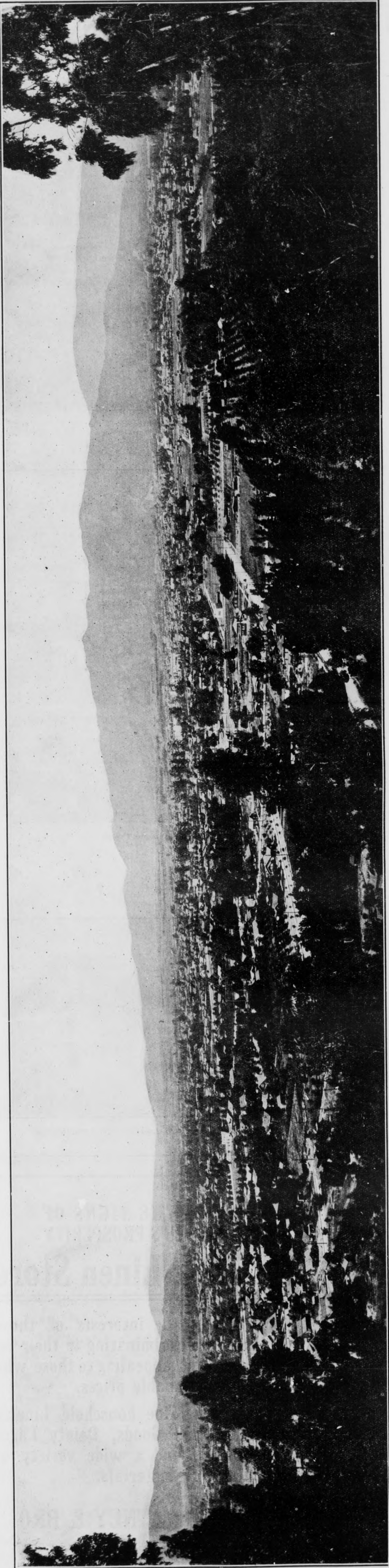
"Let us follow up this splendid beginning by opening Broadway west on a straight line from Brand boulevard to the San Fernando road, to induce the Pacific Electric company to extend their line west on Broadway to the San Fernando road, then north crossing their Burbank line at the wash, continuing to or nearly to Kenneth road, thence easterly to the present terminus at Brand and Mountain avenue. Then we will have a north-west loop as well as a southeast loop.

"At the west end of Broadway on the San Fernando road let us have a union Southern Pacific and Pacific Electric freight and passenger depot. That will put Glendale on the map in a way that the whole county would notice it. Then let us set apart that district which lies north from the depot and between the P. E. tracks and the San Fernando road for our industrial district. Let us provide generously for these industries, invite them to come and help us build a greater Glendale, a city of homes and also a city of industries. This will solve the problem of the location not only of lumber yards, but of all our industries, and will open up the northwestern part of our valley for rapid development. It will give Glendale a front door on the San Fernando road, put us on the railroad map of the world and give us two great business thoroughfares, Brand boulevard north and south, and Broadway east and west.

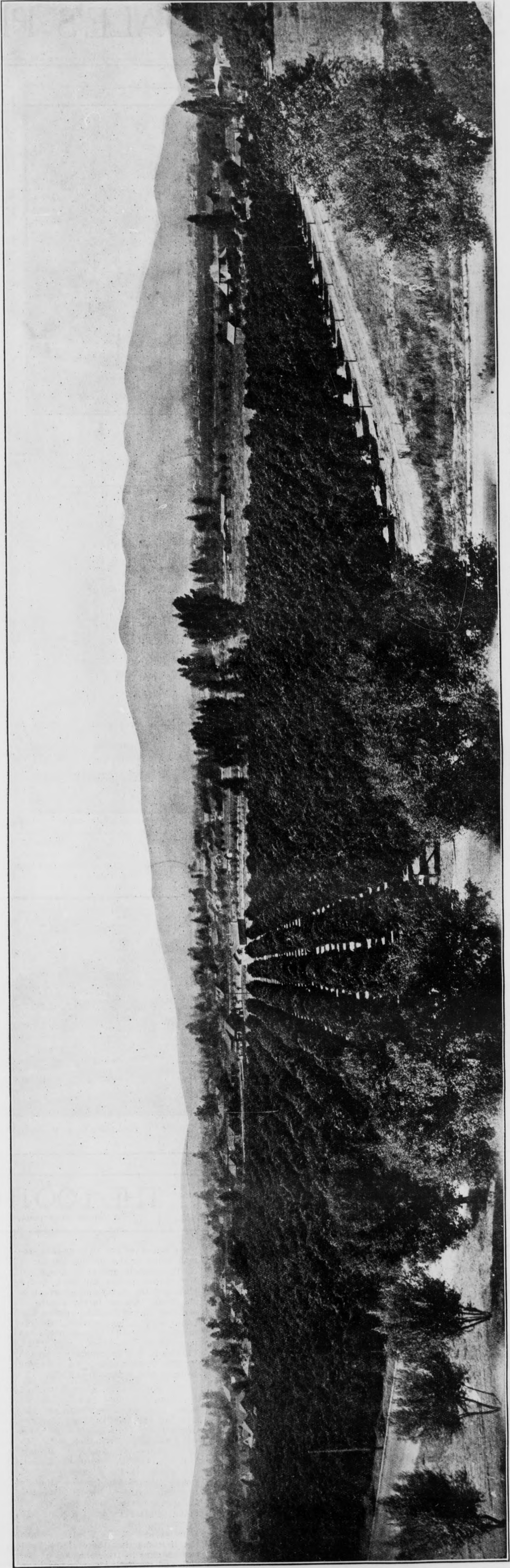
"Let us put over our front door at the foot of new Broadway on the San Fernando road a large electric sign with the words, 'Glendale, a City of Homes and a Place of Industries.'"

GOOD THINGS IN STORE

We firmly believe that all of these and many other good things, including a steadily increasing population of high-class citizenship, is in store for Glendale in the future.



Panoramic View of Glendale taken September 17, 1914 from the Hills South of the City



View of a Glendale Orange Grove as it appeared from Woodberry Hill, September 16, 1914

SOME OF GLENDALE'S PRETENTIOUS RESIDENCES



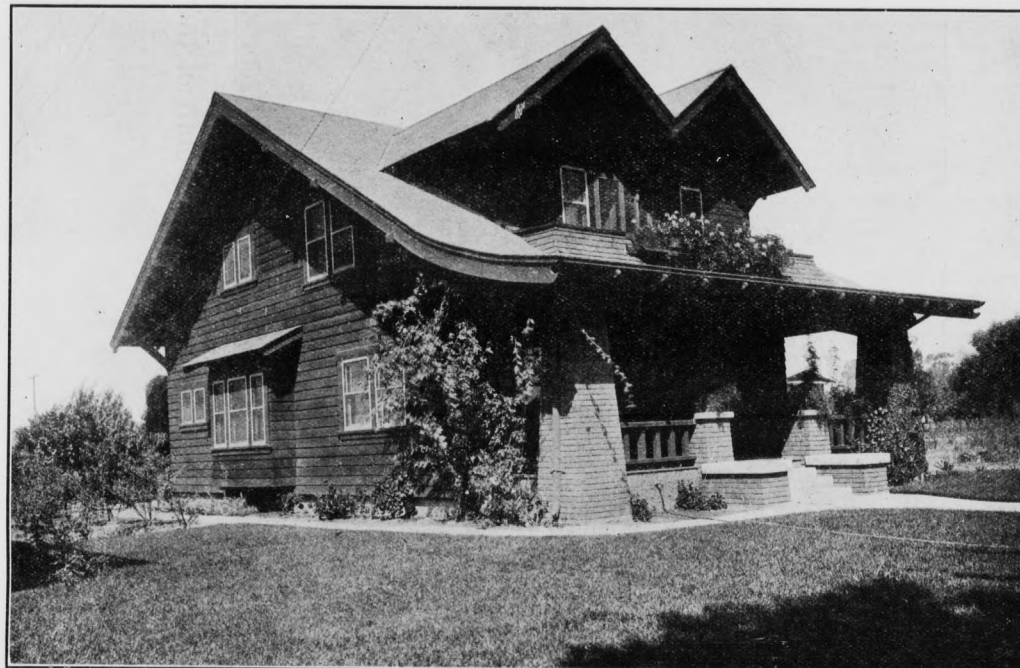
Residence of D. H. Smith, 146 S. Maryland Ave.



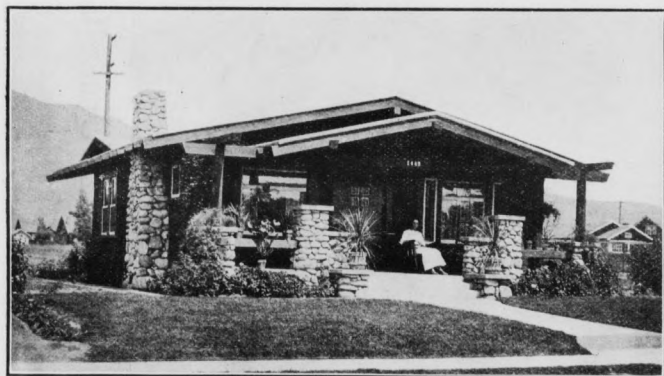
Residence of George Mitchell, Kenneth Road



Residence of O. A. Lane, 1017 Chestnut St.



Residence of Edward M. Lynch, 907 Damasco Court



Residence of Vern Hilliard, 1415 West Second St.



Residence of J. F. Lilly, 128 South Louise Street



Residence of H. H. Jepson, 648 Lincoln Ave.

The Name WALKER a Synonym for Good Jewelry

It is a fact of which we are pretty proud that a Gem—a Jewel—a Piece of Silver—a Timepiece or any article coming from Walker Jewelry Co. carries a definite prestige and appreciation that otherwise would not attach to it. And yet your own comparison will bear out our statement that this prestige—this assurance of correctness and quality—adds nothing to the cost here; in fact, our prices for jewelry and repair work are from 20% to 30% less than that charged by out-of-town firms. We invite comparison of quality and prices and base our title to your patronage upon our ability to prove the superiority of the values we offer.

Be fair to yourself by calling at this store and investigate the savings we offer in all kinds of quality jewelry.

All Repair Work Guaranteed—Optical Department in Connection.

WALKER JEWELRY CO.

1112 W. Broadway, near Brand.

Glendale, Cal.

THE FOOTHILL CLUB

A Social Organization of North Glendale

On February 12, 1914, twenty women living in the foothill district of North Glendale met at the home of Mrs. Julius Kranz and organized a club, strictly social and informal in character. Owing to the nature of the club it was thought best to dispense with formal officers. So the meeting elected a committee to transact all business, with Mrs. Charles H. Toll as chairman, assisted by Mrs. J. McMillan, Mrs. George Holman and Mrs. Julius Kranz.

The membership, which is limited to twenty-four and which, as the name implies, is confined to residents of the foothill district, was originally as follows: Mmes. Everette Barnes, G. K. Barnes, J. W. Elliot, George Holman, N. C. Kelley, Julius Kranz, J. McMillan, Alexander Mitchell, L. D. Oliver, J. C. Penn, Richard L. Phister, George Pickrel, Alfred Priest, Charles Richter, Andrew Robertson, W. W. Stone, E. H. Tatum, William P. Thompson, Charles H. Toll, F. J. Wheeler and E. B. Wyman. Since the first meeting there have been two changes in the personnel of the club and the following names have been added: Mmes. J. E. Bassett, F.

W. Pigg, William Porter and Menzo Williams.

Every third Friday of the month since its organization the club has met at the home of one of its members to enjoy two hours of pleasure given over to vocal and instrumental music, readings, literary games, an occasional game of cards and delicious refreshments. Each hostess has prepared the form of entertainment that she wished, hence the meetings have been full of surprises for the guests. As the hostesses have been appointed a year in advance, each one has had ample time to work out original ideas of entertainment, so it is that the meetings have always been pleasurable to all.

In all God's creation there is no place appointed for the idle man.—Gladstone.

A waste paper basket gets many ideas that rightfully belong to the man who uses it.—Montreal Daily Star.

ONE OF THE SIGNS OF GLENDALE'S PROSPERITY

The Irish Linen Store

DEVOTED to the interests of those who are discriminating in their requirements, and appealing to those who appreciate reasonable prices.

Featuring fine household Linens, Imported Wash Goods, Dainty Laces and Ribbons, and a wide variety of Art Embroidery materials.

W. J. McBRATNEY & BRO.

Butler Building

337 S. Brand Blvd.
(Branch at Monrovia, Cal.)

Glendale

THE TUESDAY AFTERNOON CLUB OF GLENDALE



Mrs. Mattison B. Jones, Pres.



Mrs. E. D. Goode, First Vice-Pres.



Mrs. Frederick Baker, Sec. V.-Pres.



Mrs. William Ramsey, Rec. Sec.



Mrs. A. L. Weaver, Cor. Sec.



Mrs. Warren Roberts, Treasurer

In January, 1899, there was a birthday party at what is now about 229 Belmont street, that is, perhaps, eleven blocks east of Brand boulevard. The business center of Glendale was at Third and Glendale avenue at that time—the last house to the west being on Broadway and Kenwood streets. Well, at this birthday party the ladies decided to form a little club. They also limited their membership to twelve—about all that the majority of homes could entertain, including the husbands, for these ladies very frequently had evening parties. I must say at this time members must either be married or acknowledge their ages to be thirty-five, so of course they were all married.

A course of reading was taken up, members taking turns and afterwards discussing what had been read. We bought the book, "The Master Christian" by Marie Corelli, which is now in our Glendale Public library. Our meetings were held at the homes of the members—some of whom after a time went to Los Angeles to live and then we found it rather difficult to get to them, for we either had to drive or go via the Salt Lake, which made but two trips daily. If we missed our train it was serious. They gave us one theater train a month, and we certainly enjoyed that evening. We were as one big family. After a time new people and nice ones, too, were coming so rapidly and of course would want to know what steps to take to become members of our club that we finally had to broaden and have no limit to our membership.

While Mrs. Frank Taylor was president we decided we were large enough to become an organized body, so in 1904 we organized and took the name of the Tuesday Afternoon club of Glendale. Then we were ambitious to do something, so we began talking and planning for a library. We arranged for a course of lectures to be given by Mrs. Emma Greenleaf, and this was our first money raised. In the Glendale library you will find a book giving its history, arranged by Lillian S. Wells, secretary of library board, and in that book is the following:

"The Glendale Public Library will forever stand as a memorial to the discriminating intelligence and untiring perseverance of the women of the Tuesday Afternoon Club of Glendale, California, who inaugurated, fostered and supported the nucleus of the same the first eighteen months of its existence, when the end desired and advocated was attained and a public library was established by city ordinance. Preliminary to this achievement and during the club year 1904-5 with Mrs. Cora Taylor as president, Mrs. D. W. Hunt as chairman of the committee, arranged for a course of lectures given by Mrs. Emma Greenleaf to raise money to found a proposed library. During the following year, with Mrs. Eleanor R. Blackburn as president, the State Traveling Library from Sacramento was pro-



Mrs. W. E. Evans, Director



Mrs. J. W. Usilton, Director



Mrs. David Black, Director

cured and opened to the public February 26, 1906, the following taxpayers assuming responsibility for the same and being permanently secured as constituting a traveling library board of trustees: Ella C. Witham, president; Alletia E. Goode, Eleanor R. Blackburn, May C. Church and Lillian S. Wells, secretary."

You will find this book well worth reading. This traveling library is sent out by the state free of charge, contains fifty books and can be exchanged for another fifty when necessary. I will say here that after several months we procured another free set of books sent out by the "Church Periodical Club library," the woman's auxiliary of the Episcopal diocese of Los Angeles, containing nearly fifty books.

We rented a room for our library near Glendale avenue on Third street, for which we were to pay \$10 per month. This money was raised by subscription and collected every month. When I tell you the largest amount from any person was \$1.00, the smallest 25 cents, you will understand that it took some work to collect \$10. This room was furnished by the club, also were the chairs, tables, bookshelves, rugs, etc. Donations of books and magazines were asked for, and in one year we owned over two hundred books and hundreds of magazines. You must bear in mind that we had no such numbers to draw from then as now. In fact, our population was a trifle over five hundred. Aside from room rent and janitor hire, the actual running expense of library for first year was \$3.80. We were all librarians at that time, taking turns. It was open three afternoons a week.

When the call came for aid for the San Francisco earthquake sufferers the library was opened to receive supplies and also for a work

room. I could not get a record of money and clothing sent out, but it was a great deal, considering our numbers. The club had been meeting in Ayers hall, corner Third and Glendale avenue, which was the only hall in town, but we now held our regular meetings in the library, special meetings still being held in the hall.

When we celebrated our library's first birthday we thought it old enough to give away, so we soon after planned to see the city trustees, the result being that on August 14, 1907, they passed an ordinance providing for the maintenance of a public library. On October 22nd resolutions were passed by the Tuesday Afternoon club turning over our little library, with all its furnishings, to the city of Glendale. We did not lose interest in this child of ours, but continued working for it—the fifth Thursdays being set aside for that purpose. A number of afternoon affairs were given and the money used to purchase books for the library. I wish to say that this child of ours has grown to be a very husky youngster, it now containing 3500 books, with a monthly circulation of 3000.

In December of 1907 we had a clean-up day. The following resolution was passed by the club December 10, 1907:

"The civics committee of the Tuesday Afternoon club in recognition of the support so liberally contributed for the Glendale City Improvement day, the object being the cleaning of the streets and sowing flower seeds, hereby resolve that thanks be extended to Mr. Wilnot Parker, president of our city trustees; to Mr. E. D. Goode, president of the Board of Trade, and Secretary G. H. Barager; to Mr. E. U. Pack, Mr. C. Shaver, Mr. W. C. Fraley, Mr. F. G. Taylor, Noble brothers, and those furnishing teams, labor and carriages for the poppy sowers; to the members of

the band, and to every housewife who so substantially responded to the call for home cooking for the dinner, and to all, who, in any way forwarded the grand success of our first clean-up day, Saturday, December 7, 1907.

"Be it further resolved that this resolution be spread upon the minutes by the secretary of the Tuesday Afternoon club and published once in each of the local papers: The Glendale News and The Valley Independent, publications that so generously gave space and encouragement.

"Signed:
"Mrs. J. C. Sherer, Chairman
Civics Committee.
"Mrs. F. L. Church,
"Mrs. J. U. Witham,
"Mrs. G. E. Williams."

Ten dollars was spent by the committee for poppy seed.

In May, 1908, this same committee reported having placed an ordinance with the city trustees providing for suitable fire escapes on school houses and all two-story buildings. This ordinance was passed later.

You will see by the Year Books that we were incorporated November 8, 1908, but it does not tell you that Mr. Edgar Leavitt, attorney, donated his services, thereby making a saving to us of about \$50.

Our Year Book of 1908, our constitution, date of organization, federation and incorporation, among other like articles, are in the cornerstone of our High School.

Now these are just a few of the things that our club has accomplished. This only brings us to 1908, for you know this is only the early history of our work, or a part of it, I should say.

In 1908 our civics committee faced the bill board problem. Miss Ruth Byram was chairman at that time, her committee being: Mrs.

Ralph Hinckley, secretary; Mrs. R. E. Chase, Mrs. E. U. Leavitt and Mrs. S. W. Johnson. They had 500 letters printed, searched the records and secured the addresses of non-resident property holders to whom these letters were sent, asking their co-operation preventing any billboards being placed on their lots. The response to these calls were very encouraging, as not one was willing for their lots to be used for that purpose. One gentleman, when notified that a fine, full-grown billboard had been put up on his lot immediately sent this committee the power of attorney, so they waited upon the gentlemen who were in the billboard business and gave them just two hours to remove the board. These same gentlemen said it couldn't be done, but when they were shown this little legal paper they changed their minds and fifteen minutes before the two hours were up that same billboard was being carried eastward, presumably to seek a more congenial clime. This committee secured the pledge of all the local merchants but two promising not to advertise by means of billboards.

Our forestry committee with Mrs. D. W. Hunt as chairman was instrumental in having an ordinance passed regulating street tree planting.

Our philanthropic committee has ever been active, much work having been done for the day nursery in Los Angeles, there being but one at that time. When they built their new home, this committee with Mrs. L. C. Rice as chairman completely furnished the matron's room.

The billboard nuisance has had to be faced since that time, but it has been met so far in the same manner—by appealing to property owners, who have been so full of what Mayor Watson calls "Glendale spirit" that they will allow nothing to mar the beauty of our little city.

In the last two years this club

has made rapid progress along many lines. It has grown to a membership of about 215 and various section or study classes have been formed, each section meeting on different days in the week.

There are at present seven sections, namely: Music, Mrs. Freeman Kelley, chairman; literature, Mrs. E. H. Willisford, chairman; Shakespeare, Mrs. W. E. Evans, chairman; parliamentary law, Mrs. P. S. McNutt, chairman; legislature, Mrs. Charles Hutchinson, chairman; home economics, Miss Alice Frank, chairman; art and travel, Mrs. R. E. Chase, chairman. Besides the study sections there are several active important committees for public welfare, three of which are civics, with Mrs. Frank Grosvenor, chairman; philanthropy, Mrs. L. W. Sinclair, chairman, and local charities, Mrs. E. D. Yard, chairman. Other committees which carry on work of great importance in oiling the club machinery, thus adding success and comfort to all the public meetings, are the courtesy committee, Mrs. Dan Campbell, chairman; hospitality committee, Mrs. Howard Martin, chairman, and decoration committee, Mrs. Charles Temple, chairman. Another important committee recently formed is the remembrance committee with Mrs. H. Lee Clotworthy, chairman. This committee visits the sick and attends to sending floral tributes when there is illness or death in any club member's family. The club members are all active, wide-awake women and, having acquired two splendid lots on Fifth street where the library, high school and other magnificent public buildings are being erected, proves that they are also successful business women, with a high ideal and a civic pride to benefit their community in every way. The present officers of the club are: Mrs. Mattison B. Jones, president; Mrs. E. D. Goode, first vice president; Mrs. Frederick Baker, second vice president and chairman of programs; Mrs. William Ramsey, recording secretary; Mrs. A. L. Weaver, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Warren Roberts, treasurer; Mrs. William Elmer Evans, Mrs. J. W. Usilton, Mrs. David Black, directors.

Mrs. C. O. Pulliam is the club representative in the Juvenile Protective Association, in which the club has a membership. This organization also holds membership in the Children's Hospital, the King's Daughters' Day Nursery and the Coleman House Association, all charitable institutions.

The club belongs to the District Federation, the State Federation and the General Federation of Woman's Clubs.

This club has a boundless field of endeavor before it, and the work of the various sections is being promoted with enthusiasm. The splendid advance made by the club during the past few years is a foretaste of what shall be accomplished.

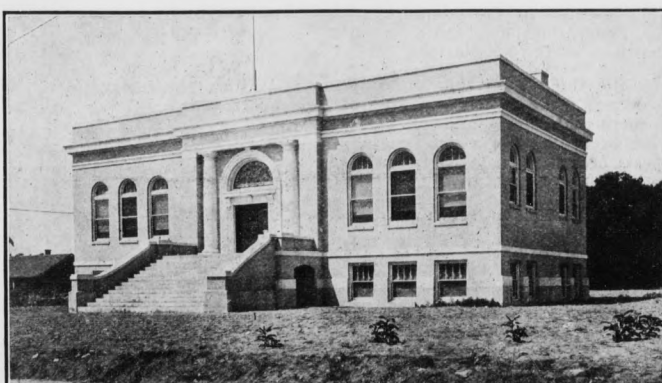
THE GLENDALE PUBLIC LIBRARY

One of the assets of any community is a good public library and Glendale has no reason to be ashamed along this line. We are indebted to the Tuesday Afternoon club for this splendid public institution in which we take so much pride and satisfaction.

The generously inclined citizens contributed toward the necessary expenses of opening to the public in February, 1906, a library room where was housed the nucleus of the Glendale Public Library, consisting of a fifty volume traveling library sent out from the state library at Sacramento, which has by this means done a great work in raising the standard of intelligence throughout the state. Many books and periodicals were contributed by interested

citizens and the growth of the work, as shown by the regular reports required to be sent to the state library headquarters at Sacramento, was so obviously above the average that a representative of this library was asked to take charge of a state traveling exhibit at the annual library meeting held at Redlands in January, 1909. This exhibit, together with the advertising exhibit of Mr. Graves, librarian of Alameda, which included Glendale's prominent library advertising bulletin, were two of the three chosen from the sixteen displayed at this meeting, which were conspicuously placed in the large auditorium in which the state meetings and evening reception were held and attracted much attention.

On August 14, 1907, the end desired by those promoting the library was accomplished when the city trustees by ordinance took over the library and since that time the trustees have allowed from year to year



Glendale Public Library

as large amounts as possible, consistent with the funds on hand and other needs of the city, for the public library. The members of the library board from the beginning have been strong and capable men and women who have expended the money at their disposal judiciously and administered the affairs of the institution very satisfactorily.

Mrs. John C. Danford, the present librarian, has filled that position since the establishment of the public library. Mrs. Danford is a college graduate and has also taken special library work and kept herself in touch with the latest library methods. She has made an effort to make the library of special benefit to the young people and has endeavored to supplement the work of the public school. Ability in her chosen work and uniform courtesy to all patrons of the library have enabled her to become especially valuable to the community as a whole. Mrs. Dan-

ford has shown especial judgment and foresight in selecting new books which are being added rapidly. The library work has been handicapped for some time past by lack of facilities, but now that the new building is complete the work will reach its highest possible development.

The new building is a handsome structure of cream pressed brick. It is divided into general reading room, an office, a reference room, a juvenile room, a work room and in the rear, an open air reading room. The basement will later be used for the juvenile department.

Mrs. Danford's assistants are Miss Dora Neil and Miss Hazel Royce. The board who are administering the affairs of the library to the general satisfaction of the patrons are: Dr. A. L. Bryant, president; Eleanor R. Blackburn, secretary; W. W. McElroy, J. E. Henderson, Mrs. Gridley-Braley.

FEDERATION OF PARENT TEACHER ASSOCIATIONS

BY MRS. CHARLES H. TOLL, GLENDALE, CAL.



Mrs. Charles H. Toll
President Glendale Federation



Mrs. J. F. Padelford
Vice-Pres. Glendale Federation



Miss Eva Daniels
Rec. Secy. Glendale Federation



Mrs. C. E. Hutchinson
Cor. Secy. Glendale Federation



Mrs. E. S. McKee
Treasurer Glendale Federation



Mrs. W. H. Berteaux
Historian Glendale Federation

The Glendale Federation of Parent-Teacher Associations—an organization devoted to the interests of home, school and community—a powerful factor for good.

This is the age of the child. At no other time before has there been so much thought and energy expended for the welfare of the young as at the present time. Why is this? Because thinking people realize that if we want our nation to stand for all that is pure and great and strong, we must make our children pure, strong and great-minded and great-hearted individuals. Just so far as we give of our best to better the physical, the mental and the moral condition of the young, in just such measure do we do our part toward establishing firmly a race which shall maintain the nation, and that at a high standard of well-being, mental attainment and morality.

The pioneer in the field of child welfare and today the most potent organization working toward this end, is the Congress of Mothers, which is not only a national, but a world organization. The work of the Congress is civic work in its broadest and highest sense, and every man and woman who is interested in these aims should become a member and aid in the organized effort for higher national life, which can be attained only through the individual homes.

There are many who, attracted by the names of the organizations, or hearing something of their activities by report, have asked "What is it that the Congress of Mothers and the Parent-Teacher organizations are trying to do? There are so many fine, intelligent women working in these organizations that surely there must be something of value in them." In answer, we may quote from the message sent out by the National Congress of Mothers: "The aims and purposes of the Congress of Mothers and its affiliated organizations (the Parent-Teacher Associations) are as follows:

"To carry the mother-love and mother-thought into all that concerns or touches childhood in home, school, church or state; to develop wiser, better-trained parenthood; to bring into closer relations the home and the school that parent and teacher may co-operate intelligently in the education of the child; to bring systematic, earnest effort to this end through the formation of Parent-Teacher Associations.

"To promote the establishment of kindergartens and of laws which will adequately care for neglected and dependent children; to secure such legislation as will insure that children of tender years may not be tried in ordinary courts, but that each association, through their chairman on juvenile court and probation, shall actively aid the juvenile court and probation officers whose duty it is to so care for the child that it shall be rescued from, rather than confirmed, in its evil ways.

"To work for such probationary care in individual homes rather than in institutions.

"To give young people, ignorant of the care and training of children, opportunities to learn that which will enable them to better perform the duties of parenthood.

"To promote high ideals of marriage and the maintenance of its sacredness and permanence.

"To interest men and women to co-operate in the work for purer, truer homes, in the belief that to accomplish the best results, men and women must work together.

"To rouse the whole country to a sense of its duty and responsibility to childhood.

"To surround the childhood of the whole world with that loving, wise care in the impressionable years of life, that will develop good citizens, instead of law-breakers and criminals."

The Congress of Mothers was formed in 1897, and since then its chief work has been the formation of Parent-Teacher Associations in



Mrs. P. S. McNutt
Parliamentarian of Federation



Dr. Jessie A. Russell, Pres.
Intermediate Parent-Teachers



Mrs. H. W. Yarick, Pres.
Columbus Ave. Parent-Teachers



Mrs. Edgar A. Bayley, Pres.
Sixth St. Parent-Teachers



Mrs. A. C. Anderson, Pres.
Broadway Parent-Teachers



Rev. E. H. Willisford, Pres.
High School Parent-Teachers



Mrs. N. C. Kelley, Pres.
Central Ave. Parent-Teachers

schools. Its work is now being actively fostered and forwarded by the United States government, for the Bureau of Education at Washington, D. C., appreciating the great value of the work done by the Congress in the past, is sending out letters to every school in the land, urging that there be formed these associations in every school and community where they are not already in existence.

Glendale, ever ready to embrace valuable means for improvement, and keep abreast of the times recognized a number of years ago what a power for good this work would be in her community, and formed Parent-Teacher circles in the schools then in existence. These have been increased in number, until now there is an association in each of the six schools. These circles are brought together in a most friendly, helpful and co-operating way under the leadership of the Federation.

To Dr. Jessie A. Russell, who was the first president of the Federation, and who held, to the great and lasting benefit of the organization that office for three consecutive terms, is due, more than to any other person, the present fine standing of the Glendale Federation. For she brought to the work a tireless energy and an unusual grasp of situations and a knowledge of local conditions and outside happenings of import to the Federation.

Mrs. J. F. Padelford, who has been for many years engaged actively in the work, was the second president. It was during her administration that Glendale voted bonds which will enable the city to increase her school facilities and meet the demands for the adequate accommodation of school children in this beautiful and rapidly growing community. To Mrs. Padelford and the able workers whom she rallied to her support is due in large measure

the active interest in, and success of, the bond issue.

The officers of the Federation for 1914-1915 are:

President, Mrs. Charles H. Toll.
Vice-President, Mrs. J. F. Padelford.
Recording Secretary, Miss Eva Daniels.
Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. C. E. Hutchinson (who is also state historian for the Congress of Mothers).
Treasurer, Mrs. E. S. McKee.
Parliamentarian, Mrs. P. S. McNutt.
Historian, Mrs. W. H. Berteaux.

That the year upon which the Federation is now entering will prove one of the most successful, is assured by the personnel of the executive board, which is composed of the above officers and the officers of the individual associations, also the chairmen of the committees of the Federation, and some of the chairmen of the associations.

While the membership of the associations in Glendale reaches a total of more than three hundred, with an average attendance very greatly in excess of this, it is to be hoped that the Federation will grow materially, as well as numerically. Each one of the associations stands with outstretched hand to welcome those who are interested in the cause of humanity in general, and childhood in particular. They welcome not only the mothers, the fathers and the teachers, as the name would seem to imply, but they desire greatly the presence and help of those who are not so fortunate as to have childhood in their homes. Just as the public school is a broadly democratic institution, so is it the desire of the Congress of Mothers that each association should faithfully

represent all classes, rich or poor, high or low, of every race or creed.

The meetings of the Parent-Teacher Associations are held monthly in the different school buildings, hence some one gathering is easily accessible to those who may desire to attend.

The High School Association meets on the first Tuesday of the month at 3 p. m. The officers are:

President, Rev. E. H. Willisford.
First Vice-President, Mrs. Alexander Mitchell.
Second Vice-President, Prof. G. U. Moyle.
Third Vice-President, Mrs. S. C. Packer.
Fourth Vice-President, Mrs. J. E. Stanton of Eagle Rock.
Fifth Vice-President, Mrs. John Hobbs of Tropic.
Sixth Vice-President, Miss Ethel Hume Flood.
Seventh Vice-President, Mrs. L. W. Sinclair.

Recording Secretary, Mrs. Richardson D. White.

Corresponding Secy., Mrs. Cora M. Nichols.

Treasurer, Mrs. W. H. Berteaux.
Parliamentarian, Prof. Harry L. Howe.

The Intermediate (Third street) association meets on the second Friday of each month, at 3 p. m. The officers are:

President, Dr. Jessie A. Russell.
First vice president, Mrs. Mattison B. Jones.
Second vice president—Mrs. W. E. Edmonds.

Third vice president—Mr. Richardson D. White.

Fourth vice president—Mrs. C. E. Hutchinson.

Fifth vice president, Mrs. E. S. McKee.

Recording secretary—Mrs. Arthur C. Brown.

Corresponding secretary—Mrs. Herman Paine.

Treasurer—Mrs. C. W. Ingledue.

Auditor—Mrs. A. H. Wightman.

The Broadway association meets on the third Thursday of each month at 3 p. m. The officers are:

President—Mrs. A. C. Anderson.
Vice president—Mrs. W. A. Burns.
Recording secretary—Mrs. W. S. Carmichael.
Treasurer—Mrs. G. G. Lemon.
The Sixth Street association meets on the third Thursday of each month at 3 p. m. The officers are:

President—Mrs. Edgar W. Bayley.
Vice president—Miss Eva Daniels.
Secretary—Mrs. L. H. Johnson.
Treasurer—Mrs. G. D. Roach.

The Columbus Avenue association meets the fourth Tuesday of each month at 3 p. m. The officers are:

President—Mrs. H. W. Yarick.
Vice president—Mrs. H. A. McPherson.
Secretary—Mrs. Blake Franklyn.
Treasurer—Mrs. Horace Hosford.

The Central Avenue association, the youngest circle, meets on the third Thursday of the month at 3 p. m. The officers are:

President—Mrs. N. C. Kelley.
Vice president—Miss Annie McIntyre.
Secretary—Mrs. R. H. Whitton.
Treasurer—Mrs. Edward Tuttle.

In order to co-operate in every possible way with the Congress of

Mothers and to facilitate the work of the organization there have been established several departments of work. It is the duty of the membership committee, working with the association chairman, to devise means for increasing the membership, and securing life and associate members. This important committee is in charge of Mrs. C. D. Lusby.

The juvenile court and probation committee co-operates with the very efficient probation office of Los Angeles in looking after such neglected and dependent children as come to the notice of individuals or organizations. It is their aim to assist wherever they can in carrying on the preventive work which saves annually so many children from a life of crime, by securing homes for the homeless, and wise, humane treatment for the delinquent. This committee is in charge of Mrs. Mary W. Edwards.

The emergency and children's hospital committee co-operates with the same committee in each association, promoting the work of caring for children who are out of school for lack of clothing, food, or medical attention; to assist in providing flowers, toys or books for the little ones in the hospitals for children. This humane work is in charge of Mrs. E. D. Yard.

The kindergarten committee endeavors to gather and disseminate information concerning the kindergarten and what it is accomplishing.

It aims to assist our community through its literature and speakers in securing kindergartens at the earliest practicable date. It also aims to assist in securing for the kindergarten its rightful recognition and place in the state system of education. Mrs. C. E. Anderson is chairman of this committee.

It is the work of the visiting committee of the federation, working in connection with the same committees of the circles, to call upon the new members and secure their co-operation in the active work of the associations, and their help in bringing in others and interesting them in the various features of the organizations. The chairman for the federation is Mrs. William P. Thompson.

It is the duty of the patriotism committee to encourage the development of a love for home and country and our fellow man. It aims to make civic pride a general sentiment and to direct attention to the immeasurable value and importance of an international peace movement. It lends its influence to prohibit the indiscriminate use of firearms and other weapons, and against the wanton destruction of harmless creatures. Mrs. A. S. Chase is chairman of this committee.

There is no business or organization that can be maintained without the expenditure of a certain amount of money. As the federation receives only 2½ cents per capita from each association it sometimes becomes necessary to raise funds for carrying on the work and meeting the emergency calls made in various quarters. Particularly is this the case at Christmas time, when many calls for help always come. The duty of providing ways of raising money comes within the province of the ways and means committee.

Though the work of the Parent-Teacher association is primarily carried on through and concerned with the schools, the members realize that the schools are not the only institutions that touch the home life. They appreciate that it is a duty they owe to the community and to their homes to help in civic matters, inasmuch as home and community have many interests in common, and what affects the one must surely affect the other as well. Realizing that this is the progressive sentiment of the Parent-Teacher association, the chamber of commerce and other civic bodies in Glendale and Los Angeles have asked the co-operation of the organization, as an aid in civic advancement. This aid has been

(Continued on Page 44)

THE GLENDALE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

The oldest and most wide-spread secret order in the world today is that of Free and Accepted Masons. The basic organization of Masonry is commonly known as the Blue lodge, which confers three degrees upon its members. On this same broad foundation has been reared the mighty superstructures known respectively as York Rite and Scottish Rite Masonry.

In Glendale, Masonry is represented by Unity lodge, No. 368, F. & A. M., Unity Chapter, No. 116, R. A. M., and Glendale Commandery, No. 53, Knight Templars.

The preliminary steps for the organization of a Masonic lodge in Glendale were taken March 5, 1905, and on April 14, 1905, a dispensation was granted by the grand master of California creating Unity lodge. George U. Moyse, worshipful master; W. A. Thompson, senior warden; F. E. Albright, junior warden; Asa V. Fanset, treasurer; Wm. Malcom, secretary, were the officers who presided over the deliberations of the sixteen charter members. In the latter part of October, 1905, Most Worshipful Grand Master Motley H. Flint constituted Unity lodge, No. 368, and since that time more than 200 men have signed their names to the membership roll.

The officers for the current year are: Ernest John Morgan, senior warden; Albert Mason Chase, junior warden; Asa Vincent Fanset, treasurer; Alphonso Welker Tower, secretary; Alphonso Lafayette Chandler, chaplain; Donald Stewart Erskine, senior deacon; William Francis Nash, Jr.,

junior deacon; Harvey Wilson Hoff, marshal; William Ralph Phelon, senior warden; Jordan Stewart Neel, junior steward; Charles H. Ravenscroft, tyler.

On April 1, 1914, the lodge moved into its new \$20,000 home at 532 Brand boulevard. This building was erected exclusively for lodge purposes. The ground floor consists of a large assembly hall and banquet room, ladies' parlor and men's room. The second floor is given over to the lodge rooms, dressing rooms and smoking room.

Geo. U. Moyse, the first master, served for two years. Since then the lodge has been guided by the following masters in the order named: Wm. A. Thompson, F. E. Albright, Dan Campbell, Arthur Campbell, R. Z. Imbler, Chas. W. McFadden and John Hobbs.

The Unity Chapter, No. 116, R. A. M., was constituted May 4, 1914, and after four months' existence it has a membership of seventy. The officers of the chapter are: Herbert D. Lore, high priest; Mattison B. Jones, king; Chas. L. Peckham, scribe; Frank H. Vesper, treasurer; D. G. Crofton, Jr., secretary.

The Knight Templars have organized Glendale commandery, No. 53, and are working under dispensation with thirty members and the following corps of officials: Herbert D. Lore, eminent commander; E. K. Daniels, generalissimo; M. B. Jones, captain general; Dan Campbell, treasurer; D. G. Crofton, Jr., secretary.



Edward K. Daniels, Generalissimo
Glendale Commandery 53 K. T.
Master 3rd Vail
Unity Chapter 116 R. A. M.



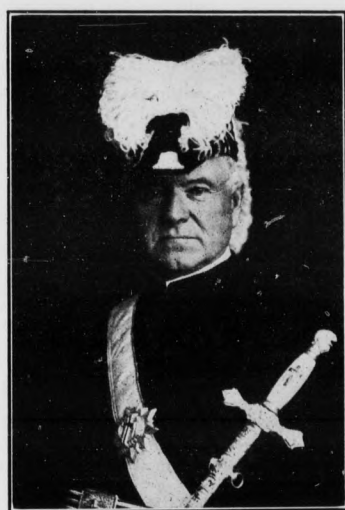
Herbert D. Lore, Eminent Com.
Glendale Commandery 53 K. T.
High Priest
Unity Chapter 116 R. A. M.



Mattison B. Jones, Capt. Gen.
Glendale Commandery 53 K. T.
King in Unity Chapter 116 R. A. M.



David G. Crofton, Jr., Recorder
Glendale Commandery 53 K. T.
Secretary
Unity Chapter 116 R. A. M.



Frank H. Vesper, Treasurer
Unity Chapter 116 R. A. M.



Chas. L. Peckham, Junior Warden
Glendale Commandery 53 K. T.
Scribe Unity Chapter 116 R. A. M.



Clement L. V. Moore, Sr., Warden
Glendale Commandery 53 K. T.
Master 1st Vail
Unity Chapter 116 R. A. M.



C. Irving Mills, Prelate
Glendale Commandery 53 K. T.
Chaplain
Unity Chapter 116 R. A. M.



Percy J. Priaulx, Warden
Glendale Commandery 53 K. T.



New Masonic Temple, Glendale



C. C. Chandler
Glendale Commandery 53 K. T.



Harry E. Betz
Glendale Commandery 53 K. T.



Frederick W. Juneman
Glendale Commandery 53 K. T.



Thos. D. Ogg, Standard Bearer
Glendale Commandery 53 K. T.



Claude O. Pulliam
Glendale Commandery 53 K. T.



C. C. Rittenhouser, Trustee
Glendale Commandery 53 K. T.

Apartments and Business Concerns



J. H. FLOWER BUILDING

Corner Brand Blvd. and Broadway.

The largest business block in Glendale, having 300 ft. frontage on the most valuable business corner in Glendale. The building includes ten store rooms as well as many fine suites and apartments. The building was erected by J. H. Flower, 730 Adams St., one of Glendale's foremost builders, who has erected many other business blocks and residences in the San Fernando valley.



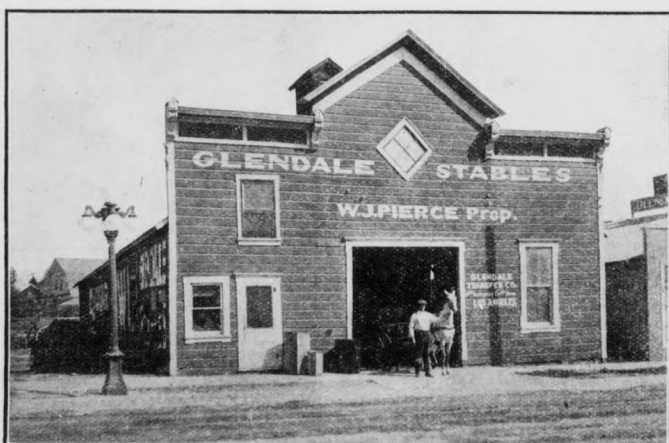
Harvard Apartments, 1316 Hawthorne street. Bert T. Anderson, owner and builder. This building has been built but a little over one year, and was the first flat building to have open screen sleeping rooms, built-in refrigerators and all the conveniences of the modern bungalow to be built in Glendale. So great has been the demand for this type of flats, that there has been nine four-flat buildings built in this part of Glendale. Six of them were built by Mr. Anderson.



J. C. Beldin Sheet Metal Works



T. A. Wright & Fulmer Building, W. Broadway.



Glendale Stables, W. J. Pierce, Prop., 3 1/2 S. Glendale Avenue.

W. C. T. U.

By Mrs. Ruby Jordan Smart

The Glendale Woman's Christian Temperance Union is auxiliary to the great bodies of the world and national organizations of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union through the Los Angeles County and Southern California state organizations by the payment of annual dues, signing of the pledges and assenting to the constitution of the same, and is governed by the same principles and lines of work.

It is a body of Christian women banded together for the protection of the home, the abolition of the liquor traffic and the triumph of Christ's Golden Rule in custom and in law.

"We believe in the coming of His kingdom, whose service is perfect freedom, because His laws, written in our members as well as in nature and in grace, are perfect, converting the soul; in the gospel of the Golden Rule and that each person's habits of life should be an example safe and beneficent for every other person to follow; that God created both man and woman in His own image, therefore there shall be but one standard of purity for both, and that all should have equal right to hold opinion and to express the same with equal freedom; we believe in a living wage; in courts of conciliation and arbitration; in justice as opposed to greed of gain; in 'peace on earth and good will to men.'"

The aim and purpose is to educate the young; to form a better public sentiment; to reform as far as possible, by religious, ethical and scientific means, the drinking classes; to the transforming power of Divine grace for ourselves and all for whom we work, that they and we may willfully transcend no law of pure and wholesome living. We therefore formulate and adopt the following pledge, asking our sisters and brothers of a common danger and a common hope to make common cause with us in working its reasonable and helpful precepts into the practice of every day life:

PLEDGE

I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt liquors, including wine, beer and cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

The national organization came into being in 1874, following as a "lineal descendent of the great Woman's Temperance Crusade of 1873-4 when 250 towns and villages were swept clean of saloons in 50 days.

It is organized in every state, territory and dependency in the union, including the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Canal Zone and the Philippines, and locally in 12,000 towns and cities, and there are a number of separate state unions among the colored people.

It is also organized in over fifty nations of the world with a total membership of half a million. It has six distinct lines of work, viz: Organization, preventive, educational, evangelistic, social, legal. Under these six chief heads are grouped 47 different departments, each under the charge of a competent superintendent. We have also a young people's branch (Y. P. B.) and the Loyal Temperance Legion, children's branch (L. T. L.), a part of our work.

GLENDALE ORGANIZATION

The W. C. T. U. was first organized in Glendale in 1886. Mrs. Dr. Clarke was the first president. We have not been able to obtain a list of the charter members, but find that Miss R. M. Sherer and Mrs. Clippenger were delegates to the state convention of that year, which met at San Diego. During the seven years' life of this union there were from twenty to thirty members, several of whom are now living in our community.

Several attempts were made in these days to establish saloons in this territory, but the efforts were persistently and successfully fought by the union and citizens generally. In 1888 a remonstrance against such designs was circulated and signed by 185 persons.

THE REMONSTRANCE

"A Protest for the Home.—We, the undersigned members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Glendale, and residents of Glendale and vicinity, believing that the manufacture or sale of alcoholic liquors, including wine and beer, as a beverage is detrimental and injurious to the best interests of our people, do hereby respectfully but earnestly enter our protest against the opening of any saloon, bar, inn or other place for the manufacture, sale or free distribution of such liquors within the bounds of our community."

One of the charter members of that time, Mrs. Byram, still holds in her possession this valuable document. Mrs. Jennie E. Clippinger was the president and Mrs. Minnie M. Ayers secretary. Judge E. M. Ross, then a resident and now of the supreme court of the state, endorsed the movement in the following words: "While I disclaim the intention of dictating to anyone what he

shall do, I very much prefer that no bar be established in Glendale. E. M. Ross."

Joint meetings with the union at Eagle Rock were several times held, always in homes. In 1893, there being no saloons to fight and the members being fully occupied with home and church duties, regular meetings were discontinued, under orders to be ready for a call when there should be a need.

We are indebted to Mrs. A. W. Ayers and Mrs. Byram, who were then members, for this early history. All honor to those faithful comrades and true citizens who helped to lay Glendale's foundation stones in righteousness and sobriety, thus blazing the trail and making it easier for us to follow. All Glendale has been benefited through the years by this early seed sowing.

In 1905 the present organization was effected. January 7 a band of women met in the old Presbyterian church and were organized by Mrs. Hester Griffith, now state vice president. Mrs. D. F. Hendershot was made president, Mrs. Griffith, vice president, Mrs. W. H. Reynolds secretary, Miss Harris corresponding secretary, Mrs. Mary Grant, treasurer. There were fifteen charter members, with one honorary, viz: Mesdames Ayers, Galloway, Overton, Brown, Grant, Hendershot, Reynolds, Rich, Hezmalhalch, Knight, Hoher, Fanset, Williams, Wells, Miss Harris and Rev. Norton. In one month the membership had increased to 27. Eighteen of these are still residents of Glendale.

In May of the same year Mrs. C. Gulvin succeeded to the presidency with Mrs. Hendershot as vice president, the rest of the officers remaining the same. It is interesting to the historian to note how loyally the departments of our work were adopted and carried out in those days, and the Loyal Temperance Legion receiving attention also.

In February of 1907 Mrs. Gulvin, president for two years, resigned and Mrs. Hattie E. Gaylord was elected by acclamation as president for the year. Mrs. Gaylord retained the office for seven years, till March 6, 1914. Mrs. Gaylord is well known in Glendale as an ardent advocate of temperance and moral reforms. Under her zealous and efficient leadership and the help of faithful co-workers much excellent work has been accomplished and the membership increased from twenty-seven to eighty-one. Other officers having served with her in the seven years are: Mesdames Sherman, Sexton, Hendershot, Reynolds, Ayers, Brown, Harn, Dick, Brockman, Evans, Miss Marsh, Butterfield, Marsh, Hartley, Smart, Morton, Palmer. Many others have been members, but space will not permit us to name all the faithful who have stood in line in the battle for the home, nor even mention of the many important movements brought about by the W. C. T. U.

Glendale and other towns where there is the watchful "will see to you" women, are greatly benefited in ways which they do not realize, hence do not appreciate fully. But it is conceded by all fair-minded persons that the W. C. T. U. has been a powerful factor in making and keeping our beautiful Jewel City a clean and temperate place for home

life. It is also conceded that the education and agitation constantly carried on by this organization has greatly helped in keeping public sentiment up to a standard that prohibits the establishment of immoral and questionable resorts in our city and in creating the general acceptance by the people of united effort in the present dry campaign.

While much must be omitted we feel that one valuable and important fact should be noted, viz: The placing of a drinking fountain on Broadway at the corner of Glendale avenue. This was done at an expense of nearly \$200. It was presented by Mrs. Gaylord for the union and accepted by Mayor White. Mrs. Phelps, county president, made the dedication address.

That it should be torn out recently and thrown away seems an ungrateful use to make of it, especially when there is no other public place where one can get water to drink. The question arises, why? And who is responsible?

At the present time the union has a fine corps of officers, with eight efficient vice presidents in the several churches and twenty departments of work are conducted by competent superintendents faithful in service. The general officers, elected last March, are: President, Mrs. Ruby Jordan Smart; vice president, Mrs. M. L. Moore; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Opal Greenwalt; recording secretary, Mrs. Louise Morton; treasurer, Mrs. Nannie Palmer.

The Young People's Branch, to which young men are admitted, has for president, Mr. Will Richards, who is zealous in the cause.

We hold regular meetings the first and third Fridays of each month, when all ladies are welcome; also, to the parlor socials each fifth Friday.

Our national motto is: For God and Home and Native Land.

Our badge is a knot of white ribbon.

We have now enrolled 120 members and ten honoraries. We are at present actively at work as one of the allied forces of the local Dry Federation in the campaign for dry California. We are having extra precinct circle meetings to study the amendments, holding public meetings, placing large billboard posters, organizing the children as "young campaigners," assisting with the registry canvas and doing any and everything possible to win the prohibition amendment and red light injunction amendment on November 3, 1914.

RUBY JORDAN SMART.

There was a certain bishop who had a pleasant habit of chatting with anybody he might meet during his country walks. One day he came across a lad who was looking after some pigs by the roadside, and the bishop paused to ask him what he was doing, that being his usual opening to conversation.

"Moindin' swine," the lad replied, stolidly.

The bishop nodded his head thoughtfully.

"Ah, is that so?" he commented. "And how much do you earn a week?"

"Two shill'n," was the reply.

"Only two shillings?" remarked the bishop. Then he continued pleasantly, "I, too, am a shepherd, but I get more than two shillings."

The lad looked at him suspiciously for a minute, then he said, slowly:

"Mebbe you gets more swoine nor me to moind."—Tit-Bits.

RAINFALL

RAINFALL FOR 1912-1914
By H. E. Bartlett, Glendale, Cal.

1912		In.
October 1	.....	.01
October 2	.....	.30
October 3	.....	.04
October 4	.....	.12
November 2	.....	.05
November 10	.....	.38
December 9	.....	.39
1913		
January 9	.....	.33
January 10	.....	.33
January 15	.....	1.46
January 16	.....	.52
February 7	.....	.47
February 8	.....	1.61
February 8	.....	.05
February 22	.....	.18
February 24	.....	3.88
February 24	.....	2.42
February 25	.....	1.95
March 11	.....	.03
March 24	.....	.28
April 18	.....	.34
May 27	.....	.08
June 26	.....	.51
Season 1912-13	.....	15.73
September 1	.....	.05
September 2	.....	.09
November 2	.....	.35
November 13	.....	1.88
November 14	.....	.22
November 14	.....	1.77
November 20	.....	.03
December 14	.....	.23
December 22	.....	.71
December 25	.....	.38
December 31	.....	.32
1914		
January 15	.....	1.45
January 16	.....	1.33
January 17-18	.....	4.09
January 24	.....	.21
January 25	.....	2.01
January 26	.....	3.22
January 27	.....	.66
February 18	.....	4.85
February 19	.....	2.35
February 20	.....	2.00
March 27	.....	.20
March 29	.....	.38
April 5	.....	.20
April 21	.....	.19
April 22	.....	.05
May 1	.....	.41
June 7	.....	.15
July 16	.....	.05
Season 1913-14	.....	29.83

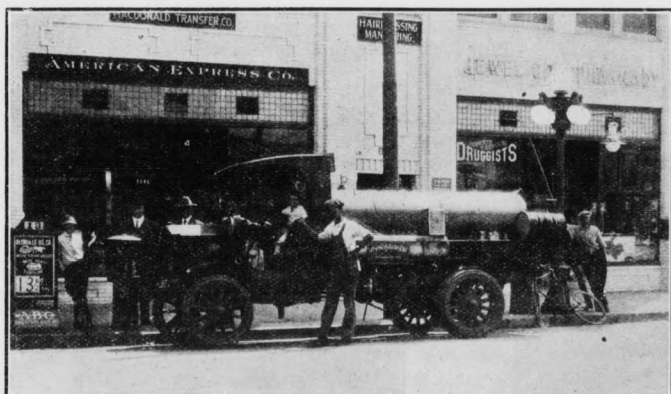
TO CALIFORNIA GIRL

God saw you fair
When he sent you to earth,
Maid of the West-Land,
All music and mirth.
Star dust and sea foam,
And color and wine,
Heavenly human
And vaguely divine.

Surely some spirit,
Some rogue of the skies,
Robbed the Pacific
To color your eyes;
Your ruby lips
A red rose at her best;
Pillared the lily
To whiten your breast.

There's hope in the springtime,
There's faith in the fall;
The gods play no winners,
The stars shine for all.
And, dear, don't you know,
It's your destiny, too,
Just to make the world brighter
Because you are you.
—Harry Bowling in Exchange.

R. F. KRUG D. H. WEBB GLENDALE OIL CO. Office 1114 W. Broadway, Glendale



IF
PRICE
AND
QUALITY
COUNT
PHONE
US

PHONE
SUNSET
GLEN. 428
LOS ANGELES
EAST 1953
HOME
GLEN. 2233

Distributors of White Seal Pure Distilled

GASOLINE

Kerosene and Distillate

French Auto Oil

Premium Pennsylvania Oil

SERVICE THE BEST

CITY PRICES

GLENDALE UNION HIGH SCHOOL

A few years ago this valley was an open country given over in the main to orchards of deciduous and citrus fruits, a beautiful place for the homes of an open-hearted, intelligent rural community. The years had slipped by following the "boom" days and each had made but few changes. There were few opportunities for change. Glendale and Tropic were small villages with one or two general stores each. Glendale received her mail by buggy from Tropic. Young men who worked in Los Angeles rode down on their bicycles in the morning and came back on a Salt Lake train in the evening. Very few students were able to attend the high school in Los Angeles.

When the movement for the formation of union high school districts was started, it offered the residents of the valley an opportunity for having a high school at home. The Glendale Union high school district was organized. It reached from the mountains back of La Crescenta on the north to the present limits of Edendale on the south. Eagle Rock was included on the east and Burbank on the west. Glendale furnished the site as a bonus to secure the school. A bond issue of \$10,000 was considered ample for the constructing and equipping of a building sufficiently large to accommodate the needs of the school for an extended term of years. It is a splendid testimony to the people of the valley that in this pioneer movement for establishing a high school, they freely voted the bonds and that they have done so again and again for subsequent issues. The site selected was the north half of the block on which the First National bank and other buildings now stand. At that time there was no other building within two blocks. The occasion of laying the corner stone of the building was made a community half holiday. Following the ceremony and the speeches of the invited guests, the ladies furnished coffee and a fine lunch for all.

The building was ready for occupancy in December, 1902. School sessions had been held for a year and a half in temporary quarters in a portion of the building now owned by the Glendale Sanitarium. The first year there were twenty-eight students and two teachers. The second year an additional teacher was added, for students drove in or came on their wheels from miles beyond Burbank, from La Crescenta, Eagle Rock, Ivanhoe, and from San Fernando road below the present Washington Park school. A long line of horse sheds was built at the rear of the site to accommodate the horses of these students—a sharp contrast in these few years to the present conditions of transportation in autos and electric cars.

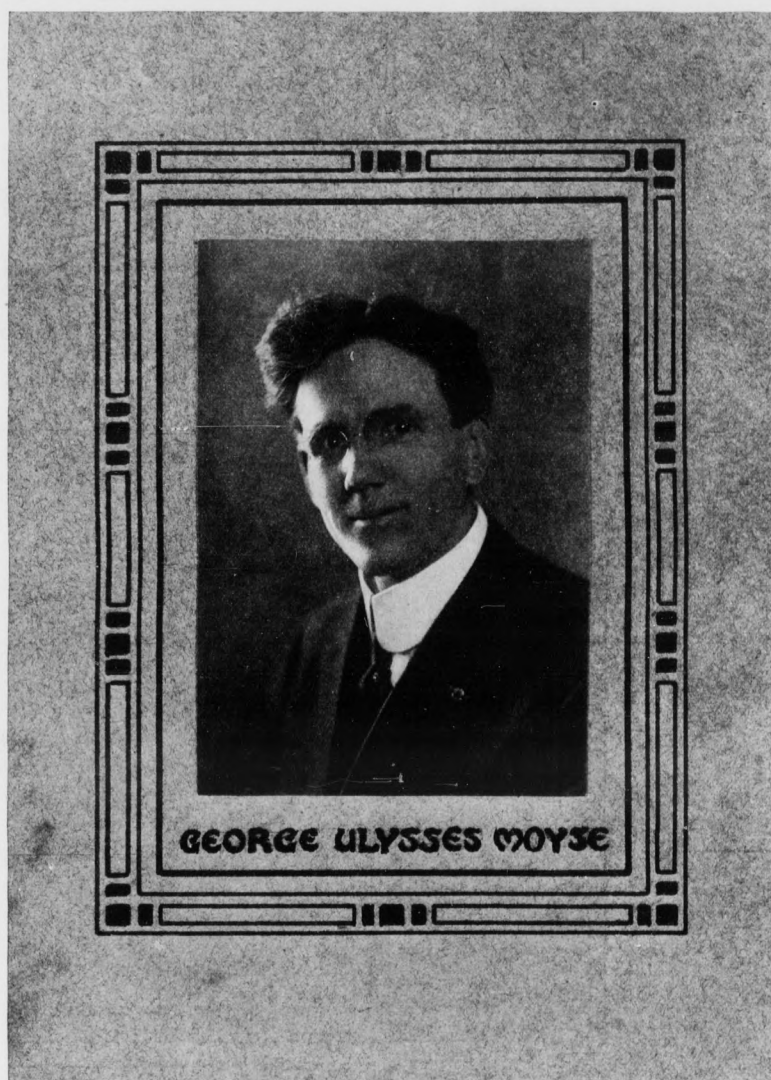
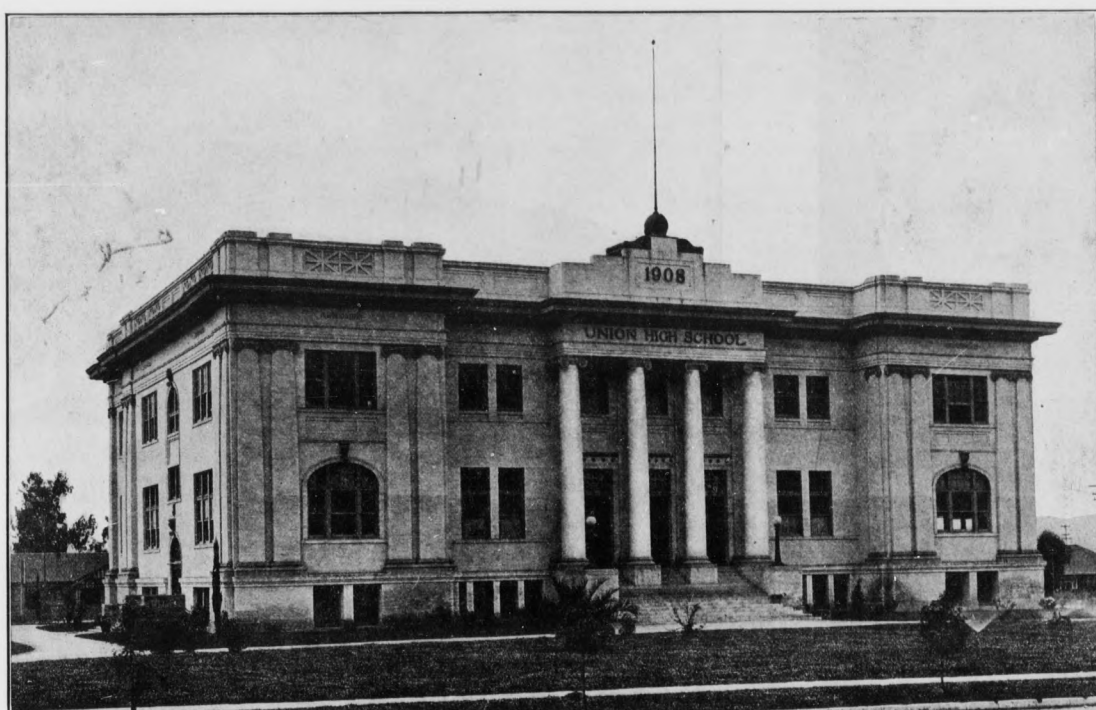
When the electric line was built into Glendale, a heavy slice was cut off the west side of the grounds to widen the street into a boulevard for the right of way. Business began to close in on the school. The mill in the lumber yard proved a hindrance to the work. With the facilities furnished by the electric cars, the enrollment increased beyond the capacity of the building.

In the spring of 1908 active interest was aroused in a plan for the development of the school. Burbank asked to withdraw to form, with other adjacent districts, a new district. It was decided that the school must be moved to a new site. Friends of good education and the eager students carried two elections, first an election in each of the grammar school districts in the union district sanctioning the change to the site now occupied by the school, and ten days later a bond election of \$60,000 to purchase the site and construct the building. This building was ready for use in September, 1909, and furnished then one of the best school equipments in the county outside of the large cities.

The development of the valley is a matter of surprise even to those who have watched it closely. The new facilities soon became insufficient. Los Angeles city in her several annexations of adjacent territory took great pieces of our district, that part of Tropic district lying below the S. P. tracks, all the Ivanhoe district to Edendale, the Washington Park district on the San Fernando road, and a large slice off the south side of Eagle Rock district. In spite of this the school enrollment grew steadily and went beyond the capacity of the building.

In July, 1913, \$100,000 was voted for the purpose of increasing the site by the addition of Maryland avenue between Fifth street and Colorado avenue and the frontage on its west side, and for the erection of two new buildings. These buildings are now well toward completion. Again the school will be able to meet the demands made upon it, temporarily at least. It will be but a matter of two or three years before a science building and a large auditorium must be added to the group.

A great change has come into the content of high school work within



Principal Glendale Union High School

the last few years. The old idea that all must study the classics has given way to the better idea that there is good mental discipline in any work well done and that if the school can give a line of work which appeals to the student's interests and fits into his scheme of preparation for his occupation in life, it is giving a far greater return than formerly for the time spent therein.

On account of this change a much larger number of students enter high school and, finding work which appeals to them, remain to finish the course. The standards of citizenship are upheld by the presence of this group of broad minded young people who are accustomed to yield ready obedience to authority and, setting aside something of personal preference, work earnestly with their associates for the welfare of the school and the community.

Several years ago a commercial department was started in the school. Two years ago the departments of domestic art, domestic science, and mechanical work were added. The courses in art and music were also broadened. The old time subjects of Latin, Spanish, German, mathematics, history and science have been continued, but as these have been so constantly emphasized in years past there seems little need to more than mention them in speaking of the work of an up-to-date school. It is with the introduction of the vocational subjects that the new life has entered into the schools. The present building will be used for administration and for recitation rooms.

The two new buildings are to be

used almost wholly for vocational work and those in charge have given their best thought to making the buildings serve their purposes with the greatest business efficiency. The new building adjacent to the present building will be used for household and fine arts. The laundry, kitchen, and cafeteria will occupy the greater part of the lower floor. The library, study rooms, music and commercial departments will have the main floor. The upper floor will be devoted entirely to fine and applied arts, domestic art, and domestic science and household management. The building on Louise and Colorado is to be devoted wholly to mechanical work. Modern machinery of the most approved type will be installed for wood work and for machine shop practice.

The woodwork will begin with elementary bench work and will go on to include the use of the usual commercial woodworking machinery. Cabinet work and pattern making will be taught. The best type of forgings and forge equipment has been ordered for the forge room and the boys will help in its installation as they will in the installing of the equipment of the other departments. Sufficient foundry work will be done to carry out the pattern making of the other department and in casting the parts of the simple machines built in the shop by the boys. Machine shop practice will be given for two years. The machines purchased will be those used in commercial shops. A course in automobile repairing will be one of the most attractive and useful features of the work. The building has three rooms only in the second floor. These are for the use of the depart-

ment of mechanical and architectural drawing and for printing. An extended course will be given in drawing both in connection with the requirements of the work in the shops and also for those who are interested in architecture and drafting.

Any boy who is mechanically inclined can in four years of high school get a well-balanced course of general culture subjects and special mechanical training which will enable him to leave school upon graduation and take his place as a wage earner who has the general education necessary to enable him to continue to develop until he can occupy a position of importance in the business.

Preparatory work for the engineering professions will be given in the association of the work of the mathematics and other allied departments, with the mechanical department. Those who wish to prepare for professional work and those whose interests are strongly in vocational work will share alike in the benefits offered by the school.

The commercial department offers work throughout the four years in subjects allied to business uses. Commercial arithmetic, correspondence, bookkeeping and banking, shorthand and typewriting, and a study of business methods are offering opportunity for preparation for active and efficient work in the business world.

Equally broad advantages are offered for the girls. Full preparatory work will be given for college, for normal, for special work in music and art, for four years' study in the work associated with home life—

sewing, millinery, household management, cooking, nursing and dietetics. Many new fields of activity are opened to young women now for which these courses are preparatory, and their benefits are going to be of unmeasured value in the future homes and lives of those taking the work without intention of using it for professional purposes.

Liberal preparation has been made for instruction in fine and applied art. Continued work may be taken in this department for four years. It is planned to teach appreciation of art and artistic work and to give a practical training which will be equally useful to those who need to make a quick sketch for practical illustration or for one who wishes to devote himself entirely to the subject as a means of livelihood. A suite of rooms on the upper floor of the new household arts building will be devoted to free hand drawing as applied to domestic art and to the usual courses in the fundamental principles of art, sketching, design, and its applications to craft work. A room on the lower floor is set aside and equipped for the more noisy work of craft work in metals.

Students interested in music are offered excellent opportunities. Courses in history and appreciation of music, harmony, vocal work and orchestra are offered through the high school course. Students who are interested in music as a culture subject and those preparing for special work as a teacher or supervisor of public school music or to develop a strong personal talent for music can make splendid progress as they combine their study of music with the allied

subjects in a good high school education.

Two large rooms have been provided for sewing, millinery and advanced dressmaking. Special attention has been given to lighting the rooms, providing lockers for unfinished work, fitting rooms, and attachments for electric irons and for motors for sewing machines. The work as given during the last two years has proven of great interest and service to the girls. The first year's work consists of the fundamentals of plain sewing, a study of fabrics, the use of patterns, and the making of a complete suit of wearing apparel. In the advance work instruction is given in millinery and in the making of more elaborate dresses and coats. Many of the dresses and hats worn at school, as well as those worn at public functions and graduation, are the girls' own work. The laundry will be fully equipped for teaching the use of the newest electrical appliances as well as the commonplace methods.

Unusual care has been given to the arrangement and equipment of the department for cooking, nursing and household management. All the rooms of the modern home will be represented in a compact suite of rooms and the instructor will be able to exemplify all phases of the household interests as they will occur in an actual home. Work in household chemistry, dietetics and nursing will make an excellent beginning for later work preparatory to a position as physician's assistant, dietitian in a hospital, etc.

Altogether it is the purpose of the school to offer a many sided curriculum intended to give the students an introduction into that which they most desire for their own personal development. Those in charge of the school feel a just pride in the fact that the boy or girl who wishes to prepare for a scholarly profession or for the duties of a general wage earner can each receive from the home school that which best fits his or her needs.

The policy of the trustees has been to furnish the best reasonable equipment for the school and the best obtainable teaching corps. In addition to the requirement of ample scholarship and experience, they have demanded that the best manhood and womanhood be exemplified in the lives of the instructors. The results are eminently satisfactory. The rank of the school among other schools and as preparatory to the universities is of the highest, and the success of the graduates in their subsequent work gives ample evidence of the worth of the effort made in their behalf. The number of instructors has increased from two to twenty-three. The enrollment of students from twenty-eight to four hundred twenty-four. Loyalty to the school and to its highest ideals of manhood and womanhood and personal responsibility for the establishment of civic rights is a dominant characteristic of the student body.

HIGH SCHOOL FACULTY 1914--1915

Geo. U. Moyse, Principal.
Harry L. Howe, Vice-Principal; U. S. History.
Helen M. Darsie, Latin, German.
A. L. Ferguson, Mathematics, Physics.
Bessie L. Field, Spanish.
Ethel Hume Flood, Latin.
Clarence L. Gates, Commercial Subjects.
Dora L. Gibson, Music.
Ellen J. Hanson, Cooking, Sewing.
Walter I. Hildebrand, Woodworking.
Vera E. Holloway, Sewing.
C. E. Houdyshel, Physiography, Biology, Physiology.
Margaret Knepper, English.
Frank Ray Morris, Mathematics.
M. Irene Muller, Drawing.
Arthur R. Oliver, Forge, Foundry, Machine Shop.
Dorothy B. Poppy, English, History.
W. Darwin Root, English, Debating.
E. Maud Soper, English, History.
Geo. F. Taylor, Chemistry, Agriculture.
Abbie C. Terry, Oral Expression, Music.
Katherine M. Turner, English, Physical Training for Girls.
Earl H. Wight, Physical Training for Boys.
Mabel Newcomb, Office Assistant.
May Church, Librarian.

Members of Board of Trustees Glendale Union High School

C. O. Pulliam, President.
Dr. A. L. Bryant, Secretary.
Dwight Griswold.
C. W. Young.
Dan Campbell.

GLENDALE CITY SCHOOLS

If any proof were needed of the rapid growth of Glendale, other than the testimony of one's eyes, the schools would furnish that proof. Phenomenal as has been the increase in school enrollment for the past few years of Los Angeles County as a whole, the figures for Glendale stand in the forefront. Basing his estimate on these figures, the county superintendent of schools says that Glendale has doubled in population in the last four years. If this ratio continues Glendale will have in 1920 a population of not less than twenty thousand and a school enrollment of approximately three thousand.

In writing a history, however brief, of the Glendale schools, the West Glendale district will have to be included since these two constitute the present Glendale City School District.

Twenty-two years ago, or in May 1892, two petitions were granted by the county supervisors, one to form the Glendale school district and the other the West Glendale district, both to be cut off from the Sepulveda district.

Thinking it might be of interest to know the names of the signers of these petitions I have given them below:

Glendale: John Stratton, J. H. Parker, A. Palmer, Christ Harris, E. J. Valentine, J. Borland, Pio Sepulveda, Mrs. A. W. Burrows, Harry Lehmann, Barney Coronado, Anton Shaffer.

West Glendale: J. E. Dunsmore, Otis Peverley, Henry Lehmann, Barney Camerilo, Mrs. A. W. Burrows, James Borland, E. DuBois, E. Valentine, Chas. T. Harris, Edward Bidwell, J. H. Parker, A. Palmer, John Stratton, Delia Haggood.

After the granting of these petitions the schools were soon in operation, one on East Broadway and the other on Columbus avenue, though of course these thoroughfares were not then known by their present names. At first the growth of the schools was slow. Thus in 1900 after eight years of existence as independent districts we find that Glendale had three teachers and West Glendale two, and that for four years following that the districts remained stationary as far as the number of teachers is concerned.

In the school year 1904-05 the Glendale district began to grow and from then on there have been additions to the teaching force each year. So rapid did this growth become that in the school year 1908-09 it was necessary to have more room and the Sixth street school was opened with two teachers.

The West Glendale district apparently did not feel this new impetus until several years later. In the school year 1907-08 there were still only two teachers in this school. The next year however, another was added and from then until the present time the growth has been more and more rapid.

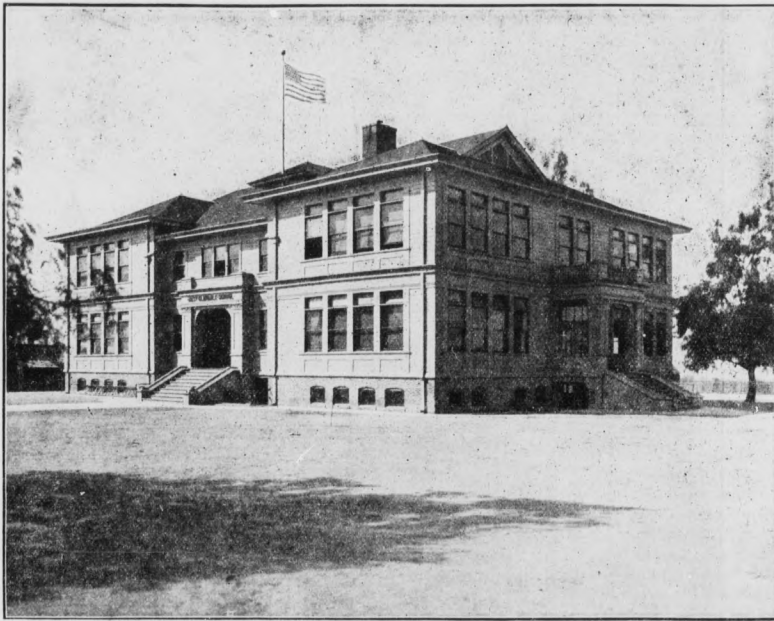
The school year 1911-12 marks a new era in the history of our schools, for it was then that the Glendale and West Glendale districts were consolidated to form the present Glendale City School District. Another important step taken that year was the appointment of a supervising principal to take charge of the entire school system, thus making for unity and insuring a truly metropolitan system of schools. The first supervising principal was Mr. J. T. Anderson. He was succeeded by Mr. Alton M. Brooks, and Mr. Brooks was succeeded by the present incumbent.

At the time of consolidation there were three schools in the two districts employing twenty-six teachers.

In the school year 1912-13 the new



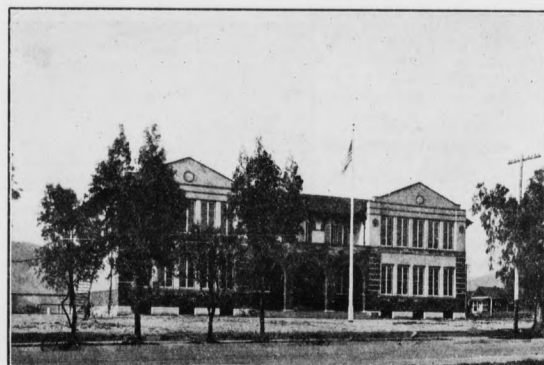
Supervising Principal Richardson D. White



West Glendale School



Broadway School



Intermediate School



Sixth Street School

intermediate building was opened and almost from the first day was running to its full capacity. In 1913-14 the Central Avenue (Casa Verdugo) School was opened and during the year enrolled over one hundred and thirty pupils in its four rooms.

During the year just passed Glendale had in operation five grammar schools having in all thirty-six rooms and employing forty-one teachers. The total enrollment for the year was over twelve hundred and the average daily attendance was one thousand and sixty-five.

In May 1914 the electors of the district voted a bond issue of \$87,000 to purchase new school grounds and to put up new buildings. This money is to be used for the following purposes:

(1) To buy ground and build a six-room school in the southwest part of the district, presumably on Pacific avenue;

(2) To buy additional ground and to build four new rooms at the intermediate school;

(3) To buy ground and build a four-room school in the northeast part of the district;

(4) To add two rooms to the Central Avenue school;

(5) To buy additional grounds at the Sixth Street School.

(6) To buy a school site in the southeast part of the district.

When these improvements are completed, the district will have seven schools, having in the aggregate,

fifty-two rooms. We shall then have a school system of which we may well be proud.

After an inspection of our schools this year, the county superintendent made a report to the trustees placing our system in the front rank of the city schools in Los Angeles County.

Except for the one fact that we are growing so fast that our finances

cannot keep pace with our needs, our future outlook is of the brightest.

Board of Trustees.

A. B. Heacock, president.
John Todd, Clerk.
Dr. J. E. Eckles, Trustee.

Teachers.

Richardson D. White, Supervising Principal.

Special Teachers:—

Marjorie Connor, Drawing.
Mary Blackburn, Drawing.
Lucy K. Moore, Music.
Mabel R. Thayer, manual training.
Lulu M. Wooldridge, Home Economics.
Helen White, Home Economics and Agriculture.
Egbert M. Polley, Athletics.
Mabel D. Schultz, physical culture.

Intermediate School.

Richardson D. White, Principal.
Carrie M. Noble, Vice-Principal.
Lowell S. Donnell.
N. Louise Kimball.
Mabel D. Schultz.
Clara Midcalf.
Egbert M. Polley.

Broadway School.

Mrs. M. O. Ryan, Principal.
Mrs. Fannie O. Stone, Ungraded.
Mary J. Collins.
Ethel B. Land.
Ella D. Mosher.
Elizabeth B. Paul.
Pauline M. Scholz.
Matilda M. Speik.

Central Avenue School.

Annie L. McIntyre, Principal.
Elizabeth Edwards.
Tennie R. Matthews.
Charlotte M. Read.

Columbus Avenue School.

Cora S. Taylor, Principal.
Maybelle Douglas.
Lois G. Hatch.
Iva F. Hunter.
Lorraine Mitchell.
Lily A. Smith.
Edith Tyler.
Sadie Yarnell.

Sixth Street School.

Ida M. Waite, Principal.
Ethel E. Chase.
Rae L. Collins.
Lillian E. Eaton.
Marie McGorray.
Mrs. M. A. Rucker.
Elis M. Tipton.

School Trustees:

Since Formation of the District:
Glendale—

E. T. Byram.
G. B. Woodberry.
J. C. Sherer.
Ella T. Chase.
J. E. Fiske.
James L. Field.
T. W. Jones.
W. S. Watson.
A. C. Decker.
Theo. D. Kanouse.
F. R. Sinclair.
F. G. Taylor.
J. F. McIntyre.
Asa V. Fansett.
M. A. Anderson.
W. A. Gulvin.
Geo. E. Byram.
G. W. Benson.
T. W. Doyle.
Ben H. Nichols.
Geo. E. Williams.
R. A. Blackburn.
H. G. Dominy.
R. W. Meeker.
Since 1900, West Glendale:
C. R. Sternberg.
D. Shears.
Chas. M. Lund.
Clayton W. Merriman.
Jesse Stine.
F. E. Albright.
J. A. Cole.
C. M. Walton.
J. O. Elliot.
Warren Story.

Consolidated Glendale City School District:

A. B. Heacock.
Chas. S. Westlake.
R. C. Sternberg.
David Black.
John Todd.
J. E. Eckles.

CALIFORNIA'S ATTRACTIONS

California has some real attraction for people who have resided for a lifetime in the east and middle west. The man or woman in the east who has never visited the Pacific slope is apt to have a very vague idea of the exact conditions here.

The climate conditions, especially in Southern California, constitute the main difference, and that difference is an important one to people who wish to enjoy the best of health. The summer season in California is not real hot and the winter season is like the spring and fall in the middle states. Even temperature is a characteristic of California weather. There is no such thing in California as being housed up from early in December until the month of March. California is an out-of-doors state—no frozen roads, no need for felt boots and fur coats. The ocean breeze, modified by the influence of the mountains, gives an atmosphere that is bracing and healthful, so much so, that thousands upon thousands of people are in California to get the exhilarating effects of the climate.

The city of Glendale is especially favored on account of convenient location to Los Angeles, one of California's foremost cities, and the people who have chosen to make their homes within the limits of this model city are a thrifty, temperate and honorable class of people. There is a civic pride in the hearts of the people which does not often exist among people in other communities. It is this home pride that does wonders in building up a city of enterprise and true culture.

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AUTOMOBILES IN CALIFORNIA

The good roads in California permit of an almost extravagant use of automobiles. It has been said and truthfully, too, that "a man is never too poor, financially, to own a dog, providing he is a fancier of the canine family." In California it is equally true that a man is seldom too poor to own an automobile. An automobile may be used in California 365 days in the year without inclement weather interfering. It is true there are winter rains, but the roads do not become deep and muddy from the effects of rain in California as in some of the middle states.

A few hours on a Sunday afternoon spent viewing the autos going and coming on a popular boulevard reveals the fact that there are many auto machines of many makes and

styles. There is the large, elegantly furnished touring car; there is the medium-sized car; there is the lightweight car, and the most interesting of all is the home-made car. It is just as interesting to give attention to the manner of the drivers as it is to the numerous styles of the cars.

PLEBEIAN WORK OF FAMOUS HORSES

It is a remarkable fact that many of the most famous horses of the trotting turf years ago were not appreciated until after they had arrived at maturity. With a great many the trotting quality was discovered by accident. It is on record that Flora Temple was once sold for \$13, and the great mare Princess, dam of Happy Medium, brought her breeder about \$40. Tacony pulled a stage and Mack likewise. Abdallah would have been made to haul a fish cart had not his lofty spirit rebelled at the indignity. Billy Button was used as a runner to force the pace of Peralto. Goldsmith Maid was once sold for \$100 and the dam of Eathan Allen was sold at the age of 10 for \$35. Dutchman worked in a brickyard, so did old Columbus, and Andrew Jackson was foaled in one. Charley B. was used to haul

stone up from a quarry by derrick and pulley. Godolphin Arabian drew a watering cart in the streets of Paris. Justin Morgan was long a wheel-horse in Vermont. The granddam of Monbars did farm drudgery. The dam of Billy Button hauled garden truck to market and pulled a milk wagon alternately. Gifford Morgan drew slabs from a sawmill and was at one time sold for \$100. The dam of Flying Morgan was used to peddle woodware. The sire of Rarus was worked to a butcher cart, and it is said that the dam of Black Hawk also drew a butcher's cart. The first authentic account of Canadian Pilot places him in the hands of a Yankee peddler in New Orleans. The dam of Lady Griswold was used by a patent medicine vender. The dam of old Green Mountain Morgan ground apples in a cider mill.—The Horseman.

HOW TO TREAT A HORSE

Do not buy a horse that is too light for your work! You will gain nothing by overburdening him; he will soon become unsound, and wear out.

Feed him well, if you wish him to work well. Give him three good meals per day (four if he does an ex-

tra long day's work), and ample time to eat them.

Let the horse have one day's rest every week. See that he is comfortable in his stable, that it is neither dark nor damp, and that he has a good bed to lie on.

See that his harness fits properly, and is kept clean!

Horses, like human beings, are often thirsty when hard at work, so offer them water frequently. A little oatmeal in the water is very refreshing and sustaining.

Don't use an overhead checkrein; it causes suffering and eventually injures the horse—also it prevents his using his full strength.

If your horse falls, don't shout at him or beat him; help him to get up.

NO ELECTRICAL STORMS

The southern part of California is not visited by electrical storms. There is no vivid lightning and roaring thunder. There is no danger of live stock being killed by lightning.

The absence of electrical storms is a source of great comfort to people who fear terrific storms. Electricity exists in the air, but serves nature in harmless manner and does not reveal itself in the thunder cloud.

EUCALYPTUS TREES.

A few years ago there was a great furore in California, and particularly in Southern California, over the growing of eucalyptus trees for timber on a large commercial scale. Many companies were organized. The enterprise, while having certain merits, apparently was overestimated and the results are becoming apparent. One of the last of these concerns to pass is the California Eucalyptus Corporation's plans for creating of a great eucalyptus forest on the Ellwood properties near Tulare. The trees are being grubbed out to make way for alfalfa.

BEAUTIFUL HOMES

The state of California is noted for many beautiful homes. The mild winters allow builders to progress with their construction work the year around. This being true, men of great mental ability busy themselves in preparing plans and doing building for 365 days in the year. The skillful carpenter need not have any idle days in Southern California on account of sleets and snows.

GLENDALE HOUSES OF WORSHIP

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Although there were a number of Congregational families living in Glendale and not a few of these had expressed a desire for the formation of a Congregational Church, nothing definite was done until the early part of September, three years ago, when Rev. E. H. Willisford came to Glendale and made arrangements for the holding of services for three Sunday afternoons in the K. of P. Hall.

During this period Mr. Willisford called on the Congregational families and other interested persons. The results of this visitation and services were reported to the Southern California Congregational Conference which body decided at once, to have Dr. Willisford locate in Glendale and take charge of the work.

October 1, 1911, Mr. Willisford and family moved to Glendale and located at 338 Orange street where they lived until they moved into their own new home at 231 Orange street.

In their home, 338 Orange, the mid-week service, all business and social meetings were held, until the church building was erected.

The Beginning.
On the first Sunday in October, a morning service was inaugurated and a Sunday School started. Twelve persons were present at the first session of the Sunday School. While the number was small the interest and enthusiasm was large. Since its organization over 250 have been enrolled.

While not one of Glendale's largest schools, it is one of its best, and is doing most efficient work. It has an experienced and aggressive superintendent and an able and splendid corps of officers and teachers.

Church Organized.
When the work was started it was decided that as soon as 25 persons expressed a desire to form a church, a church would be organized. This number was soon secured.

On Sunday, November 26, 1911, the organization was effected. Rev. Alfred Hare of Eagle Rock preached the sermon, Rev. C. S. Billings and Rev. H. P. Case of Los Angeles assisted in the service.

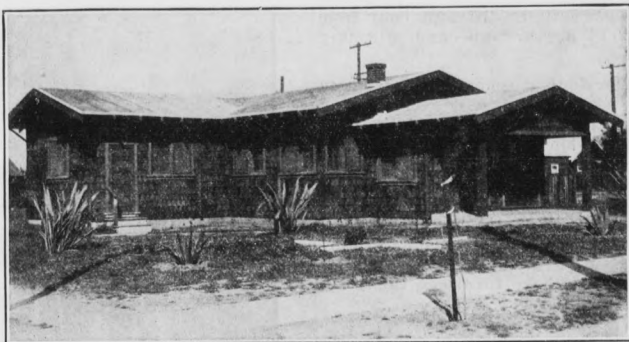
Substantial additions have been made at every communion. One hundred forty-one persons have been members, deducting those who have died and removed elsewhere the present membership is one hundred and twenty-four.

Other Organizations.
There is a strong and helpful woman's auxiliary which has done much for the church in many ways.

The Woman's Missionary Society is aggressive and maintains an interesting and helpful monthly meeting.

The Christian Endeavor is much alive and is thoroughly organized under efficient officers. A Junior C. E. holds weekly meetings.

Steps have already been taken toward the formation of a Men's Club



First Congregational Church

or Brotherhood. A Men's Bible class meets every Sunday with the Sunday School.

The choir under a most accomplished leader provides the music for the church services.

Church Property.
Two years ago last May steps were taken to secure for the young and growing church a permanent home. Two suitable lots were purchased at the corner of Third street and Central avenue. About June 15 the erection of the building was begun and in just two weeks the building was ready for use. The building is of the bungalow style, neatly finished and has been found most useful for all social and religious purposes.

Through the generous offerings of its members, the gifts of friends and the assistance of the Congregational Church Extension Society of Los Angeles, and the Congregational Church Building Society the entire cost of lots, building and furniture is now paid for, except the repayment of a \$700 loan from the Building Society, which loan is payable in ten annual payments without interest; the first payment has already been paid. Through efficient financial management all current expenses are promptly met and liberal contributions made for missionary enterprises.

The splendid success, the rapid and substantial growth of the Church is due to the hearty and sympathetic co-operation of pastor and people, the desirable location of the church, the spiritual and intelligent character of the public services and the broad creed to which any follower of Christ can conscientiously subscribe.

In Essentials—Unity. In Non-Essentials—Liberty. In All Things—Charity.

The Confession of Faith.
We believe in one God, our Father, and in the Lord, Jesus Christ, His Son, our Brother and Savior, and in the Holy Spirit, our ever present Guide and Friend.

We believe in God's revelation of Himself in the Bible and in all truth, and accept the institutions of the Church, the Bible, the Sabbath, Baptism and the Lord's Supper as aids

to Christian worship, culture and service.

We believe that the conditions of salvation are repentance and personal acceptance of Jesus Christ as our Savior and Lord.

We believe in immortality, the resurrection, in the power and preciousness of prayer, in the Lord's command to proclaim the gospel to all men.

We believe in the brotherhood of men and in the life of loyalty to all truth and that true faith in Christ will manifest itself in a pure and upright life and in service to our fellow-men.

The Covenant.
In accordance with this confession of faith we band ourselves together for the worship of God and for more efficient Christian service. We promise all loyalty to one another in brotherly love and mutual charity and helpfulness. We will, so far as we are able, attend the meetings of this church, observe its ordinances, share in its work, support benevolences, and endeavor to make it a fruitful body of Christians.

Ordinances.
The Lord's Supper shall usually be administered on the first Sabbath of



Rev. E. H. Willisford

each quarter, commencing with January; the April Communion may be observed on Easter Sabbath. All who love our Lord Jesus Christ are welcome to the Communion.

Children of the Covenant.
It is recommended that children of Christian parents be publicly consecrated to the love and service of God. When the child shall come to years of understanding it shall lovingly be urged to unite with the church. The church clerk shall keep a record of all children consecrated.

Membership.
All who love our Lord Jesus Christ will be welcome to the fellowship of this church, either on confession of faith, or by letter from other evangelical churches, such shall be elected to membership by the church, receive baptism if not previously baptized, assent to the Confession of Faith, enter into Covenant and receive the Right hand of Fellowship.

The Present Officers.
The Minister—Rev. E. H. Willisford, Ph. D.
The Clerk—Miss Mabel Galey.
The Treasurer—Miss Emma Adams.
The Deacons—Geo. E. Adams, H. M. Goodwin, H. L. Grafius.
The Deaconesses—Mrs. M. J. Miner, Mrs. Geo. E. Adams, Mrs. E. D. Yard.
The Trustees—E. D. Yard, W. D. MacRae, H. Wayne Yarrick, Blake Franklin, H. A. Miner.
The Superintendent of the Sunday School—E. O. Von Oven.
The President of the Woman's Auxiliary—Miss Calla Porter.
The President of the Woman's Missionary Society—Mrs. W. D. MacRae.
The President of the Christian Endeavor—Miss Mabel Galey.
The Choir Director—Mrs. Coral Harrison Sloan.

The pastor, Rev. E. H. Willisford spent his boyhood days in New York state on a farm. When but 17 years of age he began teaching a rural school.

Although without means, Mr. Willisford determined to secure an education. By working for his room and board he began his educational career. He is a graduate of the Albion, N. Y., High School, Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Michigan, from which institution he earned the degrees of B. A., A. M. and B. D. After some three years spent in post-graduate study the University of Nebraska conferred on him the degree, Ph. D. Mr. Willisford has also studied in the University of Chicago and has made three trips to Europe.

Besides serving churches during his student days, Dr. Willisford has had two pastorates in Minnesota and one in Nebraska.

In addition to his church work Mr. Willisford takes a very active interest in the important civic and moral affairs of the community. His family consists of Mrs. Willisford and daughters, Carol and Joy.

ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church is situated on the corner of Fifth street and South Louise street, opposite the Union High School and between that and the Glendale Public Library. It is geographically right in the center of Glendale and only one block from all four car lines. The Church owns three fifty-foot lots, making one hundred and fifty feet square, in the center of which stands the church, so there will be plenty of room for future improvements. The building is the most recent of all the church buildings, although the organization is one of the oldest in Glendale, and is strictly modern and thoroughly equipped. The church was formerly on the corner of Isabel and Broadway streets, but last year was moved to its present situation, remodeled and enlarged. It has a large Sacristy, a study for the Rector, a music and choir room, besides a large

is President, meets every Wednesday evening in the Guild Hall. Excepting during the summer months the members of the Club have a dinner together once a month. The Woman's Guild meets on Wednesday afternoons and is of great financial assistance to the Church. The Altar Guild, of which Mrs. Martha Morris is President, meets in the Sacristy once a month, and takes full charge of the Altar at all the services, and does good and faithful work. Mrs. W. S. Porter is the efficient President of the St. Mark's Branch of the Woman's Auxiliary which meets twice a month with a good sized membership. Mrs. Porter is also Patroness of St. Agnes Guild of girls who not only have good times together but also work for Missions. St. Margaret's Guild of young ladies, of which Miss Harriett Wells is president, has charge and oversight of the grounds surrounding the church. They put in the walk and



St. Mark's Episcopal Church

basement for the Sunday school and Guilds, and a thoroughly furnished kitchen. Prof. Richardson D. White is Sunday School Superintendent and the School is large and flourishing. The robed choir, numbering thirty members, of which Prof. Henry N. Moore is director, and Albert R. Chappell organist, not only is well trained and furnishes excellent music, but also furnishes the money for the expenses of the choir.

There are six clubs and guilds connected with the church. The Men's Club, of which William W. Worley

have money on hand for extensive improvements in the early Fall. The Vestry consists of Henry N. Moore, Senior Warden; Charles L. Peckham, Junior Warden; Richardson D. White, Clerk; Albert C. Read, Treasurer; Archie M. Parker, and Jared E. Wenger. Rev. C. Irving Mills, D. D., became Rector of the Church December 1, 1912, and resides at 422 South Louise street. There is no evening services during the summer months, but there is always held every Sunday a Holy Communion service at 7:30 a. m. and an 11 o'clock service.

forty-two in attendance and there will probably be a much larger number for the coming term.

The Sabbath School.
Dr. D. D. Comstock is superintendent of the Sabbath school, the membership of which is 172. The offerings for the past year amounted to \$875.20, all of which goes for the

through the Union office last year was \$98,017.75, of which \$70,233.02 was passed on to the World Conference headquarters at Washington, D. C. The total funds handled by the local conferences in this field was much more than this, however, as a large part of the money received is disbursed for local work. Approximately \$100,000 will probably pass through the Union conference office this year, and the banking of this large sum will be done in Glendale.

Seventh Day Adventists have grown rapidly on the Pacific coast in the last few years. The four states of this union now have 154 churches, 14 new ones having been organized in the last two years. The constituency grew in two years from 8,396 to 9,682, the latter being the number given at the last union conference session, held in Oakland early last March. Within two years 1,492 were baptized, and eight new church buildings erected. There are 69 ordained ministers, 26 licensed ministers, 59 licensed missionaries, 32 church school teachers and about 60 book and periodical workers. Besides these are physicians and nurses who do not carry credentials from the conference, but who devote more or less of their time to aggressive missionary work.

The denomination maintains a system of church schools, academies and colleges, in which children and youths are educated in the common branches and manual arts. To this is added a systematic course of Bible instruction, which begins with the first grade and continues to the end of the college course. In the church schools of this union conference 9,682 pupils were enrolled last year, and 8,396 in 1911. These church schools teach the first eight grades. Pacific Union college at St. Helena, Lodi academy, San Fernando academy, Phoenix academy of Phoenix, Ariz., and Loma Linda College of Medical Evangelists are all in this union field. The latter is probably the only institution of its kind on the coast, and has been established for the training of physicians to go as medical missionaries. The sale of denominational literature in the union amounted to \$80,995.12 last year.



The Church School

foreign mission work, the expenses of the school being met by special donations. Classes for the younger children are held in the schoolhouse, there being an average attendance of about forty-five, the young people and seniors meeting in the church. Visitors are cordially welcomed to all the services.

Pacific Union Conference
The headquarters of the Pacific Union Conference of the Seventh-Day Adventists was moved from Mountain View, near San Jose, to Glendale two months ago. Offices have been secured at 1108 Broadway. The most of the union conference officials have already moved to Glendale, and others will do so soon. Among those now located here are E. E. Andross, president; G. W. Reaser, field secretary; J. O. Corliss, religious liberty secretary, and Ernest Lloyd, missionary secretary. Mr. Claude Conard, secretary-treasurer, will locate here in a short time.

The Pacific Union conference includes the states of California, Nevada, Utah and Arizona. The office now located in Glendale has the oversight of the local conferences located in these states. California is divided into four local conferences, so that the union office is in charge of seven local organizations.

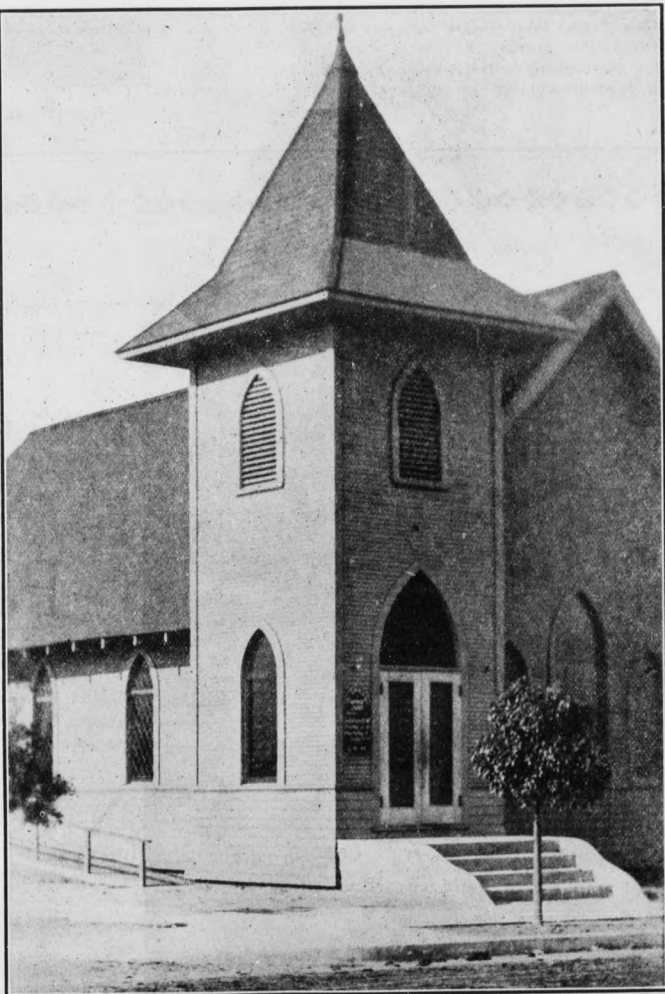
The volume of business passing

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH

When the sanitarium was opened in the fall of 1904, the little group of workers found themselves cut off from the church privileges, which they had enjoyed in other places from which they had come, the nearest Seventh-Day Adventist church being in Los Angeles, and the street car service very inconvenient. Services were held on Sabbath, the manager, physicians or a visiting minister taking charge.

On January 27th, 1906, Elder Geo. W. Reaser, president of the Southern California conference of Seventh-Day Adventists, called a meeting for the purpose of organizing a church in this place. Twenty-two persons presented letters of transfer from other churches and seven were received on profession of faith and baptism. Only four of the twenty-nine members were not employed in the sanitarium. The chaplain, C. F. Marvin, was elected as elder. The services during that year were held in the sanitarium parlor and later in the dining-room, the parlor then in use not being large enough, but in January, 1907, the gymnasium building having been completed, the church rented it from the sanitarium for all the regular services.

On October 21st, 1911, services were held in the present church building on the corner of Third and Isabel streets for the first time, Elder A. S. Booth of Los Angeles preaching the sermon. The building was purchased from the Baptists and moved to its present location, being used jointly until their new building was ready for occupancy. At the present time the edifice is hardly adequate for the regular congregation, any special announcement filling it to overflowing. The membership now is 203, of whom 28 are non-resident. Only eight of the charter members



Seventh-Day Adventist Church

are still here, and but 36 are employed in the sanitarium.

J. O. Corliss is pastor of the church and Dr. H. F. Rand is elder. The work of the various societies of the church is going forward with very encouraging results. During the year ending June 30th, 1914, \$5230.44 was paid in tithes, while the offerings for home and foreign missions amounted to \$1569. The church and all its societies is entirely free from debt.

This is one of a group of 54 churches in the Southern California conference, the membership of which is 3692. During the past year the tithes paid by these members was \$76,010, and the offerings for missions was \$30,904.72, a per capita amount for this work alone of \$8.61.

The Church School
The first meeting called for the purpose of securing a church school was held June 29th, 1907, and during that summer a lot opposite the sanitarium was offered, a one-room building erected and equipped, and the school opened October 28th with twenty-three pupils. Mrs. B. B. Davis teaching six grades. Later, as the number of pupils increased, the building was enlarged, two teachers were engaged, and the work given included the ninth grade. All the regular studies given in the public schools are taught, but special attention is given to the study of Bible history and prophecy.

The school building is now located on the sanitarium grounds at the rear of the church and is doing good work among the young people, preparing them for advanced work in the academies and colleges of the denomination. Mr. Byron Dart is in charge of the sixth to ninth grades and Mrs. Emma Carmichael will take the lower grades for the coming year. At the close of the school year there were

GLENDALE HOUSES OF WORSHIP

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

Ten years ago it was thought that there were enough Baptists in the valley to organize a church of this faith, and, owing largely to the encouragement of Rev. A. M. Petty, a meeting was held at the home of S. C. Merchant July 5, 1904, to consider the matter. It was decided to proceed with the organization.

The church was organized July 24, 1904, under the name of Calvary Baptist church. There were 22 constituent members, five of whom are now active resident members, and one more was added within a few months. At the meeting for organization, Rev. S. C. Ohrum acted as moderator and Rev. Enoch Sweet of Fullerton read the church covenant and articles of faith.

The council of recognition met on Sept. 23, 1904, in I. O. O. F. hall with an attendance of 15 pastors, 27 delegates and many visitors. J. M. Banker gave a brief history of the church, supplemented by a statement by Rev. S. C. Ohrum.

The first pastor was Rev. C. W. Iler, who divided his time between here and South Pasadena, beginning Sept. 25, 1904. At first the church met at 3 o'clock Sundays in I. O. O. F. hall (the only public hall in town), then located at the southwest corner of Third street and Glendale avenue. The Methodists met in the same hall at 11 o'clock and also Sunday evenings. The Baptists held weekly prayer meetings in the homes of the members.

The first board of trustees was Deville Beers, A. A. Miller, G. W. Wallace (all of whom have since deceased), J. T. Rawlins (now a member of the church residing in Yucaipa, Cal.) and C. E. Damerell (still a resident member). J. T. Rawlins was the first treasurer and J. M. Banker (still an active member) the first clerk.

Early in this pastorate a building committee was appointed and the purchase of the two lots now owned by the church at the corner of Third and Louise for \$445 "in gold" was reported Nov. 13, 1904. With the help of Baptist friends enough money was raised to buy material for a house of worship, and a good substantial frame building was erected. Little was paid out for labor as the members worked for months even, giving their time and the use of their teams for hauling brick and lumber. This building, when completed, was worth about \$3500, and it was believed to be adequate in size for 10 or 15 years at least, although many townspeople thought the location much too far west.

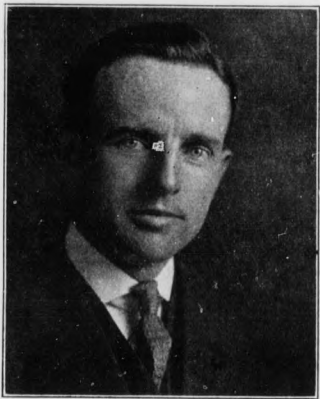
This first pastorate lasted six months. The second pastor was Rev. E. K. Fisher, serving from July 25, 1905, until April 8, 1906. He received seventeen new members, ten by letters, three by baptism and four by relation.

The next pastor was Rev. W. F. Stone, who received seventy-two new members between May 31, 1906, and June 30, 1908. Fifty-eight by letter, eight by baptism, six by relation. Under his leadership the church became self-supporting, having up to this time received considerable financial aid from the Southern California Baptist convention.

Rev. J. F. Moody was pastor from July 31, 1908, to Feb. 10, 1910. He received sixty-four new members.



First Baptist Church of Glendale



Rev. John Henry Troy

Fifty by letter, fourteen by baptism. On April 1, 1909, the church was incorporated under the name of the "First Baptist Church of Glendale," the incorporators on behalf of the church being J. M. Banker, C. E. Damerell, H. F. Fryer, James Hoffman and Almo R. Taylor.

Rev. Eugene Haines of Rutland, Vt., began his pastorate Sept. 1, 1910, and continued until April 16, 1913, during which time he received one hundred and thirty-eight—one hundred and three by letter, twenty-seven by baptism, eight by experience. The churches of the valley united in a series of tent evangelistic meetings in 1912, under the leadership of Messrs. Haudenshield and Farrar, which gave some impetus to the work and resulted in some additions to the membership.

Early in this period quarters became so cramped, especially for the Sunday school, that on Feb. 1, 1911, a committee was appointed to investigate the cost of a new building or enlargement of the old one. The Seventh Day Adventists made an offer for the old building of \$1500, including the pews and pulpit chairs, but not the bell (presented by Albert Dow), memorial window, musical instruments or loose chairs. The offer provided that the building should be moved at once to the lot owned by the Adventists at the southwest corner of Third and Isabel streets, where we should have the use of it for twelve months from date of sale for all day Sunday, for Wednesday evening meetings and one other week night rent free, if we would pay our share of heat, light and janitor service. Sept. 13, 1911, it was voted to accept this offer and immediately proceed to erect a new building on

our own ground. W. A. Lane, C. E. Reed and W. P. Haber were appointed to solicit funds for the new building. The cornerstone was laid with appropriate exercises April 13, 1912.

This building was built by day labor and partial contracts at a cost of about \$11,000, and was intended to serve for all purposes until such time as it became advisable to construct an auditorium and the plans included an auditorium to be placed on the corner lot, to be erected at some time in the future, after which time the present building will be used mainly by the Sunday school, for which it is designed. At the close of this pastorate there was a membership of one hundred and eighty-eight.

The church was so fortunate as to secure Rev. John Henry Troy, formerly of New York City, a young man who is an eloquent preacher and a thorough Bible scholar. His pastorate began Oct. 20, 1913.

Immediately afterward the church entertained the Los Angeles Baptist association, when they received the congratulations of their guests and many favorable comments on the new house of worship.

Since then there has been a steady growth in all lines and all departments are in a flourishing condition. A full house is the rule rather than the exception. It is necessary to use chairs placed in adjoining rooms at most of the Sunday services, and the need of a commodious, well ventilated auditorium is pressing.

One hundred and one have been received during this pastorate, which makes a present membership of two hundred and sixty-seven.

The new members are so numerous

as to make the ordinary congregation an entirely different body from that of a year ago—and still they come.

The Sunday school was organized ten years ago with two classes and about twenty scholars. The present membership is nearly three hundred (including the home department and cradle roll). The average attendance is about one hundred and fifty, and the school is developing rapidly under the efficient leadership of Roy L. Kent, superintendent. Many of the classes have furnished their own class-rooms.

The B. Y. P. U. was organized in 1905 and has always been an important factor in the work of the church. Many fine young men and women have served nobly here and gone to work in other fields. Under the presidency of Frank W. Parsons, Jr., advance work is planned for the near future and the pastor is relying on this society for active service in all lines.

The Ladies' Aid Society, organized in 1904, took a very active part in financing the new building, finished a model kitchen in the basement and also carpeted the audience room.

Since 1908 this church has been blessed with an exceedingly active Woman's Missionary Society, which has raised more money for both home and foreign missions than any other department of the church. Mrs. R. A. Salisbury is now president and under her leadership the pace is not slackened.

FIRST ENGLISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN

This mission was organized under the faithful and energetic leadership of Rev. M. Rinker, a veteran workman approved unto God. Being forced to resign on account of failing health, he is still an active member of the mission, thus continuing to give the work the benefit of his ripe experience and sound judgment.

During his pastorate a fine lot was secured on the corner of Adams and Fifth streets, and the church is now considering plans to erect a suitable building on the lot, which no doubt will mean a great step in the right direction.

Services at present are conducted in the new hall of the I. O. O. F., who again as before in the old hall have shown a praiseworthy spirit of kindly and helpful interest in the mission, which is highly appreciated.

It is a matter of course that a hearty welcome is extended to all the services and work of this organization. Rev. G. Wenning is the minister in charge of the mission.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH.

First Church of Christ Scientist, of Glendale, was organized April 22, 1912, holding services in the old Masonic Hall until April 1st of this year, when the completion of the new Masonic Temple furnished larger quarters for the growing congregation.

Two lots, making a building lot of 103 x 142½ feet at the corner of Second and Maryland streets, have been purchased and a church building is contemplated in the near future.



West Glendale Methodist Episcopal Church

WEST GLENDALE METHODIST CHURCH

In the spring of 1908, seeing the need of a place of worship for the people of this vicinity, Mr. J. C. Lennox, of First Church, Glendale, erected at his own expense a small building on the lot now occupied by the present structure. A Sunday School was organized with L. A. Wood as superintendent. The first preaching services were conducted by Revs. Burton, Blackburn and others. This arrangement was continued for a few months, or until the advent of Dr. A. B. Morrison, Oct. 1908. Under his ministrations, on May 26, 1909, the West Glendale Church, with a membership of twenty, was organized, Rev. L. A. Thompson, D. D., superintendent of the Pasadena District, presiding. The official members consisted of the following Stewards: C. F. Smith, J. W. Durham, M. S. Van Luven, W. R. Burrington. Sunday School Superintendent, L. A. Wood.

It soon became evident that more commodious quarters should be secured, and in September 1910, the foundation was laid for the present building, the work being pushed rapidly, so that the first service was held December 18, 1910, in the completed building.

The present structure was dedicated July 23, 1911 with Rev. A. B. Morrison as pastor. The dedicatory sermon was preached by the Rev.

Matt S. Hughes, D. D., pastor of First Methodist Episcopal Church, Pasadena.

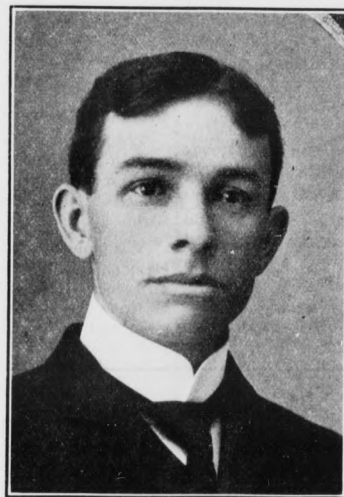
At the fall conference of 1912 Rev. M. R. Walton succeeded Dr. Morrison as pastor of the church and continued until April 1, 1914.

The present pastor Rev. H. Jackson Hartzell, A. B., D. D., was appointed to this charge by Bishop Edwin H. Hughes, D. D., on May 3, 1914. In the brief period he has served the charge twenty-one members have been received making the present membership one hundred and twenty-five.

The church is well organized and is thoroughly spiritual. The following are the officers of the church:

Class leader, J. W. Durham; Sunday School Superintendent, J. E. Henderson; President of Ladies Aid, Mrs. Carrie M. Adams; Treasurer, Charles W. Bartow; President Epworth League, Dr. Wilson M. Moore; President Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Mrs. Edward Hoskyn; Kings Heralds, Miss Clara Midcalf; Little Light Bearers, Mrs. Helen M. Cook; Woman's Home Missionary Society, Mrs. J. E. Henderson. Trustees: J. W. Durham, J. E. Henderson, Ward H. Nisbit, M. S. Van Luven, and Charles E. Peck.

The church is valued at \$5000, and the six-room modern parsonage, garage and other buildings are valued at \$2500.



Rev. H. Jackson Hartzell

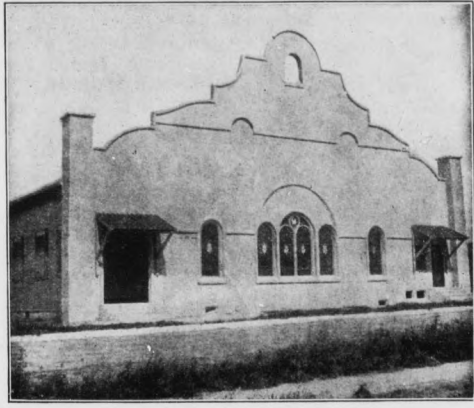
Forest Lawn Cemetery

Glendale Avenue and
San Fernando Road
Tropico, California



A Memorial
Park under
Perpetual
Care

GLENDALE HOUSES OF WORSHIP



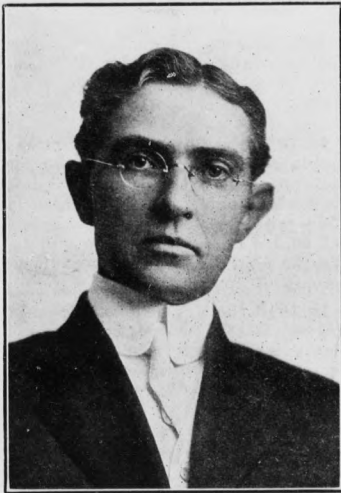
First Christian Church

CHRISTIAN CHURCH

The Central Christian church of Glendale was organized in the fall of 1908. Rev. J. W. Utter, assistant pastor of Broadway Christian church of Los Angeles, held an evangelistic meeting in G. A. R. hall on Glendale avenue and succeeded in enlisting eighty to one hundred members of this church and others who were interested, and the church was organized and incorporated. Rev. Utter was called to the pastorate and a movement was begun at once to build a church.

This work was greatly facilitated by the gift of a splendid lot for the building at the northeast corner of Sixth and Louise streets by the late A. K. Crawford and his wife. Through the liberality of Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, Miss Mary Chester and others, the present church building was erected, and two years ago the last dollar of indebtedness on it was paid.

Rev. Utter continued in the pas-



Rev. E. E. Francis

torate till August of last year, when Rev. E. E. Francis of Washington was called, under whose work the church continues to prosper.

Early in this year the need of larger quarters for Bible school and the social work of the church was found imperative, so a bungalow was erected on the adjoining lot, which had been purchased for the church by the Ladies' Aid Society, and which is almost paid for. The bungalow was dedicated free of debt and is of great help in the work of the church, being used by the men's and women's classes, which are the largest in the valley. A complete kitchen is one of the features of the bungalow, and has the only permanent partitions enclosing it, the other five rooms having doors so arranged that all can be thrown into one large room for banquet, concert or other purposes.

The church now has nearly three hundred members and its activities include every branch of work which goes to make up a live church. These include a C. W. B. M., Ladies' Aid Society, Christian Endeavor, large Bible school, etc.

Already the dream of a large, new church, which shall be the best in the valley, and shall occupy its place on the front of the lots already owned, is in the minds and hearts of the members, and in due time will become a reality. The membership, however, is not waiting on this accomplishment, but is pushing forward with present equipment to take its place as one of the leading churches of this Brotherhood in Southern California.

The present officers of the church are as follows:

Elders—D. R. Dungan, A. B. Heacock, O. L. Kilborn, W. B. Kirk, I. H. Durfee, E. E. Francis.

Deacons—C. E. Hutton, S. L. Borthick, R. G. Rees, P. A. C. Moore, J. R. Maxwell, M. G. Musser, J. E.

Peters, F. C. Herron, J. A. Alexander, B. F. Bolen, F. R. Stevenson, H. W. Timothy.

Deaconesses—Miss Mary Chester, Mrs. P. A. C. Moore, Mrs. W. J. Jeter.

Trustees—S. L. Borthick, F. W. Pigg, Geo. P. Bohannon, W. R. Letton, A. B. Heacock.

Financial secretary—F. W. Brown.

Treasurer—Mrs. A. B. Heacock.

Clerk—W. B. Kirk.

Chief usher—E. H. Learned.

Sunday school superintendent—Mrs. R. M. Jackson.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Years ago when this beautiful valley was just beginning in its development and growth, a little company of men, women and children met one Sunday and organized a union Sunday school, union, for there were Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists and others, though not members of any church who wished to have a Sunday school. They met in a two-room school house located on the site

of the present grammar school building in Tropic.

From this union Sunday school came the organization of the Presbyterian church, which was consummated in September, 1884, by the Rev. J. W. Ellis, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Los Angeles, assisted by others of the Presbytery. There were just twelve charter members. The church was known as the Presbyterian church of Riverdale and Mr. E. T. Byram was chosen the first elder. Later the name was changed to the Glendale Presbyterian church.

Rev. W. S. Young, who is prominent in the work of the Presbyterian church in Southern California, came to serve the church in November, 1884. Under Rev. Young's active, systematic leadership a lot was purchased on Glendale avenue (the site where the German Baptist church in Tropic now stands) and a building erected. The ladies of the church formed two societies, a Home and Foreign Missionary society and a Ladies' Aid. The latter did much toward furnishing the church building.

It was a great day in May, 1885, when the little building was dedicated free of debt. Though few in number, there was a joy in giving

and working that is not often equaled.

In 1886 Rev. A. R. Rickenbach was called to serve the church and during his pastorate the church building was moved to the present location, Cedar and Broadway, the lots having been given to the church by Messrs. B. F. Patterson and E. T. Byram. Many of the church had a vision of the future of Glendale. Eastern friends interested in the little church out west gave a bell, whose sweet tones have called many from near and far to worship. From its inception this church has maintained an active, growing Sunday school, and Rev. Rickenbach was of special help to the young people and organized a Christian Endeavor society.

Just here mention of a few early workers of the church would not come amiss. Mrs. Annie Stinson Eveleth, the talented wife of the only physician of Glendale, and niece of Mr. Charles Stinson, so well known in Southern California for his splendid gifts to church and charity, was a woman of many gifts and charms. All used to help and serve in the church work or social life as long as she lived in Glendale; Prof. and Mrs. Edward L. French, who came from a cultured aristocratic college town in New York, gave much of their ability to the church, gladly doing whatever given them. No one in the early days who heard Mr. J. E. Fiske sing will ever forget his beautiful voice. Mr. Fiske was a man with a splendid musical education and wide experience, who gladly gave his time to directing the choir and solo work.

And what shall be said of the splendid service, sometimes at great personal sacrifice, of Mr. E. T. Byram. Little does the church today realize what she owes to the pioneer work of this faithful, loyal servant now gone to his reward. Mrs. Mary E. Patterson was another who was of great help; also Hon. Theo. D. Kanouse, a splendid worker in the temperance cause.

Rev. Reuel Dodd, who succeeded Rev. Bickenbach, was a man of rare spiritual character. Rev. Eugene

(Continued on Page 14)



Holy Family Catholic Church



Rev. James S. O'Neill

THE HOLY FAMILY CATHOLIC CHURCH

The Catholic church in Glendale, though young, is very much alive and has made a steady growth under the leadership of Rev. Father James S. O'Neill, who organized the church and has continued in the capacity of pastor up to the present time.

Father O'Neill was appointed to Glendale in 1907 by Bishop Conaty. He came here, visited the Catholic families and organized a congregation. For nine months services were held under the stars and stripes in the G. A. R. hall and during that time preparations were being made for a house of worship.

Mrs. Emmeline Childs of Los Angeles donated an acre of ground from the Childs tract on Lomita avenue, near Adams street, and six years ago this September Rev. O'Neill and his faithful ones had the joy of dedicating the Holy Family church of Glendale, Bishop Conaty performing the dedicatory rites.

Father O'Neill was not resting con-

tent with the sheltering of his flock in Glendale, but shortly after the dedication of the Glendale church a twin church was dedicated at Burbank, and he continued the head of both charges for three years. At the end of that time he was relieved at Burbank by Father Campbell who is the present pastor there.

The present building of the Holy Family church is only a temporary structure. Arrangements are being made for a new and larger building and the absence of Bishop Conaty in Rome is the only thing that is delaying the erection of this structure. When the new church is completed the hope is to use the present building for a school.

Father O'Neill is the oldest pastor in Glendale in point of service and besides the work he has accomplished among the Catholics in the valley he has won the regard of Protestants as well. And now his dream is the organization and building of a church in Tropic, and, judging from past activities, he will do much to make this dream come true.



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One of the oldest business houses in Glendale.

Our aim and desire is to continually merit the patronage of the people of Glendale and vicinity by square dealing.

We carry well known and reliable brands of merchandise.

No deal is considered closed until the customer is satisfied.

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For Glendale, Eagle Rock, Burbank, Tropic, La Canada,
Sunland and Vicinity

GLENDALE HOUSES OF WORSHIP



First Presbyterian Church

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

(Continued from page 13)

Mills came to the church in 1895. He was a man of personal charm and beloved by all who knew him. He was called to his reward while pastor of the church in 1899.

Rev. D. M. Stuart served the church for three years, coming to Glendale in 1900. He was a man of originality and force, firm in conviction of the right.

In 1904 a Presbyterian church was organized in Tropic, composed for the main part of members from the Glendale church, and Rev. Stuart was chosen as pastor.

Rev. C. D. Merrill, a noted scholar and traveler, was called to be pastor of the church in 1904 and served for a year and a half.

Rev. S. Lawrence Ward, having returned from many years' service in Persia, was called to the church in 1905, and remained till the present church building was completed. Mr. Ward is a man of rare personal charm and to know him is to admire and love him. He, Mr. Elias Ayers and others who did so much to have our present edifice so complete in every detail deserve great credit.

Rev. W. E. Edmonds, the present pastor, came to the church in December, 1911, and was installed pastor in April, 1912. Mr. Edmonds is a man of varied experience, splendid executive ability, and convincing in speech, a tireless worker. The church under his leadership, like our town, is

growing rapidly, with a membership of over four hundred, and there are still four of the charter members, Mrs. E. T. Byram, Mrs. Elias Ayers, Mrs. Eva B. Banker and Miss R. M. Sherer. The Sunday school under the efficient leadership of Mr. David Black as superintendent has many and varied departments, the Cradle Roll and splendid primary school, with faithful, earnest corps of teachers, the Baracas, Philatheas and Bible classes.

A company of earnest young people in the Christian Endeavor so-



Rev. W. E. Edmonds

cety, Mr. Edmund Stafford, president.

The Ladies' Aid, Mrs. W. J. Smith, president.

The Home and Foreign Missionary society, Mrs. Daniel Campbell, president.

The Brotherhood, with Prof. Harry L. Howe as president, is doing a splendid work of Christian citizenship. The men of the church are very active and united in this organization.

Trustees—A. E. Hennon, chairman; P. S. McNutt, secretary; C. E. Boss, Glenn B. Porter, Harry L. Howe, W. S. Carmichael, John Horsch.

Elders—John Camphouse, clerk; B. H. Nichols, A. E. Hennon, M. P. Harrison, Geo. G. Lemon, J. W. Fairchild, J. W. Stauffer, W. J. Clendenin, H. H. Schumaker.

The choir has formed a musical society with Mr. Will Harrison for president. Prof. L. F. Peckham of the Bible institute, Los Angeles, is the most excellent director. There is also an orchestra under the leadership of Geo. Ketterling that the church is proud to claim.

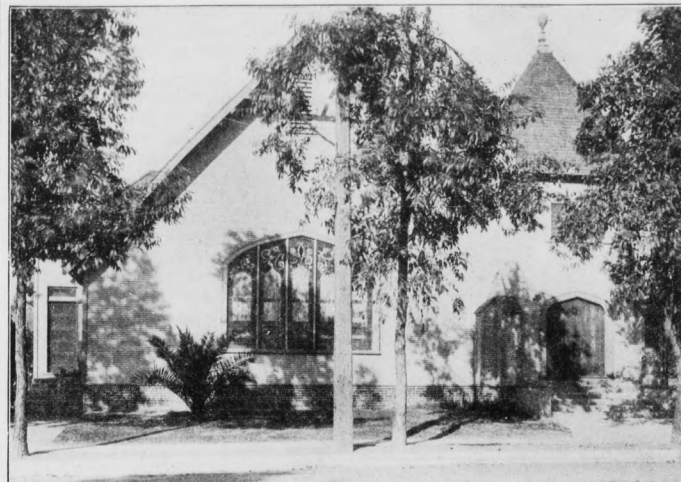
The missionary spirit in the church is strong. They support a missionary in China, and are educating a young lady of their membership for the foreign work.

The Presbyterian church of Glendale has always stood for all that is highest and noblest in manhood and womanhood, for civic righteousness, temperance, and a high plane of Christian living and spirituality.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH

The First Methodist Episcopal church of Glendale was organized October 11th, 1903, by the Rev. John Stafford, D. D., district superintendent of the Pasadena district Southern California conference, in the I. O. O. F. hall, with thirty-four charter members. Dr. Stafford used for his text, Zech. 4-6.

The following are the names of the charter members: D. M. Hendershot, Francis Hendershot, Frank Campbell, Lottie Campbell, H. E. Gulvin, C. E. Gulvin, L. E. Brown, C. E. Russell, Jennie Russell, H. M. Rich, C. O. Rich, Florence Thompson, A. S. Hodgson, M. E. Hodgson, B. E. Quick, Mrs. B. E. Quick, J. A. Iman, Mrs. J. A. Iman, S. S. Fawcett, H. S. Fawcett, Jennie Fawcett, W. B. Pratt, M. T. Pratt, Lotta Pratt, Mary Turner, A. B. Schofield, Mrs. Schofield, Lucretia Schofield, Ellen



First Methodist Church

R. Hall, Rev. H. H. Hall, A. Englehart, Leona Englehart.

The first pastor was the Rev. C. R. Norton, who preached his first sermon on October 18th, 1903, his text being Psa. 6:6-16.

At the first quarterly conference, the following were elected the board of trustees: Rev. H. H. Hall, Frank Campbell, H. E. Gulvin, A. R. Schofield, A. Englehart, G. B. Woodberry and Prof. Geo. U. Moyse.

A movement was inaugurated to secure suitable sites for church and parsonage. It was decided that the northwest corner of Third street and Dayton court was most desirable and an option was obtained of S. W. Lyman, the price to be paid being \$1000, by voluntary subscriptions. The amount was raised during the year.

Under the faithful ministry of Brother Norton, the church grew until at the close of the first year there were fifty-eight full members. All the regular organizations of the church were maintained. The first Sunday school superintendent was Mrs. C. E. Russell.

Mid-week prayer meetings were held in the homes of the members from the first until August 11, 1904, when they were held at the home of the pastor and continued there until the end of the conference year. Brother Norton continued to serve the church as pastor for four years.

During his pastorate the present church edifice was built at a cost of

\$8000, and to his untiring efforts and the faithful work of the members of those years must be given large credit for the success of this church during the last years.

In 1907 the Rev. N. J. Burton was appointed pastor and continued for the conference year, when the Rev. J. F. Humphrey succeeded him in 1908, and continued for five years and had a most successful pastorate, and the church grew to a large membership of about 375.

In 1913 the Rev. Bede A. Johnson was appointed pastor. During these months the membership has made a net increase of over fifty, nearly seventy-five having been received into the church.

During these ten years the Sunday school has grown from the small beginning to nearly five hundred, and the church from 34 to almost 450 members. To accommodate this growth, additions have had to be built and two bungalows erected on the rear of the lot, and this has proven so inadequate that a new site for a church building at the corner of Third and Kenwood streets has been purchased, upon which a new church is to be erected, plans for which are now being considered. This new building is not to cost less than \$25,000, and when ultimately completed, will cost something over \$40,000. It is not the purpose at the present to exceed an expenditure of over \$25,000.

Boards and Societies

Sunday School Board—8:30 p. m.,

first Wednesday; T. W. Watson, superintendent.

Epworth League Business Meeting—7:45 p. m., second Tuesday. Bert Matthieson, president.

W. H. M. S.—Third Tuesday. Mrs. C. W. Spickerman, president.

W. F. M. S.—Second Thursday. Mrs. Henry Johnston, president.

Ladies' Aid Society—2 p. m., first Tuesday. Mrs. Geo. W. Allen, president.

Brotherhood—First Thursday. A. W. Tower, president.

Official Board—7:45 p. m., first Monday. C. H. Bott, secretary; C. D. Lusby, treasurer current expense fund; A. P. Knight, secretary benevolences.

Trustees—L. E. Brockman, president; A. W. Tower, secretary; E. M. Lee, T. A. Wright, H. A. Wilson, C. H. Bott and Thomas Watson.

Stewards—W. G. Watson, D. S.; J. N. McGillis, rec. secy; C. D. Lusby, F. M. Farrand, A. P. Knight, Delos Jones, L. M. Rettig, I. E. Weaver, Henry Johnston, John Lampert, W. F. Knox, George Brewster, T. H. Addison, Ray Sherman.

Finance Committee—C. D. Lusby, J. N. McGillis, C. H. Bott, Ed. M. Lee, Henry Johnston, A. W. Tower, H. A. Wilson, T. A. Wright, T. H. Addison, L. E. Brockman.

Class Leaders—Charles T. Tooker, Rev. W. S. Blackburn, Rev. John N. Marsh, Braman Loveless, W. G. Watson.

Chief Usher—Henry Johnston. Janitor—George Ward.

A CITY OF CHURCHES

Glendale is a city of churches and church-going people. The houses of worship are kept in good repair and the pastors in most instances are paid well for their services. There exists a feeling of harmony among the churches of the community that shows good judgment on the part of the members. Strangers when arriving in Glendale are given a kind handshake and a hearty welcome by the church people.

A perusal of the foregoing pages will be evidence to the stranger that Glendale is rich in churches. The churches of large membership each have a Brotherhood organization, and then there is a strong organization known as the Federated Brotherhood of the churches of the San Fernando valley.

IT'S GOOD TO BE HERE

By T. W. Preston, Glendale, Cal.

A rather small but steep hill rises above the tall sycamores of Verdugo Park and its rippling brook. Standing upon this hilltop you look west, south and east over a broad valley stretching far to the northwest where it meets the outlying spurs of the Tehachapi range and is hemmed in on one side by the hills of Griffith Park and the Santa Monica foothills, on the other by the Verdugo and Sierra Madre mountains. To the southeast the valley narrows, forming the bottom lands of the Los Angeles river. From the hill's foot stretch long groves of orange and lemon trees, dark green patches of color upon the brown landscape of early autumn. Roads run straight as arrows, north, south, east and west, not the dusty dirt roads of most country places, but broad, well-paved streets free from dust, ruts and stones. There are the roofs of scattered houses near at hand, but further away these draw nearer together until they become the compact dwellings of a town. Glendale is called "The Jewel City," and looking down from our hilltop we realize the significance of the name, for it indeed seems a rare gem with its fine setting of surrounding hills. Not long ago I one day stepped out of the north station in Boston and within the space of two blocks saw four drunken men and was twice asked for "the price of a drink." After living a year and a half in Glendale I have yet to see any man plainly the worse for liquor. No saloons, no pool rooms, no questionable houses—do we realize how much this means to this "City of Homes?"

Upon first coming to Glendale we were on the outlook for "first impressions," as they are credited with being lasting ones, and first of all we were impressed by the friendly cheerfulness of its people, all of whom were strangers to us. The grocer's boy, the mailman, our neighbors, everybody seemed glad to be alive themselves and glad that we were, too. Somehow the Southern California sunshine seems to get inside of us all and makes us look more on the bright side of life than do those who live where clouds and storms are frequent. Not long before coming west I visited the old Brimmer

school in Boston where several unhappy years of my youth were spent. A square, weather worn, red brick building of two stories, its narrow windows of many panes looking out upon other close-by dingy brick walls, school rooms lined with slate blackboards, little iron frame desks, floors worn by the feet of the many children who have used them for three quarters of a century. But one narrow stairway leads to the street and safety, and this is the type of many school buildings still in use in that city. Contrast if you please this with the many-windowed, cheerful school houses of Glendale, with their ample grounds and general air of healthy good cheer. It isn't hard for a child to go to a school like that. And as with our schools, so it is with our churches. No costly buildings, fuss and fine feathers, but a kindly welcome and warm hand clasp for the stranger within our gates, good fellowship and helpfulness among the members. Am I making the picture too rosy, is there no "fly in the ointment?" Perhaps there is a small one, but he is so small and the ointment is so satisfying that we are glad to accept it small fly and all, and to thank our lucky stars, which shine so brightly above us, that we live in "God's country."

"Here's to California, the darling of the west,
A blessing on those livin' here
And God help all the rest."

SONG OF THE "SQUIRT"

After (a Long Distance After) Tom Hood—By Samuel Parker

With clothing filthy and torn, with whiskers bushy and red (was cleanliness e'er on his shirt front borne, therefrom it had long since fled)—a loafer sat on a dry goods box, spitting and muttering said: "Work, work, work, these hands shall never do while I can obtain a pipe to smoke or a plug of the weed to chew." And he spits, spits, spits, from morning until night; spits, spits, spits beneath the moon's mild light—spits, spits, spits when bright the starlight gleams—and supperless falls asleep on his bunk spitting away in his dreams. And in his dream he dreams that by fate it is decreed that he is a

big tobacco worm to exterminate the weed; and anyone would think from the usual size of the "gob" that he so frequently jams in his mouth he'd make it a very short job. Young ladies, just a word: Is this the man for you? Assuredly not! I hear you say. Can this report be true? Notice his listless air, measure his unkempt mien, branded all over with "I don't care" and rank with nicotine. Enough to turn any lady fair (unless she is able to stomach a bear—or anything wearing whiskers and hair) abominably sick.

From habits that so debase, if you would set him free, I give any lady in the case the following recipe: A war on the "weed" at once declare (let use of liquors the same fate share); give him no smiles or favors rare; stand him off until he shall swear from his filthy habits henceforth to forbear. And my word for it, everywhere—he'll quit them double quick.

A LITTLE FARM

A little farm, well tilled,
Where sun and breeze caress you;
A goodly purse, well filled,
And rosy health to bless you
A tickling of the soil
With hoe or plow or harrow;
A day of honest toil,
A sweeter rest tomorrow.
A sun that ever shines
On broad productive acres;
The pungent scent of pines,
The salt from wild sea breakers;
A taste of fresh, sweet life,
Of sunshine, flowers and ranches;
An income, home, a wife,
And maybe olive branches;
A life of hope and health,
And heart to heart cemented;
With fortune, land and self,
And all the world contented.
Such is his happy lot,
Made up of sunny hours,
Who tills a garden plot
Mid California flowers.

:-:PULLIAM:-: Undertaking Company

Funeral Directors and Embalmers

919-21 WEST BROADWAY

SUNSET 201

—BOTH PHONES—

HOME 334

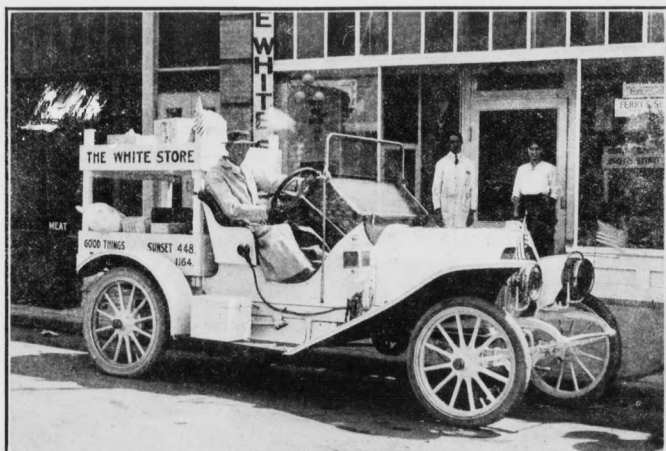


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Complete Service in Every Particular, Including Automobile Ambulance Service for Invalids and Emergency Calls and New Automobile Hearse.

WE own our building which was built for the purpose for which it is used, and in addition to the Office, Work Rooms and Display Room contains a large Chapel, Reception Hall and Family Room.

No Extra Charge is Ever Made for Funeral at our Parlors



The WHITE STORE

Opposite P. E. Station on Broadway

GOOD THINGS TO EAT
As well as Inedible Groceries

QUALITY and SERVICE with Prices to Correspond

SOME OF GLENDALE'S BEAUTIFUL HOMES



Residence of Fred Thompson, 1314 W. Fifth Street



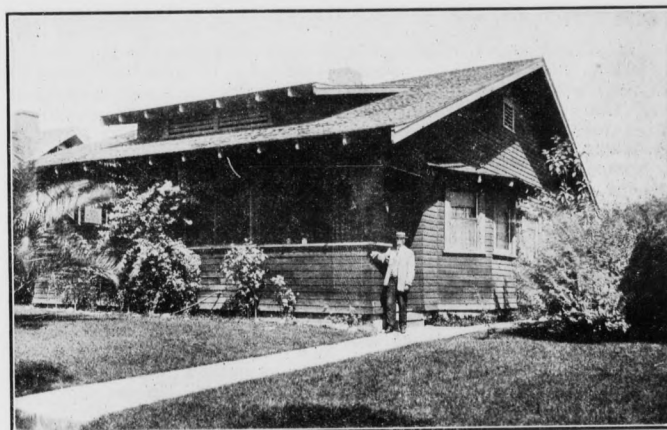
The Peckham Residence, 125 S. Jackson Street



Residence of J. W. Venable, 128 N. Kenwood Street



Monte Vista Apartments, 1320-22½ Hawthorne Street



Residence of Wm. Thompson, 136 S. Jackson Street



Residence of Ed. Quinch, 420 W. Fifth Street



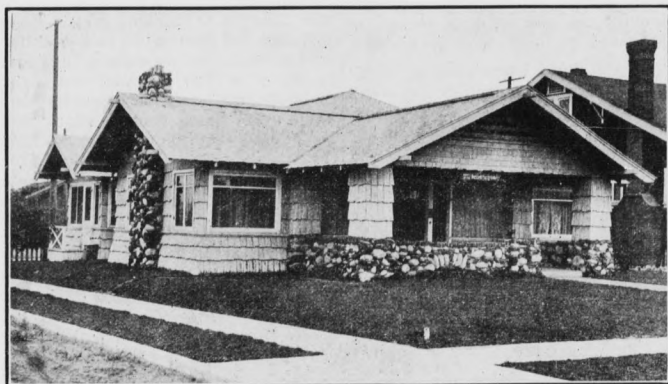
Residence of Mrs. Martha N. Barnett, 125 S. Kenwood Street



Residence of C. M. Richter, 1201 Mountain Street



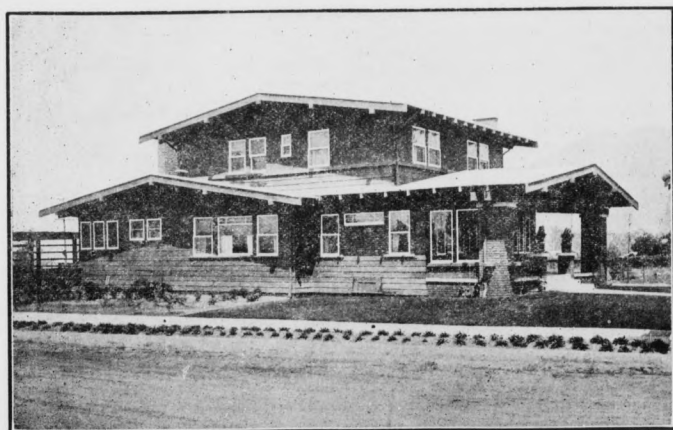
Residence of Ida M. Terry, 307 N. Central Avenue



Residence of L. C. Russell, Fifth and Central Avenue



Residence of Jesse Joseph, 122 S. Central Avenue



Residence of W. N. Read, 401 N. Central Avenue



The Townsend Residence, 507 N. Brand Boulevard



Residence of J. N. McGillis, 205 Lomita Avenue

SOME OF GLENDALE'S REPRESENTATIVE MEN

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF GLENDALE

The First National Bank of Glendale is an institution that has made a steady and rapid growth under the present management, which took charge just five years ago. The growth has kept pace with the growth of Glendale, as is shown by the following comparative statement of increase for the past few years:

Total Resources	
Jan. 1, 1910.....	\$234,196.01
Jan. 1, 1911.....	272,658.52
Jan. 1, 1912.....	314,293.74
Jan. 1, 1913.....	432,439.17
Jan. 1, 1914.....	452,119.29
July 1, 1914.....	501,342.59

Affiliated with this bank, and owned by practically the same stockholders, is the Glendale Savings Bank, with total resources of \$111,000.00, the combined resources of these two banks amounting to \$612,000.00.

More than a year ago the First National Bank outgrew its home just north of the P. E. station on Brand boulevard and moved into a new building at the corner of Brand and Broadway, a modern banking home in every particular and a credit to the city in which it is located, being one of the most attractive buildings in point of architecture in Glendale.

This building represents an outlay of \$40,000. It is a three-story building, the bank occupying the main floor, the two upper floors being rented for offices and apartments. Everything is modern and equipped in keeping with the most up-to-date banking methods.

The building is beautiful and imposing. The exterior finish is entirely of white enameled brick. The angle front on Broadway and the corner entrance on Broadway and Brand add much to the effect. The main entrance leads to a handsome and spacious lobby with tile floor and finished in Colorado Yule marble and mahogany. The lobby is provided with check desks and cushioned seats and communicates with the various offices. Facing Broadway are the directors' room and the president's room. In the rear of the directors' room are the cashier's private and public offices, both of which open from the lobby. In the rear of the



W. W. Lee, President of First National Bank



M. P. Harrison, Vice-President of First National Bank



Ed M. Lee, Cashier of First National Bank



C. D. Lusby, Cashier of Glendale Savings Bank

five wickets which are used for paying and receiving is the working-room, with bookkeepers' and typewriters' desks and office rooms. At the south end of the lobby are the vice-president's office, ladies' rest-room and the safety deposit lobby.

What is of especial interest to the patrons of the bank is the safety deposit system in operation. Those who watched the building of the bank and the installation of the vaults were impressed with the security of the vaults, in the construction of which ten tons of steel were used. Banking experts have complimented the officers of the First National on the safety and convenience of the system, which is unusually good for a city of this size. The vault is really three vaults in one. It is two stories, 12x15 feet. Entrances from the public lobby and from the work-room lead into the safe deposit lobby, from which open the safe deposit vault and the coin vault. In the work-room are stairs leading to a balcony from which opens the storage vault.

In every way the building is a credit to the builders and to the officers of the First National, and adds much to the beauty and attractiveness of the Jewel City.

This is strictly a Glendale institution.

All of the funds of the bank are loaned only to Glendale people, with the exception, of course, of its reserves. No foreign loans are made whatever—a temptation but very few banks can resist, as the interest is many times greater and the loans for a much shorter time, as a rule. To their rigid adherence to this commendable policy is largely due the infinite confidence of the people in this bank and its swift, solid and magnificent success. It has come to be a proverb in these parts that this bank will not consider for a moment anything that smacks of high finance. While in the van of progressive bankers none live closer to the conservative, legitimate lines of banking than they. The character of its officers and directors are so unimpeachable that this is by no means least among the assets of the bank.

At the head of the First National Bank of Glendale is W. W. Lee, a man with more than twenty years' experience in banking. Sixteen years of experience in all departments of banking in Iowa has made him a well-seasoned banker, before ill health dictated his removal to Southern California six years ago. Arrived in Los Angeles he engaged in the real estate business for two years, and

until he purchased an interest in and was elected president of the First National Bank five years ago. Since in our Southland he has regained his health, has acquired a wide and intimate knowledge about realty values in all this section; has played a master part in the making of a bank that is the pride of Glendale, and to which banks everywhere take off their hats, but over and above all, Mr. Lee has, since in Glendale, intrenched himself in the implicit confidence, respect and esteem of everyone with whom he has come in social or business contact.

Another reliable wheel-horse who helps to keep the traces taut in pulling the First National Bank into success and into the unbounded faith of men is Mr. M. P. Harrison, the vice-president, who first put in an appearance in Glendale six years ago—a bed-ridden man—but who for five years now, thanks to the curative virtues of our climate, has been in robust health, and all of this time in the thick of our business activities.

He engaged in merchandizing here; was largely interested in a 100-acre ranch in this vicinity, and has now large land holdings in Tulare county in connection with Mr. Ed. M. Lee, cashier of this bank.

His home is one that is pointed out with pride by our citizens. And he has built several houses that beautify Glendale.

Mr. Harrison has lived in Nebraska and Kansas, in both of which places he engaged in the grain business and was most successful.

He bought an interest in the First National Bank four years ago and was elected its vice-president.

The young cashier of the bank, Ed. M. Lee, brother of the president, is emphatically the right man in the right place, at the right time, for his genius for friend making matches his genius for financing and courtesy and accommodation are personified in him.

He has been a resident of Glendale for seven years; since here he has bought and sold an interest in a ranch; owns no little of Glendale's beveled-edged realty; acquired an interest in the First National Bank upon its reorganization, when he was elected its cashier, and has more than measured up to all the requirements of the trust ever since. Moreover, he is a booster for Glendale—forever and a day.

H. E. Francy, assistant cashier and chief teller, is a young banker of ex-

ceptional ability, and his efficiency and uniform courtesy is doing no little to popularize the institution.

These men, with Dwight Griswold, W. H. Holliday and E. U. Emery, comprise the directors of the institution.

GLENDALE SAVINGS BANK

One of the thrifty institutions in this thriving community is the Glendale Savings Bank, located at 340 South Brand boulevard.

This bank was organized May 15, 1913, and has had a healthy and persistent growth since that time. The capital stock of this institution is \$50,000, and it offers every inducement for the small as well as the large depositor. Three per cent interest is paid on ordinary savings deposits, four per cent on term savings deposits and five per cent on special term certificates of deposit.

The slogan, "Satisfaction, Service and Safety," is particularly appropriate and to the point as applied to this institution.

The officers and directors of the Glendale Savings Bank are: Ed M. Lee, president; W. W. Lee, vice-president; E. U. Emery, vice-president; M. P. Harrison, secretary; C. D. Lusby, cashier; W. S. Perrin, George T. Paine, David Francy, T. J. Hutchison, directors.

Glendale people to a large extent are depositing their savings in their home savings bank, and in addition to getting the highest rate of interest are assisting in building up their home city and adding to its prosperity.

Automatic recording banks for children are being installed and this is a feature that should and doubtless will appeal to all parents who wish to encourage the habit of thrift in their children.

Mr. Lusby, cashier of the Glendale Savings Bank, has been a citizen of Glendale for the past three years and prior to the organization of the Savings Bank, he was connected with the First National Bank of Glendale. Eleven years prior to coming here he resided in Topeka, Kansas, where he was connected with the firm of S. A. Maxwell & Co. of Chicago. He is an able and thorough business man and has the confidence and esteem of the depositors of the bank to a large degree.

C. O. PULLIAM.

One of the most substantial, reliable and public spirited men living in Glendale is Mr. Claud O. Pulliam, proprietor and sole owner of the business of the Pulliam Undertaking Company, located at 919-921 West Broadway.

Mr. Pulliam was born December 18, 1869, at Columbia, Mo., the educational center of the state and known as the Athens of Missouri. He spent practically all of his life in the state of his birth prior to coming to California eight years ago. Twenty years were spent in Kansas City, Mo., where he was in the Undertaking business practically all of that time, the first two years deputy coroner of the county, later managing the business of Eugene Carlett & Sons, Undertakers, for five years and going from there to the Carol Davidson Undertaking Company with whom he worked for five years. Two years were spent with the City and Park Department and after some time spent in the auditor's office of the Nelson-Morris Packing Company he returned to the Carol Davidson Company where he remained until he came to California.

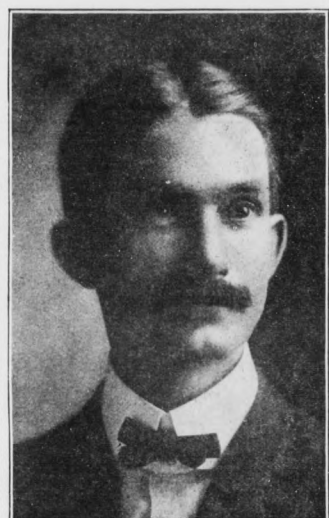
May 3, 1906, Mr. Pulliam arrived in Los Angeles and a week later he began work for the Bresee Bros., remaining with that well known Undertaking firm for one year. In April 1907 he came with his family to Glendale, opening an Undertaking establishment at Third and Everett streets. Since that time he has continued to be identified with every movement for the betterment of Glendale.

In April, 1909, Mr. Pulliam was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of Glendale Union High School. Two years later he was elected president of the Board to fill the vacancy caused by the death of J. S. Pittman of Eagle Rock and has continued to hold that position up to the present time, having been re-elected two years ago.

Mr. Pulliam is known among Masons throughout this section. He is a member of Unity Lodge, 368, F. & A. M., of Glendale, Unity Chapter 116 of Glendale, Knights Templar Lodge 53, U. D. of Glendale, and is a Scottish Rite 32nd Degree Mason, Los Angeles Consistory. He is a past Noble Grand of Glendale Lodge of Odd Fellows 388. For several years he served as secretary of the Fraternal Brotherhood, is a member of Pacific Homestead Brotherhood of American Yeomen, having joined the latter order soon after its organization fifteen years ago in Kansas City.

He also holds membership in that popular club, the Glendale Lodge of Elks, his application having been given in with the charter members.

He is one of the eleven men who gave their services so faithfully and freely to the city of Glendale for nearly a year making investigations in regard to the water situation, and known as the Water Commission of Eleven. This committee brought to final conclusion the matter of putting the question up for the people to decide whether or not the city should bond itself to purchase the holdings of the four water companies operating in Glendale.



C. O. Pulliam

ing in Glendale. Mr. Pulliam was secretary of this commission and was one of the only two members who were in favor of the city purchasing the present water systems. He is also member of the Chamber of Commerce Permanent Water committee and a member of the Glendale Merchants' Association.

Soon after coming to Glendale Mr. Pulliam secured lots at the corner of Broadway and Louise and erected a modern and well equipped Undertaking establishment into which he moved January 1, 1909 and where he still carries on his business, having a large portion of the work in his line in Glendale and throughout the valley. Since opening the business in Glendale, Mr. Pulliam has put back all of his earnings into the business until at the present time he has an equipment equal to the best. He is the only Undertaker in the valley who owns his own auto-equipment, hearse, ambulance, touring car, etc.

The large and beautifully equipped chapel is always open for funerals without charge. Every detail of the work is done under Mr. Pulliam's personal supervision and the methods employed in preparing the mortal remains of the dead for the last long sleep are the most up-to-date and modern known among those who make that work a life study. A complete line of caskets are in stock from the least expensive made by any manufacturer to the very best, so that a funeral may be arranged at any price which may be wished or can be afforded.

In November, 1908, Mr. Pulliam completed a lovely home at 148 Kenwood where he resides. His wife and two daughters, Miss Myrtle Pulliam and Mrs. John Allan Legge are prominent in the social life of the city and in musical circles. His mother also lives in his home, his father having met with an accidental death here in Glendale six years ago.

The Pulliam Undertaking Company, with the exception of the Bank of Glendale is the oldest firm in business in Glendale. Mr. Pulliam has seen a wonderful development since he came here eight years ago, but he looks for even greater and better things for Glendale in the future.

JOHNSON & LYONS, GROCERS

Two men who are much in love with Glendale, the city of their adoption, as a place of residence are Riley Lyons and E. D. Johnson, members of the grocery firm of Johnson & Lyons doing business at 572 West Broadway.

Mr. Lyons was born near Sparta, Randolph county, Ill. He was reared on a farm near Houston and for twelve years conducted a general merchandise business at Houston. Like many of us, from his youth Mr. Lyons had a hankering for Sunny California and this feeling became so strong as to overpower him, in spite of the fact that he had a good business and everything was lovely in Illinois. Two years ago last April he arranged his affairs to his satisfaction and set forth in quest of the sunset sea, arriving at Santa Ana April 21. He spent eight months in the Orange county metropolis, being connected with the Santa Ana Mercantile company during his residence there.

In December, 1912, destiny led his steps toward Glendale and he decided that this was the place for which he had been searching. He established his family in a pretty bungalow home

at 428 South Louise street and in company with Mr. Carter purchased the grocery business of the R. A. Peterson company.

E. D. Johnson has been connected with the firm since a year ago last April, when he came to Glendale from Santa Ana and purchased Mr. Carter's interest in the business.

Mr. Johnson was born in Garnet, Kansas, and grew to manhood in his native town, where he enlisted for service in the Philippines. During the year he spent with Uncle Sam's army in our island possessions he had the unique distinction of being guardian of the Stars and Stripes, being color bearer for General Funston, who was at that time colonel of the 20th Kansas. He first saw California when he sailed from San Francisco for the Philippines, but that one glimpse was enough to implant in his heart a desire to return to this wonderful land at some future date, and return he did. In 1907 he came to California with the intention of making his home here, going first to Santa Ana, where he spent five years engaged in the business of a building contractor. In April, 1913, he came to Glendale, purchased an interest in the Carter & Lyons store and located his family at 446 South Jackson street.

Mr. Johnson has no regrets as to the change he made in coming to Glendale. He believes Glendale has a rosy future as the principal suburban home city near Los Angeles.

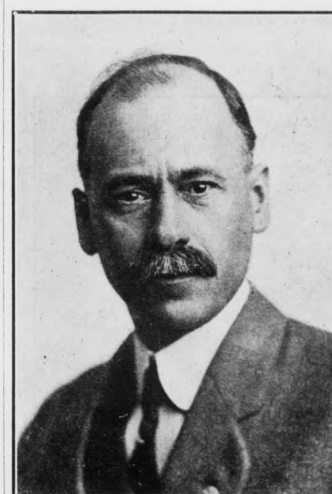
The Johnson & Lyons grocery is one of the oldest grocery stores in Glendale, although the present proprietors have been in possession a comparatively short time. The present firm enjoys a substantial trade and while they are not prepared for a spectacular growth, they are satisfied with the outlook for the future. While Mr. Johnson was unfamiliar with the grocery business, he has proved an apt student and a live wire, having charge of the books of the concern. Mr. Lyons' many years' experience in the mercantile business have fitted him to be very much at home in his present business. Both members of the firm have a faculty of attending to details, and the courteous manner in which they deal with the public is commendable.

These men say that they feel there are great things in store for Glendale. Mr. Lyons says: "I have nothing but the most pleasant thoughts of the old home, but I think Glendale is the finest place in the world in which to live and I expect to remain here as long as the people treat me as well as they are doing now."

W. B. KIRK

The subject of this sketch, being a Missourian, is very proud of the "show-me" state, and of his southern ancestry, which extends back to the earliest settlers of Virginia, Kentucky and Maryland. The original stock being Scotch, Welsh and Irish also has some bearing, no doubt, on the fact that Mr. Kirk is an ardent Democrat, especially in national politics.

Mr. Kirk's early business life was in the wholesale dry goods line at first in the house and then as a sales-



W. B. Kirk

man in Nebraska and Iowa. He was with one firm for more than twenty years, only leaving it to embark in business for himself, he and a partner establishing a factory for the manufacture of high-grade shirts in Lincoln, Neb., in which business he still retains his interest, although the factory was removed to Bellows Falls, Vermont, four years ago, manufacturing conditions being found so much better in the East.

Coming to California nearly ten years ago on account of the condition of his wife's health, he continued to represent his firm on the coast, so that he is one of the oldest commercial travelers in the country, having been on the road for nearly twenty-five years.

Three years ago he decided to quit traveling and took a contract with the Provident Life & Trust Co. of Philadelphia, with which company he has remained, although the Secretaryship of the chamber of Commerce and other things prevented him from

giving life insurance his entire attention, which it needs. Now, however, he is so enthusiastic over "the Provident" that he eats, drinks and sleeps "Provident," as all good insurance men do. He has found the Provident to be such a wonderful company that he says his greatest regret is that he didn't identify himself with it years ago. The rates, treatment of policy holders, low net cost and absolute justice meted out by this old Quaker company endears it to the insured and the agent alike. The ability shown in its management is marvelous, having established rates at organization in 1865 which are maintained to the present day. It is the wonder of all life insurance men.

Careful and conservative, as the Quakers are, it has not aimed for size, so is not so large or well-known as some others, though having insurance in force of over \$300,000,000. It has the lowest death rate of any company in the business, the mortality last year being only 50 per cent of the expected. This, with its very low expense, makes large dividends and very low net cost.

The necessity for good life insurance is so patent that argument in that direction would seem to be superfluous, but a quotation from Lyman Abbott is so apropos that we will close this article with it: "One could easily bear to be poor; one could even bear to take his wife and children down with him into poverty, so long as he could be with them to help carry the load and carry the heaviest part himself. But to go off to his eternal rest and to leave them to go down into poverty and to fight the wolf from the door alone—what prospect more terrible than this!"

THIS TOWN

If you can't own the town, don't disown it.

This life is what we make it. So is this town.

In some respects this town is not perfect. Are you?

What this town needs isn't fault-finders, but fault fixers.

The country is growing in population. Is this town keeping up?

This town will never grow on money that is sent to some other town.

The man who begins to plan for this town will soon be calling it "my" town.

This town had to be started by somebody. It has got to be kept going by somebody else.

SOME OF GLENDALE'S ACTIVE CITIZENS

W. N. SHIELDS

One of Glendale's neat, exclusive and attractive little retreats is the Den o' Sweets at 1010 West Broadway, presided over by Mr. W. N. Shields, a candy maker of many years of experience.

Mr. Shields is a native of Ohio, but has lived in Chicago nearly all his life. He went to that city in 1870 and saw her go through the awful experience of the great fire of 1871. He had thirty years' experience as a practical candy maker in Chicago. The last thirteen years of that time he conducted a first-class confectionery and ice cream business in Austin, then a suburb of Chicago.

With the exception of five years spent in Iowa, Mr. Shields lived in Chicago until coming to Glendale 18 months ago, when he opened the Den o' Sweets in the new building on the corner of Broadway and Louise.

Mr. Shields conducts the only candy manufacturing concern in Glendale. He manufactures candies of all kinds. His long experience and thorough understanding of his business make him an adept and with the use of only the purest materials, he has constantly on hand a line of fresh and pure sweets. The factory as well as the store is absolutely clean and neat and has that inviting appearance necessary to a place of that kind.

Mr. Shields came to Glendale a year and a half ago after due deliberation as to the merits of the city as a place of residence and a place in which to conduct a business such as his. He has had no regrets as to his decision and his hope is that Glendale will fulfill the glorious destiny that seems to lie before her.

PETER L. FERRY.

"Peter L. Ferry"—"Good Paved Streets." These terms have been synonymous in Glendale and vicinity for several years past. Mr. Ferry, who came here six years ago from Pittsburg, Pa., where he was born and reared, resides with his family at 536 Acacia Avenue, Tropic. He has been engaged in street paving work almost from boyhood, having worked for his father who did a large amount of that work in Pittsburg.

Mr. Ferry came to Glendale six years ago on a visit. Like many others the attractions of this sunny clime were too many for him to resist. He very sensibly confessed himself overcome by the charm of the surroundings and the business opportunities which seemed to await those ready to take advantage of them, here in the valley, and at once made preparations to establish his home here.

Mr. Ferry has had many of the largest street paving contracts in Glendale and vicinity and his work is of the best. Boards having paving contracts to let know that Mr. Ferry's work stands for quality and that contracts given him will be carried out according to specifications.

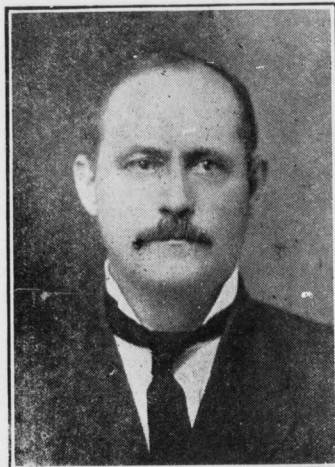
He is one of those genial, whole-

souled fellows who make friends easily and keep them always. He is well known in fraternal circles in the valley being especially prominent in the Glendale Elks' Lodge.

In his six years' residence here, Mr. Ferry has not had occasion to change his mind in regard to the opportunities in the valley for a live business man and we have no more loyal citizen than he.

ATTY. W. T. SPROWLS

Glendale and California are indebted to the new state of Oklahoma



W. T. Sprowls

for its contribution of W. T. Sprowls, his wife and two small daughters of 430 South Orange street, this city. These excellent people came to us scarcely one year ago, immediately assumed the duties of citizenship by affiliating with the First Baptist church and other organizations that build up a city and make it a good place like Glendale to live in.

Mr. Sprowls comes to us with the very best of recommendations from the good citizens of Oklahoma and Texas, where he was for many years, and until his departure an honored and respected citizen. He has always been a prominent Mason and is a past eminent commander of the Knights' Templar.

He is also a member of the B. P. O. Elks and was district deputy grand exalted ruler for the eastern division of Oklahoma for the years 1910-11.

Mr. Sprowls has made many trips to Washington during the last ten years in the interest of his state, Oklahoma, during the progress of its admission to the union. He was chairman of the delegation from his state that finally persuaded congress to admit her into the union.

Mr. Sprowls comes to us with a splendid reputation as a lawyer, having always been in the front rank both as a civil and a criminal lawyer. He bears the distinction of being a member of the bar of the supreme court of the United States, a privilege that a very small per cent

of the lawyers outside of Washington city enjoy.

He has offices at 215-17-19 Byrne Bldg. in Los Angeles and also at 1106 Broadway in this city, and his practice is growing and piling up on him every day. We are glad to see such deserving men as he is succeeding.

He says that he has seen all the beauty spots of the United States, Canada and Mexico and that of all of them Glendale surpasses and is his choice for a final home to rear his family, be comfortable and happy.

L. W. BOSSERMAN

Mr. Le Roy Webber Bosserman, the proprietor of the Bosserman Hardware company, established himself in business in Glendale July 1st, 1913.

The firm's popularity was much in evidence during the first anniversary celebration.

Mr. Bosserman, though a young man, is old in the hardware business. His grandfather, Mr. L. D. Webber, established a wholesale and retail hardware business in 1851, which became one of the most successful in the state of Indiana. Mr. Le Roy Bosserman became president of this firm, being actively interested in the store for twenty years.

Mr. Bosserman as a member of the Indiana State Retail Hardware association was known for his integrity, push, ability and straightforward business methods.

The Bosserman Hardware company has a most attractive store at 339 Brand boulevard with efficient clerks, who are most courteous to their patrons. Both phones and an auto truck are also connected with this store, and everything in the hardware line may be found.

Mr. Bosserman is actively inter-



L. W. Bosserman

ested in the welfare of the business and society life of Glendale. He belongs to the Elks' lodge and also is a member of St. Mark's Episcopal

church. Mr. Bosserman holds the responsible position of treasurer of the Glendale Merchants' association.

GEORGE E. WILLIAMS

Among Glendale's representative business men and live citizens is Mr. George E. Williams, proprietor of the "Biggest Little Store in Glendale," where he makes a specialty of catering to the wants and needs of the women and children of this city.

Mr. Williams has been in his present location for four years and his business has made a steady and satisfactory growth during that time.

Mr. Williams is a native of the Bay state, having spent the greater portion of his life at Bay City, Mich., where he was born and grew to manhood. Before coming to California he lived for five years in Youngstown, Ohio, where he acted as buyer and manager in the carpet and drapery department of a Youngstown store. Nine years ago he came with his family to Glendale. During the first five years of his residence here he was with Barker Bros. and the California Furniture Co. of Los Angeles in the carpet and drapery departments. Four years ago this fall Mr. Williams opened a dry goods store at his present location on the corner of Broadway and Glendale avenue and has been steadily and persistently building up his business.

The Williams Dry Goods Store has a reputation as being one of the substantial and established stores of Glendale. Courtesy and a desire to accommodate on the part of proprietor and clerks are features that help to make the "Biggest Little Store in Glendale" an attractive and a pleasant place in which to shop. The arrangement of the stock is another feature that distinguishes this store from the average small city dry goods store, in that all lines are most attractively displayed for the convenience of the customer and in a way to bring out the good points of the garments and fabrics displayed.

Mr. Williams was a member of the city school board for four years, resigning at the time he went into business. At present he is a member of the board of trustees of the city of Glendale and has served on the board previous to this present term.

Years ago Mr. Williams became affiliated with the Masonic order. He is a member of the Glendale chamber of commerce and is held in high esteem in Glendale as a citizen, a business man and an official.

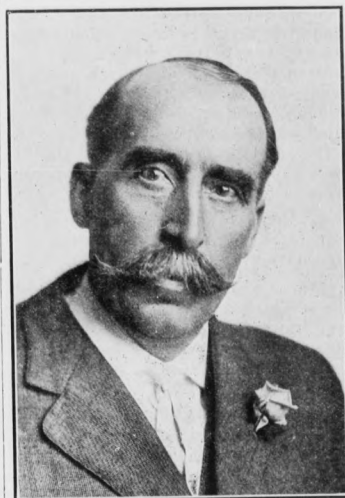
A MAN WHO HAS AIDED IN THE UPBUILDING OF GLENDALE

If a stranger should visit Glendale and ask who built the new Public Library, who was the contractor in charge of the building of the city fire house and police station, and who erected the intermediate school, the answer would be Thomas H. Addison.

Mr. Addison is without question

one of Glendale's substantial contractors and builders, who has been identified with the growth of Glendale and vicinity for the past seven years. In Mr. Addison, Glendale has found a contractor who has made good on every structure erected; a man whose personal integrity and ability have been incorporated in many of the most pretentious structures in the city.

In addition to having erected the lion's share of Glendale's public buildings, this master contractor has



Thos. H. Addison

to his credit over half a hundred beautiful Glendale homes.

Like many others in this growing city, Mr. Addison came to California from the East. He hails from Boston, Mass., where he was a builder for many years, moving to San Francisco shortly after the earthquake and fire, where he assisted in the rebuilding of the stricken city. After the work of reconstruction in the latter city was well started, Mr. Addison turned his efforts to Southern California, and in looking for a suitable home, one which he might make permanent, chose Glendale, and ever since has proved his loyalty and spirit of home enterprise by using his influence and time in every way possible for the advancement of Glendale, the city he chose to call home.

A. E. HENNON

A. E. Hennon, proprietor of the Glendale Furniture store, has been a resident of this city for more than two years, coming here in June, 1912, and purchasing the business of the Glendale Furniture company from G. H. Barager.

Mr. Hennon was born at Sullivan, Mo., where he lived until he attained his majority, when he moved to Kirksville, where he attended the State Normal school. Just after the World's Fair at St. Louis he taught school for five years, later moving to Fort Smith, Ark., where he estab-

lished the St. Louis Housefurnishing company and continued in that business for three and a half years.

He disposed of the Fort Smith store and established a store in Kirksville, continuing in business there for three years, selling out to come to sunny California. He established his residence in Los Angeles, where he remained for eight months, coming to Glendale in June, 1912, since which time he has carried on the business of the Glendale Furniture company, the oldest established furniture store in Glendale, being now a lusty child of nearly nine years.

Mr. Hennon and family have been prominently identified with the Presbyterian church during their residence here and are worthy additions to our high-class citizenship.

HOTEL GRAY.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Marion Gray are the proprietors and managers of the popular hostelry at Broadway and Isabel streets known as Hotel Gray.

Mr. Gray has been engaged in hotel work for years which perhaps accounts for the smoothness with which the machinery of the hotel Gray runs and the courtesy with which he anticipates the wants of his patrons.

Mr. Gray was born and reared in Illinois, in the vicinity of Springfield. He came to California eight years ago and has been engaged in the hotel business ever since. Four years ago he came to Glendale and went into business at the corner of Third street and Glendale avenue, where he remained until March, 1913, when he moved into the new and modern hotel building which he now occupies.

This hotel is one of the most nicely finished and furnished hotels in the valley. It contains twenty-five rooms, is steam heated and has hot and cold water. The rates are reasonable and the absolute spotlessness of the place makes it especially desirable for discriminating people.

The dining room with its attractive mission furnishings and spotless linen is a very attractive place for the hungry especially those familiar with the cuisine. Cooking and serving are done by Mr. and Mrs. Gray or under their personal supervision and everything appearing on the tables is fit for an epicure.

From the roof garden of Hotel Gray, some of the most exquisite and charming views of the valley may be enjoyed. One may see over the entire valley and in every direction and from every view point, there is a picture worthy a master's brush.

The Gray Hotel stands for the best service. Because the hotel is small, Mr. and Mrs. Gray can give their personal attention to all details which insure perfect service and perfect satisfaction to the patron. Mr. and Mrs. Gray are numbered among the most highly esteemed of Glendale's people.

CALIFORNIA'S ATTRACTIONS

California has some real attraction for people who have resided for a lifetime in the east and middle west. The man or woman in the east who has never visited the Pacific slope is apt to have a very vague idea of the exact conditions here.

The climate conditions, especially in Southern California, constitute the main difference, and that difference is an important one to people who wish to enjoy the best of health. The summer season in California is not real hot and the winter season is like the spring and fall in the middle states. Even temperature is a characteristic of California weather. There is no such thing in California as being housed up from early in December until the month of March. California is an out-of-doors state—no frozen roads, no need for felt boots and fur coats. The ocean breeze, modified by the influence of the mountains, gives an atmosphere that is bracing and healthful, so much so, that thousands upon thousands of people are in California to get the exhilarating effects of the climate.

The city of Glendale is especially favored on account of convenient location to Los Angeles, one of California's foremost cities, and the people who have chosen to make their homes within the limits of this model city are a thrifty, temperate and honorable class of people. There is a civic pride in the hearts of the people which does not often exist among people in other communities. It is this home pride that does wonders in building up a city of enterprise and true culture.

Each individual, no matter how humble may be his station in life, may do his part toward eliminating greedy selfishness and injustice from the world. Those who want the world reformed should begin with themselves. Reform, like charity, should begin at home.

SOFT WATER

The GLENDALE LAUNDRY

The Largest Laundry in the San Fernando Valley

QUICKEST SERVICE

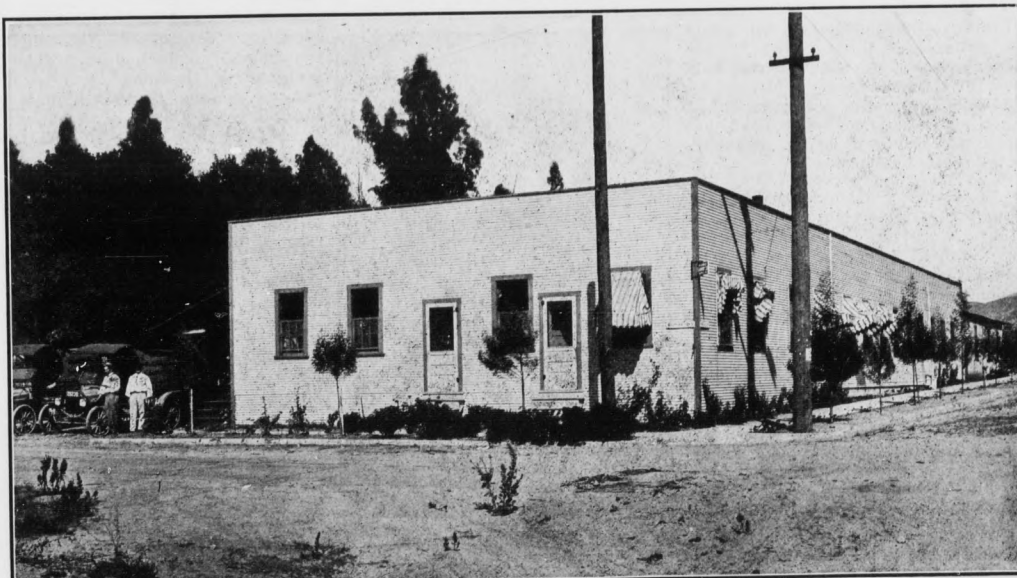
Glendale's Largest and Fastest Growing Industry

STANDARD PRICES

LOCATED
Cor. COLUMBUS and ARDEN
GLENDALE, CAL.

Both Phones
Sunset 163 Home 723

WE DO NOT LOSE
CUSTOMER'S GOODS



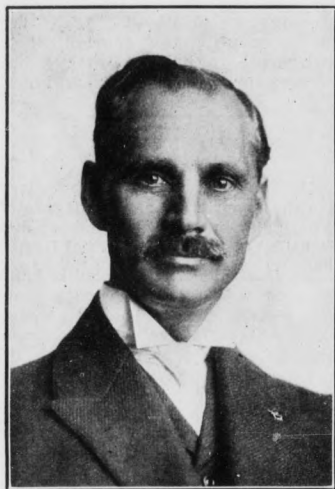
A Home Institution
Deserving of
Home Patronage

SOME OF THIS COMMUNITY'S BUSY MEN

JONES & EVANS, ATTORNEYS.

Among Glendale's widely known residents are Mattison B. Jones and William Elmer Evans, members of the law firm of Jones & Evans with offices at 823-4-5 H. W. Hellman Building, Los Angeles, which firm enjoys one of the most lucrative practices in Southern California.

Hon. Mattison B. Jones, senior member of the firm, was born on a farm in Laurel County, Kentucky, on the 15th day of June, 1869, upon which farm he was reared. He is of Scotch-Irish-Welsh parentage and



Mattison B. Jones

his parents were poor, but of upright Christian character.

He received his education in the public schools of his native county, in Kentucky State College at Lexington (now the State University of Kentucky), and in Chicago University. He is strictly a self-made man, having received absolutely no financial assistance from any source in obtaining his education.

Notwithstanding his being obliged to work his way through college he found time to participate in forensic contests of the college and received the President's Gold Medal in Oratory in 1894. He graduated from the State College at Lexington, in 1894 with the degree of A. B. and was one of the honor men of his class delivering the salutatory in Latin.

He began teaching in the public schools in his native county at the age of nineteen and in 1896 was called to the chair of mathematics and astronomy in Williamsburg Institute (now Cumberland College) at Williamsburg, Kentucky, from which institution he was called in 1898 to his Alma Mater at Lexington, Kentucky, as Commandant of the cadet corps and instructor in mathematics, from which he voluntarily resigned in December, 1899, to come to Los Angeles, California, to make his future home. Thus his work as a teacher began in the log school house and ended in the highest institution of learning in his native state.

He married Miss Antoinette Ewell Smith of Louisville, Kentucky, on the 3rd day of January, 1900, and left immediately for Los Angeles, California, arriving January 8, 1900, where he has ever since resided, one daughter Lillian Winifred having been born into the family.

He was admitted to practice law at London, Kentucky, in October, 1895, and before the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, January 1, 1900.

He resumed the practice of law during the month of January, 1900, at Los Angeles, California, where he has ever since practiced, engaging mainly, but not wholly in civil practice and in both State and Federal Courts.

His practice has, during the thirteen years in California, brought him before the Courts of Texas and Colorado. While doing also a large office practice, most of his work is in the court room, being especially trained as a trial lawyer.

He is a profound student of the law; and in addition to his practice he occupied for some time the chair of Private Corporations in the College of Law of the University of Southern California at Los Angeles, giving it up some years ago because of the increased burden of his private practice. He has been for the past three years, and is now, a lecturer on Ethics and Advocacy in the same College of Law.

He is a member of the Bar Association of Los Angeles County, California and of the American Bar Association.

He is one of the leading members of the Baptist denomination in all the West, having served without precedent two years as President of the Southern California Baptist Convention, and is now President of the Pacific Coast Baptist Conference composed of all the States west of the Rocky Mountains. He is a devoted and ardent church and philanthropic worker.

He is now and has been, since its

founding four years ago, President of the Board of Trustees of the University of Redlands, situated at Redlands, California.

He is a lifelong Democrat, having attended state conventions in Kentucky and also in his adopted state of California, and was one of the four alternate delegates at large from California to the Democratic National Convention held in Denver in 1908.

He has campaigned locally and in different parts of the state in gubernatorial and presidential campaigns and without hope of personal reward and has never been an office seeker except that in 1902 before he was a citizen of Los Angeles three years he was without solicitation but unanimously nominated as City Attorney of Los Angeles on the Democratic ticket and though defeated in a Republican city he made a most creditable race for that office.

He has always been active in advancing the measures of reform in and out of his party.

Mr. Jones is a Mason of high standing, being a Knight Templar and thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner and one of the best known and highly esteemed citizens of Southern California.

William Elmer Evans, junior member of the firm and city attorney of Glendale, has risen rapidly in his profession since being admitted to the bar in 1902. He was born and reared at London, Kentucky, and educated at Sue Bennet college in that city. He taught in the public schools for seven years before entering the legal profession.

Mr. Evans made his first trip to California in 1907 at which time he



William Elmer Evans

came for his bride, Miss Cecil Smith of Los Angeles, formerly of London, Ky. Attorney and Mrs. Evans returned to Kentucky where he engaged in the practice of law until December, 1909 when they took up their residence in Glendale and now have a beautiful home at 113 Orange Street. One little daughter, Katherine has come to rejoice their hearts.

In January, 1910, Mr. Evans formed a partnership with Mr. Jones. In May, 1911 he was elected city attorney of Glendale to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Muhleman and was re-elected in April, 1912. Mr. Evans has proved himself an able lawyer and as city attorney of Glendale has rendered this city valued service. Mr. Evans won a great victory for himself and for the City of Glendale in June of last year when the Railroad Commission handed down their decision in the case of the City of Glendale vs. the Title Guarantee and Trust Co., and the Miradero Water Company. Soon after becoming city attorney, Mr. Evans instructed the trustees to pass an ordinance requiring the water companies to reduce water rates and to eliminate the cost of meters and service connections. These companies attacked this measure through the courts with the result that the Railroad Commission supported Mr. Evans in his every contention in the case, which won state wide attention as it was a test case. He has done equally valuable service along other lines for the city. Mr. Evans is a brilliant and able young man and has a rosy future before him.

ATTORNEY FREDERICK BAKER

Frederick Baker, attorney, residing at 109 North Maryland avenue, is one of the prominent citizens of Glendale.

He was the first city attorney of Glendale, and did the legal work for a large amount of street work during the first years of its existence as a municipality, and also for the bond issue to take over the electric lighting system, which has been such a pronounced success under municipal management.

Over one hundred of the Glendale ordinances were drawn by Mr. Baker and his work in that line has always

H. E. BETZ, BRICK CONTRACTOR

One of the men who has had a large part in the building of the more substantial portions of the city during the last few years is H. E. Betz, brick contractor.

Mr. Betz was born in Wheatland, California, in 1877. He has been engaged in brick contracting work in Los Angeles and vicinity for the past fourteen years. He did considerable work in Glendale when the city began its rapid growth a few years ago and recognizing the fact that there would be a continued activity in his line of work here, he moved his family to Glendale a little less than two years ago.

Beside the work he has done to make Glendale a greater and better city materially, Mr. Betz has been numbered among our best and most substantial men, belonging to that class who have greatly aided in giving Glendale her good reputation for an excellent citizenship.

Mr. Betz is very prominent in Masonic circles and is widely known among Masons, as he holds the position of Master of Golden State lodge, No. 358, of Los Angeles. He is also a member of the Los Angeles Consistory, Scottish Rite Masons, and of Unity Chapter and the Knight Templars of Glendale.

stood the test both as to meeting the needs of the municipality and of all attacks in the courts.

He has a wide reputation as a specialist in municipal law, and has been at various times attorney for eight



Frederick Baker

different municipalities in this county. In all of these towns he has always stood for a clean government and for civic and moral reforms. He has been especially active in behalf of the temperance cause, and has been the author of a dry ordinance in each of these towns.

Mr. Baker was nominated by the chamber of commerce of Glendale as a member of the board of freeholders that drafted the Los Angeles county charter, and was elected by the highest vote received by any member of the board. He rendered efficient service in favor of the advance reform measures in that instrument, including civil service in county government, abolishing the fee system for county officials, creating the office of public defender to aid the poor and helpless in the courts, and other humane features embodied in the charter.

Mr. Baker was also a candidate at the recent primary election for superior court judge, and received over 20,000 votes, which places his name on the ballot at the final election on November 3rd.

He takes great interest in all local civic affairs, and can always be depended upon to boost for a better and greater Glendale.

"Will-yum, what can you tell us about Columbus?"

"It's next to last in the American association."



A list of the public and business buildings on which Mr. Betz has had contracts for the brick work will serve to show that he has not been idle and that the city of Glendale has taken some long strides forward in the last few years. Besides considerable residence work, including the handsome Richter home on Mountain street, Mr. Betz has done the brick work on the following buildings, the larger part of them built in the last two years:

Glendale fire station, First National Bank building, Bank of Glendale building, Glendale public library, Masonic Temple, I. O. O. F. hall, the K. of P. hall, Butler block, Parker & Sternberg block, Flower block, Central block, Rudy block on Brand and Rudy block on Broadway, Cole & Dammerell block, Logan block on Third and Brand and Logan block at Casa Verdugo, Cole, Dammerell & Lee block, Wright block, Valley Lumber Co. block, Knott block, Hotel Gray, Glendale Hardware block, Wilson block, Jones & Evans block, Acacia Street and San Fernando schools in Tropic, Gabaig, Paine and Martin blocks in Tropic, Tropic city hall, Ford garage, Overland garage, Buick garage, Shropshire garage, Tropic garage, Hall's blacksmith shop, Studebaker garage and Chobe block.

DR. JAMES L. FLINT

Among Glendale's younger professional men who are making good is Dr. James L. Flint, who has established himself in Glendale and has a growing practice commensurate with the growth of the city.

Dr. Flint was born in Monroe county, Ohio, but when a small child he went with his parents to Las Vegas, N. M., where the greater part of his life was spent. After gaining the rudiments of an education in the public schools he attended the New Mexico Normal university at Las Vegas and later was a student at Marion Simms Medical college of St. Louis university, where he received his degree on May 29, 1906. Later he took a course at the New York post graduate school and opened an office at Mora, N. M., where he continued to practice until coming to



J. L. Flint

Glendale two years ago. He is a member of the New Mexico Medical association.

Dr. Flint is prominent in social and fraternal circles in Glendale, being identified with several social clubs, the Masonic order and the Elks' lodge, besides other organizations.

He is a worthy representative of the medical fraternity and the high-class of professional men in Glendale as well as a good and loyal citizen.

DR. A. W. TEEL

Dr. Ambrose Wilson Teel, while comparatively a newcomer to Glendale, is a man of considerable prominence. He was born at Hinsdale, Lee county, Iowa, March 24, 1872. He was reared on a farm and educated in the district schools. At the age of eighteen he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, graduating March 5, 1895. For a number of years, or until the college was affiliated with the Drake University at Des Moines, he occupied the chair of physiology. His private practice which he had established in 1895 had by that time grown so large that he did not feel justified in leaving it, and he gave up his college work to devote himself exclusively to his practice.

Dr. Teel has taken post graduate courses in the Chicago Polyclinic, the Chicago Clinical School, the Rush Medical College and the Chicago College of Electro-Therapeutics. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Missouri State Medical Society, the Clark County Medical Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Tri-State Medical Society.

Fraternally he is a member of the Odd Fellows, Hiram Lodge A. F. and A. M., Royal Arch Masons, Knights of Pythias of Kahoka, Mo., Commandery Knights Templar, Memphis, Mo., and a life member in Kaaba Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Davenport, Iowa.

Dr. Teel was elected coroner of Clark county, Mo., for two terms beginning 1902 and 1904. On November 5, 1912, he was elected representative from Clark county to the Mis-



A. W. Teel

souri General Assembly and was a member of the committees on Appropriations, Public Health and Scientific Institutions, Eleemosynary Institutions and Rules.

Dr. Teel was married May 18, 1899, to Miss Ida M. Newberry of Lee county, Iowa. They are pleasantly located in a lovely home at 308 N. Maryland. Dr. Teel's office is located at 343 S. Brand boulevard.

DR. ARTHUR McDOWELL DUNCAN

Dr. Arthur McDowell Duncan is a Buckeye by birth and of Scotch Irish descent. His early years were passed in northern Ohio near the city of Bucyrus, where he received a liberal education in rural life. After various defeats and victories he completed the course in the district school with some honors. This beginning in learning was supplemented by some years in higher educational institutions and teaching several terms.

The medical profession early enlisted his interest and after two courses in Columbus, Ohio, he went to New York City and was graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical college. The young doctor of medicine remained in New York some time, taking special studies in diseases of the eye, ear and throat. A few years later he took a post graduate course in the New York Polytechnic and still later spent some time in the hospitals of Edinburgh and London.

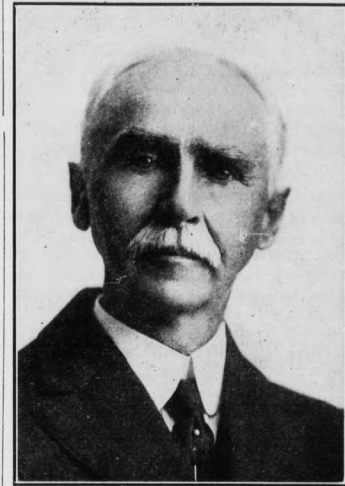
After graduation Dr. Duncan first hung out his sign of relief to afflicted humanity in Albion, Michigan, but soon was lured to Colorado during the Leadville mining excitement. He practiced in the mining camps until after the "slump in silver," when he returned to Ohio and settled in his native place, where for over eighteen years he did a general medical and surgical practice. Here in Bucyrus he served as health officer and U. S. pension examiner and took an active part in the social, political and religious affairs of the city and vicinity.

Always interested in the advancement of rational medicine and surgery, Dr. Duncan was instrumental in organizing a local medical society and was an active member of the American, Ohio and other medical associations, frequently contributing

papers and taking part in the discussions. He is now a member of the American, California and Los Angeles County Medical associations.

While keeping abreast of general professional progress he has always been specially interested in diseases of the eye and ear and refraction work and for three years was in charge of this department in the California Medical college in Los Angeles.

Dr. Duncan located in Los Angeles about ten years ago and has since been engaged in general prac-



A. M. Duncan

tice. For over two years he has resided in Tropic on the San Fernando road and from his home he can look directly north on Central avenue to the mountains beyond.

EUGENE GLANE—THE BROADWAY TAILOR

Mr. Glane is the pioneer local tailor, and his shop is known as the first and foremost tailoring establishment in Glendale, he having been engaged in business at 1112 West Broadway for four years.

His business has kept pace with the town, until now he employs from three to four skilled workmen, who assist him in designing and tailoring a high-class line of ladies' and gentlemen's suits to order, for which very reasonable prices are charged.

Mr. Glane says that his success in business has been due to an honest policy, in which every patron and friend has been treated in a fair and



Eugene Glane

impartial manner. Every argument that comes from Glane's Tailoring Establishment is guaranteed as to fit, workmanship and general satisfaction.

C. W. HUGHES

Mr. C. W. Hughes of 529 South Jackson street migrated from the dry and dusty plains of Kansas to the Golden State in 1903, first locating in Alhambra. Six years ago he decided that Glendale was the place of all places and forthwith established an Examiner agency here and has



C. W. Hughes

seen his subscribers' list grow from two hundred to his present list of seven hundred.

CHAPTER L, P. E. O.

P. E. O.—Those three little letters, and what do they mean? That, gentle reader, is something you nor I, unless you are a member, know nothing of—and be it known “will remain in ignorance of,” other than:

Many, many years ago, in 1869, seven sweet girl graduates of Wesleyan university, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, took it upon themselves to bind their loving friendship by forming a secret organization and calling themselves P. E. O.

This done, these same young ladies decided to devote themselves to study and things worth while. The star was adopted as a symbol of their devotion, the five points of which represent the sisterhood and stand for “Faith, Love, Purity, Justice and Truth,” all of which are high and noble personifications. All this these seven young ladies did and in time their limited circle established a reputation that expanded from small town recognition to universal distinction, winning for itself a name and place in the world.

A monthly magazine called “The Record,” is also published, each member receiving a copy regularly. This little book, whose present editor is Effie Hoffman Rogers, is printed and circulated at Oskaloosa, Iowa.

For many years, in fact, until but a few years ago, none but college graduates were considered eligible, but now that restriction has been eliminated from the charter and those who can prove their eligibility with estimable reputations, good educations and other superior qualities, may become members. Yet, unlike all other secret organizations, those joining any chapter P. E. O. must be invited to become a member and may not join upon application.

The growth of this organization, whose membership is unlimited, does not depend upon numbers, but upon the individual standing and general make-up of each member. In fact, P. E. O. is the only secret organization in the United States entirely composed of women and independent of all other organizations of either sex.

From the small charter membership mentioned above, the number gradually increased, and now there are over 20,000 P. E. O. members scattered about through the states. There are forty-five chapters in California alone, one of rapid growth being right here in our own Jewel City.

This chapter, known as Chapter L, P. E. O., was organized in Glendale nine years ago by Mrs. Anna Goss and Mrs. Emma Burket, who came here from Iowa as members of P. E. O. Through their efforts and aided by Los Angeles friends and P. E. O.'s, Chapter L was founded, soaring more rapidly within the last few years, from twelve to forty members, all of whom are active. All save Mrs. George E. Williams, a loved and highly esteemed member, who passed away last July. The death of this P. E. O. member was keenly felt by the entire sisterhood, who knew and loved the deceased so intimately and well.

Study and philanthropic work, with a little social pleasure sandwiched in, is the chief object of this organization, but one exceptional beauty of its sisterhood is that they abide by the beautiful adage, “Never let thy right hand know what thy left hand doeth.” Good and lots of it is being continually done by the members; aye, chapters, but like unto the name for which it stands, everything borders onto secrecy.

Meetings are held twice a month at the homes of the various members and what transpires other than an

interesting and elevating program, none but members ever know.

In May of this year, the 20th, 21st and 22d, inclusive, the eleventh annual convention was held in Glendale, Chapter L of Glendale and Chapter A. H. of Tropic being the entertaining hostesses.

Nothing was spared in making this convention a grand success. All the local members work hard and loyally and all the merchants and other citizens lent a helping hand. In words of the immortal, Glendale belonged to P. E. O. those three days and ‘twas only right; it should have been thus, for strangers are ever welcome within her jeweled gates, whether convening, sight seeing or just looking for a home, and make no mistake, it is certainly an ideal place for that.

The following written by a P. E. O. lady will be of interest to all at this time:

The P. E. O. Sisterhood was founded at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, as a college sorority by seven young women in the senior year of their course. They had been ardent friends and wished to assume obligations to each other that would endure through life. They builded better than they knew, and as a result of their careful moral and religious training and that of early members initiated, the Sisterhood is a society founded upon the fundamental tenets of Christianity. It is not a beneficiary order, but binds together the members with very strong and enduring obligations to each other and only a high standard of true womanhood is desired.

The object, in addition to mutual helpfulness, is general improvement, aiming for the attainment of moral culture, self control, equipoise and symmetry of character, and temperance in opinions, speech and habits.

The activities of local chapters are social, literary and general philanthropic. The one great and general philanthropy is an educational fund maintained by voluntary offerings from members. This fund is loaned in moderate sums at a very low rate to worthy young women striving for higher education to fit them for honorable, useful lives. It is aiding many scores of young girls who could not give other security than their personal note.

The Sisterhood organized in 1869 now comprises a national chapter, having twelve state organizations and there are chapters in seventeen other states and territories, totalling about five hundred local chapters with a total membership of more than 20,000 splendid women.

As a congenial membership is preferred to very large numbers a chapter issues invitations instead of receiving applications from candidates.

The significance of the letters, P. E. O., is known to members only and since the sisterhood is independent of any order of men it means to them that “Petticoats Enter Only” except to social and literary functions and then by invitation.

James started his third helping of pudding with delight.

“Once upon a time, James,” admonished his mother, “there was a little boy who ate too much pudding and he burst!”

James considered. “There ain’t such a thing as too much pudding,” he decided.

“There must be,” continued his mother, “else why did the little boy burst?”

James passed his plate for the fourth time, saying: “Not enough boy.”—The Multitude.

GLEN EYRIE CHAPTER, ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR

Glen Eyrie chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, was organized Thursday, January 25, 1906, at Palm Villa, the home of the late David H. Imler and Mrs. Imler on West Park avenue, Tropic.

At the time of organization there were but six members of the order in this valley, and those six, Mr. and Mrs. David H. Imler, Prof. and Mrs. George U. Moyse, Mrs. Wesley H. Bullis and Miss Cora Hickman, assisted Past Grand Patron Benjamin B. Cartwright and Past Grand Matron, Chlo A. Routzahn Craig, in conferring the degrees upon Mr. and Mrs. Frank Albright, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Thompson, Prof. and Mrs. William Malcolm, Mr. and Mrs. Asa Farnett and Wesley H. Bullis.

The pretty name, Glen Eyrie, was chosen as being the name of the chapter in Colorado of which Mrs. Imler and Miss Hickman were members before coming to California. It is also very apropos to the position of the chapter at the foot of the Sierra Madre range of mountains, where the Golden eagle of California maintains his home.

At the institution of Glen Eyrie chapter, which occurred a few weeks later in the Masonic hall, which was conducted by Past Grand Patron Cartwright and Past Grand Matron Chlo A. Routzahn Craig, the officers of Pacific chapter of Los Angeles exemplified the work for the new chapter. The officers installed that evening, Thursday, February 22, 1906, were:

Miss Cora Hickman, worthy matron.

George U. Moyse, worthy patron.

Mrs. Elizabeth Moyse, associate matron.

Mrs. Adelaide H. Imler, conductress.

Mrs. Florence Malcolm, associate conductress.

William Thompson, secretary.

Frank Albright, treasurer.

Daniel Campbell, chaplain.

David H. Imler, warder.

Mrs. Agnes Albright, Ruth.

Mrs. Margaret Campbell, Esther.

Mrs. Verna Thompson, Martha.

Mrs. Anna Farnett, Electa.

Wesley H. Bullis, marshal.

Mrs. Luella M. Bullis, organist.

William Malcolm, sentinel.

The chapter that was instituted with a charter membership of 17 has increased to a membership of 120.

The following have served the chapter as matrons and patrons:

PAST MATRONS

Miss Cora Hickman, 1906-1907.

Mrs. Elizabeth J. Moyse, 1908.

Mrs. Adelaide H. Imler, 1909.

Mrs. Margaret Campbell, 1910.

Mrs. Agnes Albright, 1911.

Mrs. Mary Ogden Ryan, 1912.

Mrs. Luella M. Bullis, 1913.

PAST PATRONS

George Moyse, 1906-1907.

David H. Imler, 1908.

Dr. A. L. Bryant, 1909.

Edward U. Emery, 1910.

Alphonso W. Tower, 1911.

Daniel Campbell, 1912.

Walter C. Fraley, 1913.

The present corps of officers is:

Mrs. Pearl C. Tower, worthy matron.

A. M. Beamon, worthy patron.

Miss Freda Borthick, associate matron.

Mrs. May Emery, conductress.

Miss Ruby Borthick, secretary.

Miss Della Marie Echols, treasurer.

Mrs. Mabel McFadden, Adah.

Mrs. Mayme G. Pollock, Ruth.

Mrs. Edith R. Ellis, Esther.

Mrs. Anna L. Smith, Martha.

Mrs. Ella Irene Bradley, Electa.

Mrs. Lillian Ray Beamon, marshal.

Mrs. Edith Hunchberger, chaplain.

Miss Mary Cornwall, warder.

Miss Harriet Nichols, organist.

C. Wilbur McFadden, sentinel.

Glen Eyrie meets the second and fourth Thursdays at Masonic hall.

\$3,300 PER WORD

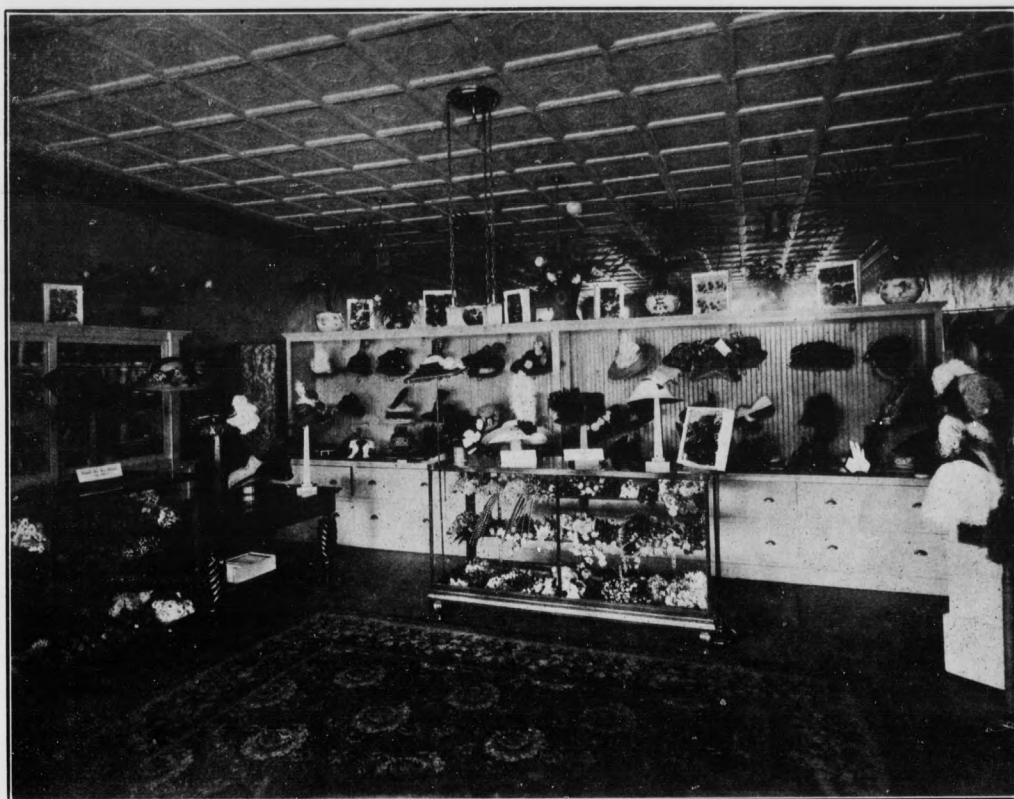
It is said that the lawyer who furnished to a railroad company many years ago the words “Stop! Look! Listen!” as a suggestion for a legally effective warning at railway crossings was paid a fee of \$10,000 for his suggestion. The warning met every contingency in court and within one year had saved many times its cost.

“If you don’t mind, sir,” said the new convict, addressing the warden, “I should like to be put at my own trade.”

“That might be a good idea,” said the warden, “and what may your trade be?”

“I’m an aviator,” said the new arrival.—Houston Post.

Most people enjoy a scandal—when it is on someone else.



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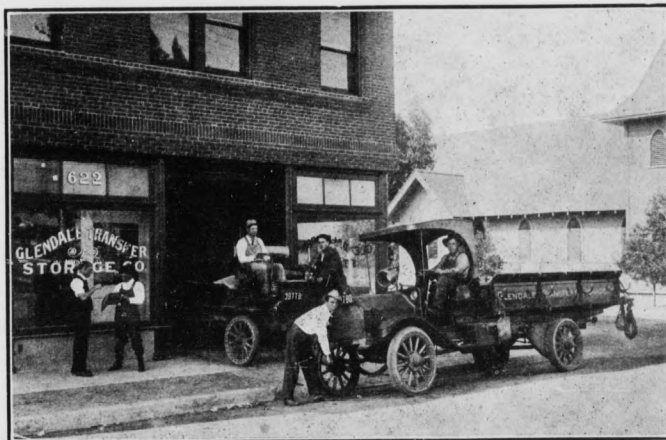
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YOUTH AND OLD AGE

By Samuel Parker.

Rudolph.

He was the nicest boy in town;
His manly form erect and trim;
His smiling face well tanned and brown;
It made you glad to look at him.

Old Kaspar.

Standing in front of cottage door,
His cane in hand, whereon he leant,
Was Deacon Kaspar, old and poor.
To any it was evident
His pilgrimage was nearly spent,
For ninety years had whitened o'er
That once dark hair and rudely bent
That form erect in days of yore.
Though bent in form, his vision clear,
Active and vigorous his mind.
The school boys often gathered here,
Good, helpful stories sure to find.

Kaspar.

"Hello, Rudolph," Old Kaspar cried,
"You're much ahead of time, I see.
Just for a moment turn aside
And chat a little bit with me.
You're twelve, I think; what progress
made?
You're bright and strong; I like your
looks;
You'll soon be through the grammar
grade;
What lies beyond that bag of books?"

Then Rudolph: "Oh, the high school
next
Confronts me with a four years' course.
Unless in my own plans I'm vexed,
The four years into three I'll force.
I'm very robust, as you see,
Athletic, vigorous and strong;
To study hard agrees with me,
I head my classes right along."

Then Kaspar, with a look perplexed:
"When through with high school, what
comes next?"

Rudolph:

"Well, having gained a year,
That will the earlier let me in
To some good college, several near,
A course of study to begin
For some profession; and I plan
To cut the time and graduate
With highest honors, a young man,
With well-stored mind and hope elate."

To which Old Kaspar said: "Amen,
So far how very good; what then?"

"Then I would spend some years
abroad,
In lands by old-time scholars trod.
Those countries of antiquity
Have fascinations strong for me,
Cathedrals, castles, mountains, lakes,
The liveliest interest awake.
Those libraries, with book sublime,
Stored with the mind work of all time,
And richest galleries filled with art,
So dear to every student heart;
Absorbing all I could contain,
Return to my own land again."

A moment's silence followed, when
Old Kaspar slowly asked: "What
then?"

Rudolph:

Then I would settle down,
Marry a wife as father did,
Work hard, win honor and renown,
For head of the procession bid,
Obtain and hold; no second place
In any matter should be mine.
Both elegance and art shall grace
My home, particular star, and blest
With children, as a home should be,
Now, Kaspar, you can guess the rest;
Oh, live, till you can come and see."

Old Kaspar shook his head again,
He lowered his voice and asked, "What
then?"

Rudolph:

"With business I would part
And bid the strenuous life adieu,
Seek country home, near nature's heart,
Take all the children out there, too.
In morning walk by murmuring streams

Or through the wooded hills and vales.
When tired lie down to rest and dreams,
Soothed by the songs of nightingales."

The youth was sorely puzzled, when
Old Kaspar gently asked, "What then?"

The lad whose face had been aglow
Put on a serious aspect now,
His dear old friend, who loved him so
Must answer have, and yet, somehow,
He hardly knew what kind to give.
But soon he bravely made reply:
"Well, when I can no longer live
Like others I will have to die.
We buried grandpa at Kenmore.
Gently he from our circle passed.
He lived till he was ninety-four,
Active his mind until the last."

(A funeral was passing by;
The chapel bell a story told,
"The old must and the young may die."
This was a school boy, twelve years
old.)
The solemn strokes were counted when
Once more Old Kaspar asked, "And
then?"

Silent the student boy stood there,
Regardless of the tardy bell;
He answered with respectful air,
"I do not know, and who can tell
The mysteries that lie beyond?
I'm sure I do not understand
Why of this world we are so fond,
Or why that is the better land.
All things are bright and lovely here,
Home, school and friends I love so well.
To you, how does that land appear,
You're nearer there and you may tell?"

With hand upon the student's head,
In faltering tones, Old Kaspar said:
"To me quite plainly it appears,
And of the fact there is no doubt
That you are wise beyond your years,
Yet, in your life work you left out
Life's greatest factor. What avail
Riches and learning, earthly ties?
Worldly ambitions ever fail
To reach the goal. The highest prize

Rises beyond and high above
The worldly outline you have given,
You left out God, who rules in love
The destinies of earth and heaven;
Take him into your life today
Trust him beyond all human ken;
Then resolutely go your way
Nor care to ask or think, "What then?"
You saw a funeral passing by,
"The young may and the old must die;"
The wisest human motto is
"Living or dying, I am His."
It needs no prophet to foretell
If God is with you all is well."

Rudolph had disobeyed a rule
And knew he would be late to school
But halting thus along the way
He, life's grand lesson learned that
day.
Wisest of teachers he had met—
The lesson he would ne'er forget.

"First seek the Kingdom earnestly
And all you need shall added be."

He started on with quickened pace
But with a bright illumined face,
A new light flashing from his eyes—
The glory light of Paradise
He felt a joy beyond control,
The joy of an awakened soul.

THE LITTLE SQUEAKY ONES

An ambitious maiden named Grace
Of talent to sing showed no trace;
Every time that she yelled
The neighbors rebelled
At the Grace-notes that came from her
face.

GET THIS?

Anne had been buggy-riding with her
beau, William, and the horse had run
away. When asked by her mother how
it happened, she replied:
"Well, you see, William thought he
had his feet on the lines."

HARVEST RICH WALNUT CROP

The harvesting of the California walnut crop, 20,000,000 pounds, worth more than \$3,000,000, has begun. Los Angeles county has nearly half of the entire crop. Though the yield per acre is not large this year new groves coming into bearing bring the total crop fully up to normal. The quality this season is exceptionally good even for Southern California that admittedly produces the finest nuts in the world.

Recently hundreds of people were put to work in the great districts in the vicinity of Los Angeles. The work is paid for by the sack or hundred pounds and provides employment for an increasing number of people every year. More new groves will come into bearing next year and with favorable conditions the next crop will reach 30,000,000 to 35,000,000 pounds.

This year saw the walnut crop ripen early, and now the harvest is open, one of the earliest on record, full two weeks ahead of the average year. Giving work to thousands throughout Los Angeles, Orange, Santa Barbara and Ventura counties the walnut harvest is especially welcomed by the Mexican and his family, who, packing all their worldly possessions on buggy or old wagon, start out for the walnut districts as soon as the nuts commence to fall, there to camp and work until the nuts are all gathered from the ground. Their tents and rude shelters are to be seen inside many an orchard. Near by an open air stove and among the trees old and young busy gathering up the nuts, with perhaps here and there a group as the season draws to a close seated around a pile that needed hulling.

THIS COUNTY LEADS

Estimates compiled by the California Walnut Growers' association place the California walnut crop this year at 20,000,000 pounds, of which Los Angeles county alone will produce over 8,500,000, by far the largest walnut crop of any county in the state. Based on the prices received for the crops of 1912 and 1913 the 1914 crop will bring into the state between \$3,000,000 and \$3,500,000—f. o. b. cars California—and Los Angeles county will reap nearly \$1,500,000 for its crop.

The United States consumes over 50,000,000 pounds of walnuts every year, and the consumption is rapidly increasing. As meat soars in price household magazines and weeklies are the more strongly advocating nut foods and dishes. California produces little more than 40 per cent of the present consumption of the country. Of the imports fully 7 per cent come from France and 12 per cent from Italy. Conditions in Europe point to decreased shipments or at least delayed shipments from those countries.

C. Thorpe, manager of the California Walnut Growers' association, reports an exceedingly strong demand at the present time for California nuts, that in fact they had to turn down many orders. It is a notable fact that the California walnut crop is virtually placed and sold even before harvested—carload buyers place their orders early in the season, subject to the market price at time of shipment—with the proviso that by giving due notice at the opening of the season the buyer may cancel his orders and purchase later. The result being that the entire crop will this year be early placed, at good prices and the grower will have the cash before the walnuts leave the state.

NEW GROVES IN BEARING

So far as the present California crop is concerned it is by no means a heavy one, and but for young acreage just coming into bearing would have proven very light. With 44,000 acres planted in California—some 17,000 acres in Los Angeles county alone—and some 75 per cent of these now in bearing, a normal crop would have shown 30,000,000 pounds.

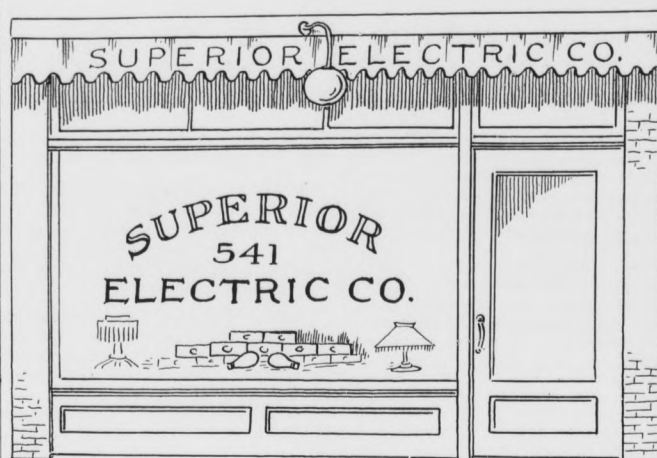
Of the 26,662,000 pounds of walnuts imported in 1913, 20,400,000 pounds came from France, 3,300,000 from Italy and 1,250,000 from China, with the balance made up of shipments from Chile, Turkey, Hungary, Spain and other minor exporting points. With a lighter California crop strong likelihood of shortage in European shipments and the tie-up of the Manchurian and Chinese nuts through the German port of Tientsin—the harvest starts about September 10, and the nuts reach our markets about New Year—good prices seem assured for the California crop.

WORLD'S BEST QUALITY

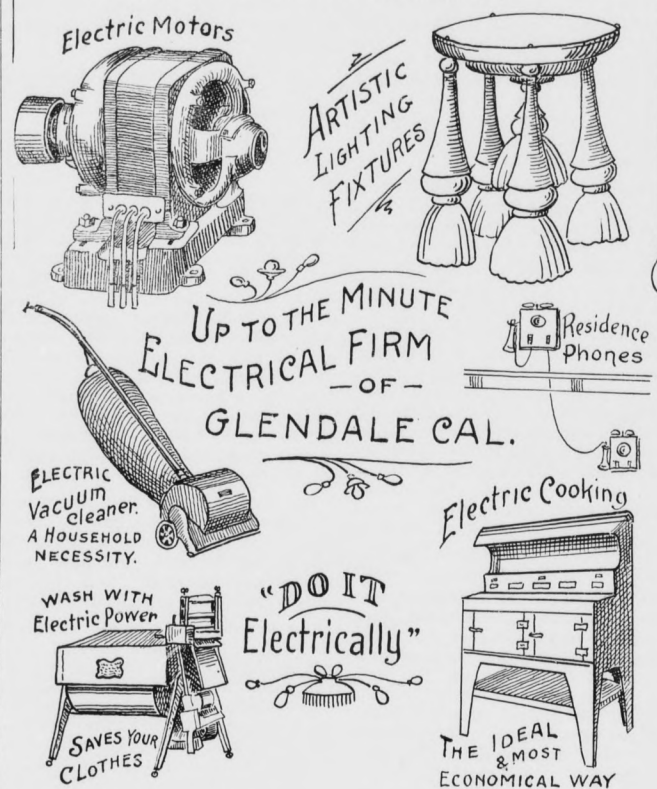
So far as quality of nut is concerned California leads the world, producing a grade superior to those of even the best European walnuts from Sorrento in Italy and Grenoble in France. The quality of the California nut was never superior to that of this year.

The first shipments are expected to go out of California the latter half of September, but main shipments will not go forward until October, according to Manager Thorpe, while the harvesting of nuts will be completed by November 1.

Conditions throughout the walnut-growing districts are distinctly encouraging, and extensive new plantings have taken place this year, particularly through Los Angeles



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TROPICO MERCANTILE COMPANY
Cor San Fernando Road and Central Avenue, Tropic

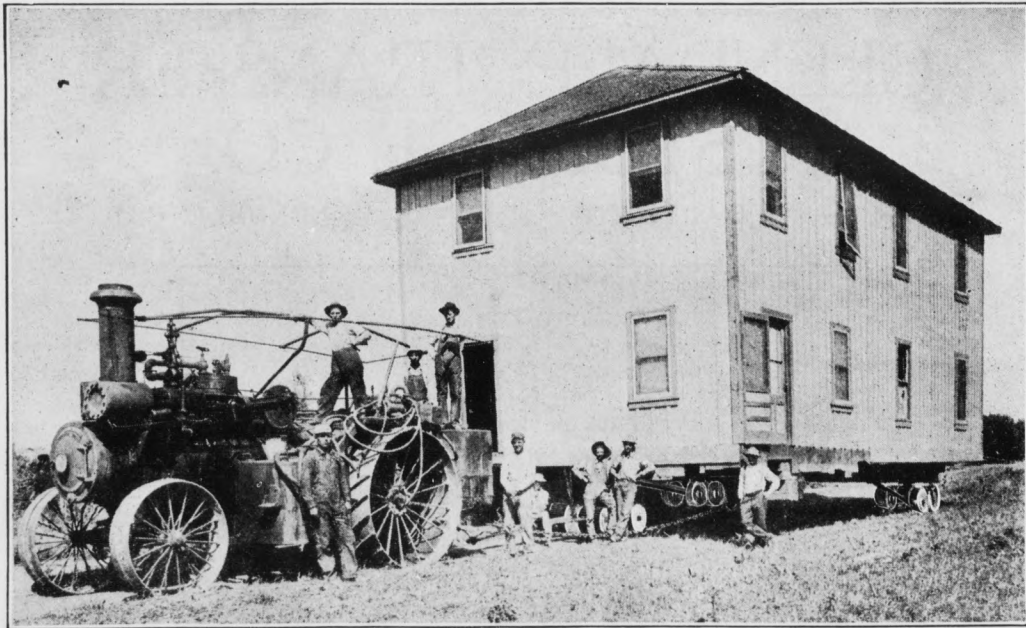
One of the liveliest and most progressive stores in Southern California is the Tropic Mercantile Company. The monia is the Tropic Mercantile Company, shown above. This firm does an immense business in Glendale, Tropic, and even has a large delivery route in Los Angeles. They are

members of the wholesale firm, Los Angeles Grocery Company. The monster truck loaded with supplies represented in the picture shows just one of the loads of supplies delivered to this enterprising firm from Los Angeles.

county. With an increasing demand each year for their crop, a production yet far behind the annual consumption, and a nut far superior to that produced anywhere else in the world, the walnut industry of Southern California is bound to expand. The present acreage, once in full bearing, will produce under a normal crop 37,000,000 to 38,000,000 pounds of nuts—and a ready market awaits every pound.

As a factor in the development of the country at large the walnut plays no considerable part, 2500 individual families, comprising a total of 10,000 people, are engaged in walnut growing in California. Harvest time sees many thousands of outside help employed, who receive in the aggregate over \$200,000 for their labor, while the railroads for the present crop—at the rate of \$1.40 per hundred weight to Mississippi river points—will receive nearly \$300,000.

Three hundred days of sunshine during the year is one of Southern California's greatest assets. It is one that hundreds of thousands appreciate.



F. E. BeYEA, House Mover

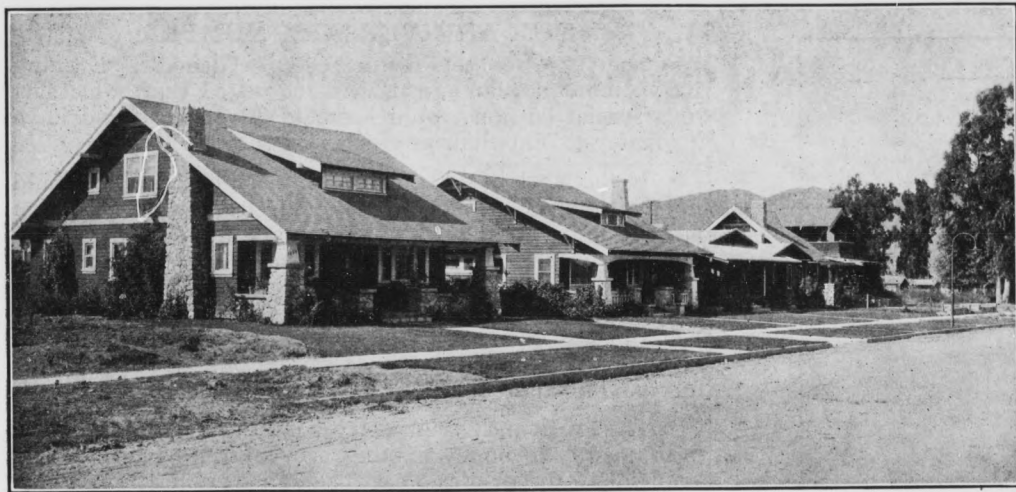
Raising I-Beams All Kinds of Machinery Moved

Estimates Given on Moving Houses, Wind-mills, Tanks and Barns

1426 W. Fifth St. Glendale

All Work Guaranteed

Sunset 653-R



Left to Right—Residences of V. W. Daniels, 1424 W. 6th St. E. S. McKee, 1428 W. 6th St. W. M. Goodridge, 1432 W. 6th St. Plummer Van Sant, 1436 W. 6th St.



GLENDALE TO HAVE ONE OF FINEST THEATERS IN SOUTH- ERN CALIFORNIA

H. C. Jensen, a well-known real estate and business man of Los Angeles, with offices in the Van Nuys building, is erecting a beautiful theater in the center of Glendale's business section at 319 Brand boulevard, the cost of which will exceed \$30,000.

The building is being put up under Mr. Jensen's personal supervision and is modern in every detail, being built of brick and concrete reinforced by steel and as nearly fire-proof as possible.

The size of the theater is 53x150 feet with a six-foot drop to the stage, giving any one in any part of the house an unrestricted view of the

stage, which is 24x39 feet. There will be four dressing rooms, a good-sized pit for the orchestra and suitable offices for the management on the second floor. In addition there will be two small store rooms, one in each side of the spacious lobby suitable for confectionery or other thriving business. The seating capacity of the theater will be between 800 and 900 and the construction of the building is such that a balcony can be added with an additional 400 seats should occasion demand. The furnishings will be of high character and a full set of valuable scenic effects consisting of 25 different pieces will be installed, there being room for a 40-foot stage drop.

Mr. Jensen is an experienced builder of theaters and this theater will embrace many features not found in the average suburban playhouse.

Before investing in this theatrical undertaking, Mr. Jensen carefully watched the growth of suburban towns for over three years and finally chose Glendale as the town which offered the best opening for a high-class theater. A decision such as this by a man who is a shrewd investor and whose business judgment carries the influence as does Mr. Jensen's is sure a proof of the prosperity of Glendale.

This new theater will be managed by Mr. Jensen's son, Walter F. Jensen, and will be completed about the middle of November.

It is the intention of the management to start the season with high-class vaudeville and the best moving pictures obtainable, and the character of attractions will only be limited by the patronage accorded by Glendale's theater-going public.

J. C. MAY
1571 Penn St.

W. S. MAY
1601 W. Sixth St.

B. F. MAY
875 Domasco Court

"A FAIR SAMPLE" OF OUR WORK



First National Bank Building
Other Business Blocks at Glendale, Calif.
By Tuttle & Hopkins
312 N. 4th St.

STYLE! ECONOMY! SERVICE!

WHY not get the benefit of this combination in letting us design and build for you? We have been in the building business in Glendale for the past eight years. Our best recommendation is our experience and past record. It will pay you well to look us up.

MAY BROTHERS DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS

First National Bank Bldg., Glendale

Phone 1009-J

NEWSPAPERS IN GLENDALE

The Glendale News was established in June, 1905, by Mr. E. M. McClure. Four or five issues of a small weekly had been published prior to that time all the mechanical work being done in Los Angeles. Mr. McClure bought out his competitor or rather his predecessor so that he might have a clear field. He continued to publish the paper for two years, part of that time being in partnership with E. B. Riggs.

The paper was published in a small building on Glendale avenue, where the old library now stands. In 1907 Mr. McClure sold out to J. C. Sherer, who continued as editor and publisher until March 1, 1913, when the present publisher, A. T. Cowan, took possession. Mr. Sherer also had Mr.

JUDGE MELROSE

Judge George C. Melrose, justice of the peace of Burbank township for the past nine years, seeks re-election to the office and is willing to let his past record as a judge speak for him.

He has had two cases before the supreme and appellate court and his decision was sustained in each instance.

He has resided in Los Angeles county for twenty-five years, and since first being elected justice he has lived in Tropic, where he has just handled the first liquor case ever tried in Tropic in a way that won him the high regard of all concerned for his evident desire to be just and to do right.

Judge Melrose has a reputation all over the county for his method of handling juvenile cases. He has handled a large number of cases of young men in their first offenses and has worked them out so that the requirements of the law were fulfilled and the activities of the offenders turned in the right direction.

Judge Melrose was born in Ohio and is a graduate of Holbrook National Normal School at Lebanon, 1870. He taught school for six years, where he secured his great understanding of children, their ideas, prejudices and the points on which they can be appealed to, which knowledge has proven invaluable to him on the bench.

He came to California in 1887 and followed various pursuits. He has been a Master Mason for 44 years and is a member of the Glendale lodge. He is a man held in high esteem by his fellow citizens as an upright and honorable man and a just and fair judge. His decisions are made regardless of friendship or politics, the merits of the case being the only thing considered. He expresses his willingness to hold court at any place in the township, as he has done heretofore, should he be re-elected.

SAMENESS OF WEATHER

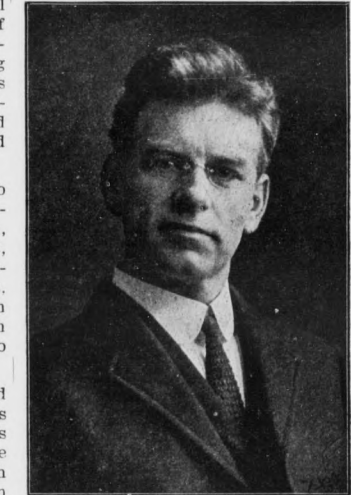
The newcomer to California must learn the fact that it is not necessary to greet a friend, with, "A pleasant day." All days are pleasant.

J. HERBERT SMITH

One of the progressive men of the valley is Mr. J. Herbert Smith of the Tropical Mercantile company, who is constantly striving to put his business on a higher plane and to cater more and more to the needs and wants of the patrons of the store.

Mr. Smith is a successful business man of ability and experience, having been engaged in business in San Jose for twenty-two years.

He came to the valley on a sight-seeing trip in May, 1911, and after that it was the same old story. "He came back." Only two months later he became associated with Mr. O. A. Gallup in the Tropic Mercantile

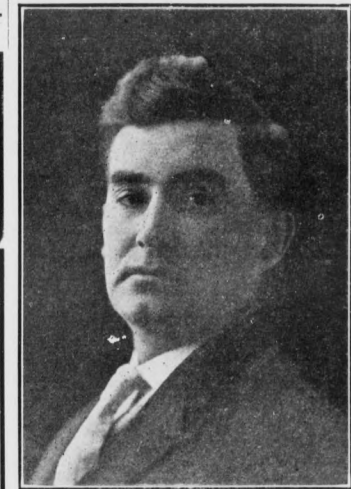


J. Herbert Smith

Co. Since that time he has been a vital part of the community, adding to Tropic's prestige by building up a phenomenal business for the size of the city.

Mr. Smith has identified himself with the Merchants' association of Glendale and vicinity, an organization for the mutual benefit of the business man and the consumer. He likewise belongs to various fraternal organizations and clubs.

Men like Mr. Smith are a decided asset to any community.



E. M. McClure

Riggs for his partner a part of the time.

When Mr. McClure sold The News he established the Valley Independent on Brand boulevard. Mr. Sherer also purchased this paper and discontinued its publication.

In November, 1910, Mr. Frank Chase started the publication of a weekly paper, the Jewel City Press, of which he still continues to be the editor and publisher.

The Tri-City Progress, a weekly newspaper, established in October, 1913, is published from the office of the Glendale Evening News.

POLICY OF THE NEWS

The policy of the Evening News is to assist with the promotion of city government and not at any time to take the position of a knocker. The editor reserves the right to make criticisms in person rather than through the columns of a newspaper, believing that this method is the best way to get the results desired.

Many citizens do not think along the same lines as members of the Board of Trustees, but the wisest of us differ in our opinions, so it is the policy of the News to be sufficiently broad to overlook the shortcomings of our fellowmen.

GROCERIES
MEATS—DRUGS
HARDWARE

Espesero de Verdugo

Casa Verdugo's Incorporated Store

Central Ave. and Stocker St.

Casa Verdugo, Calif.



HISTORY OF THE ESPESERO DE VERDUGO (Which Means the Grocery of Verdugo)

This store is situated at the corner of Stocker and Central Avenues, Casa Verdugo, in what is bound to be the most beautiful spot in Southern California. It was incorporated on the 5th day of April, 1911, and flourished through the efforts and policies of the directors. During the month of November, 1912, they purchased the corner at Stocker and Central Ave. and built a modern store building on the lot. The business was continued in a successful manner until May 29, 1914, when burglars entered and fired the building, which was burnt to the ground.

Undaunted by the great loss and without losing one day's business, they bought out their competitor and opened up for business the very morning of the fire, having called their competitor out of bed and driving a bargain with him, and invoicing his stock, all by 7 o'clock.

In further proof of their undaunted courage, the management of this store announced that they would let the contract for a new building similar to the one destroyed, and occupy it within 60 days. This almost unbelievable feat was accomplished and the Espesero de Verdugo Dept. Store is now occupying their new building, the largest mercantile establishment in the San Fernando valley, and their store would do credit to any community. That the people appreciate this concern's policy and efforts to please is proven by the large patronage which they enjoy.

THANK THOSE WHO ASSISTED

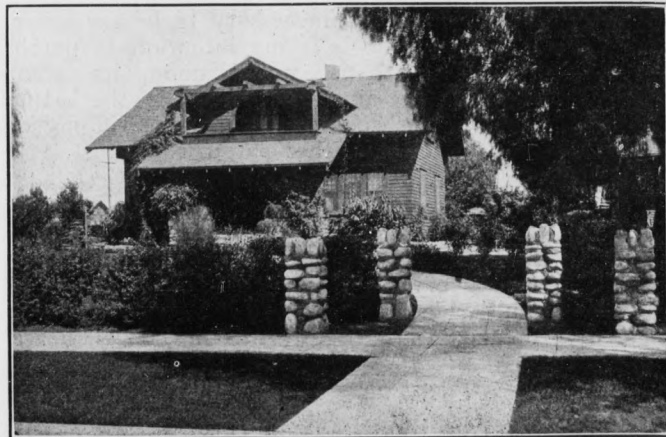
We extend thanks to the many people who have so willingly contributed toward making the anniversary number of the Evening News a success.

Without the aid of those who have furnished many columns of valuable reading matter, the whole undertaking would have been a failure. We

wish to thank all who have assisted us so substantially in a financial way, also.

It would have pleased us to have completed the publication without asking any one to pay for space used but so long as conditions remain as they are, and the almighty dollar is king, it is necessary for us to depend upon money to govern our undertakings.

We feel that such a publication is worth much to the community, not because the enterprise has been managed by the writer, but because a presentation of subjects pertaining to this community in such an interesting manner should bring forth a rich harvest sooner or later. The main object of the publication is to "show up" Glendale as Glendale really is.



Residence Mrs. Anna L. Smith, 1427 Riverdale Drive

THE GLENDALE EVENING NEWS

ANNIVERSARY NUMBER—FALL OF 1914

A. T. COWAN - - - Publisher and Proprietor
 STELLA SMITH - - - Managing Editor
 KATHERINE WELLS - - - Society Editor
 R. H. COWAN - - - Advertising Manager
 C. L. COX - - - Circulation Manager

Entered at the Postoffice at Los Angeles, California,
 as Second Class Mail Matter

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, PER COPY - - 25 CENTS

A HOME PAPER FOR A HOME CITY

Just two years ago I first saw Glendale. I was surprised to find a city of considerable proportions, as I had been led to believe from maps and newspaper directories that Glendale was a village of little consequence. After hearing something of the marvelous development here in the past few years and making some investigations I recognized the possibilities of the place as a city for a home and for a business location.

Having been in newspaper work for 16 years and believing that a growing community like Glendale would demand a growing newspaper, I made arrangements to secure the old established paper, the Glendale Weekly News, and as soon as I could dispose of my business in the east, I took possession of the News, on March 1, 1913.

A change was made to more commodious quarters in a central location with regard to the business houses and an effort was made to give the people the best service possible with a weekly newspaper.

For the first five months much attention was given to building up the mechanical department. A standard Mergenthaler, model five, linotype machine was installed, a new Miehle two-revolution cylinder press was added, as were also job presses, folding machine, punching, round corner and numbering machines.

Much encouragement was received both in a financial way from those who appreciate a good, clean home paper, and also in words from those who realized what we were trying to do.

As we enlarged the paper and made a greater effort to have all parts of the community represented, the demand for a daily paper became more and more insistent. We waited until we were sure of what the people wanted, for after all it is the public demand that makes any local paper what it is, and when the time seemed ripe we determined to change the News from a weekly to a daily publication. So on August 23, 1913, with the loyal support of Glendale merchants, to the strains of the Glendale Municipal band and with the Chamber of Commerce heralding its advent in near by towns with banners flung to the breeze, the Glendale Evening News was born.

This was no experiment we were undertaking. The proposition had been studied from every angle and we knew that a community of nearly 10,000 people could and would support a local daily paper.

The Glendale Evening News is little more than a year old. It is still small, but a lusty youngster, and shows no signs of dying. It will grow just as fast as the public demands its growth. At present there is no effort made to cover the world's news, the idea being to give the local news only. However, the time seems to be approaching when it will be practicable for us to inaugurate a telegraph service.

The policy of the Glendale News under the present management has been to publish a paper that will find a place in the home and one which parents need not be afraid to place before their children or be ashamed to have displayed in their libraries. Scandals, criminal news and the like is left to the yellow sheets and unless there is something good to be said of an individual we would rather not say it, unless it is a matter vital to the welfare of the community or a matter of court record.

It has been our experience that petty quarrels can never be brought to a satisfactory culmination by airing them through the local paper and we always advise such contributors to that effect. The columns of the paper are open, however, for the discussion of any questions of interest to the community. It is our aim to publish as many items of news as possible and in this we have received much encouragement from those who have shown their willingness to assist by phoning or handing in news items, thus making the work easy for us.

The editor of the Glendale News has come here to stay. He took all things into consideration before embarking in business here and the disposing of the Glendale News plant has no place in his plans for years to come. When it becomes unnecessary to longer loiter in the busy marts of trade, it is my intention to purchase Verdugo mountain, establish myself upon its summit where I may ever have an eye on Glendale, the beautiful and beloved, and thus spend the remainder of my days before moving on to that other paradise.

I wish to say that my interests are with Glendale's interests. I want to have a part in her development and the wonderful future that seems assured her, and in only one way can we serve our city best, by hearty co-operation in bringing to her those things that will make her known far and wide and sought after by the substantial class of people who are already the bulwark of her citizenship.

Once more I wish to say that the Glendale News is and will ever endeavor to be "A Home Paper for a Home City."

A. T. COWAN.



A. T. Cowan, Publisher



Robt. H. Cowan, Advertising Mgr.



Stella Smith, Managing Editor



Marie Quinch, Bookkeeper



Katherine C. Wells, Society Editor



L. E. Gray, Foreman



C. L. Cox, Circulation Mgr.



C. A. Wilkinson, Foreman Adv. Dept.



M. L. Watson, Linotype Machinist

THE ANNIVERSARY NUMBER

Shortly after establishing the Glendale Evening News about a year ago it was suggested that some sort of a special edition would serve to advertise Glendale to a greater extent than any other agency.

In the work of getting the daily established, this could not be thought of, although the suggestion came from various individuals at frequent intervals and was kindly received by the management of the News. When the daily had reached the age of one year we felt that such an undertaking would not be amiss and with the hearty co-operation of Glendale's best people we have been able to issue this copy of the anniversary edition which we hope merits your approval.

Though it may seem so to some, this special number is in no way a money making proposition. The idea has been solely to cover the expense of its publication, which is in excess of \$2,000. Our one purpose has been to issue a paper that will show up Glendale in her true light to those who do not know of her beauties, her wonderful growth and her possibilities, and so be the means of advertising the city to a considerable degree.

No sooner had we made the first announcement of our intention to issue an anniversary number than many expressed their intention of sending several copies to their friends in the east. There was so much interest shown from the first that the first plans were necessarily enlarged with the result that we have printed five thousand copies of the edition as you now see it.

The co-operation of citizens who realize that our motive in issuing this number is not a selfish one has been truly very encouraging, and to them is due the credit, should you find merit in what is here presented.

To our fellow citizens who have aided and encouraged us we extend our sincere gratitude with the hope that this edition will have the desired effect, that of interesting many, many good people in our fair city; and to those "back home" who will read this paper as a message from friend and loved one in Glendale, we extend a most hearty invitation to come and visit us and then we know that you will decide to remain with us.

WORK OF LOCAL ARTISTS

The News is proud of the illustrations in this number. With few exceptions the portraits are the work of a local artist of national reputation, Mr. Edward H. Weston. Mr. Weston has formed the habit of winning prizes. At the convention of the American Photographers' association held at Atlanta, Georgia, in June of this year, at which the best photographers in the United States exhibit photographs, Mr. Weston won first prize, thereby carrying off the highest honor that is possible to a professional photographer in the United States. Shortly before that Mr. Weston won second prize and three honorable mentions at an exhibit of the Toronto Camera club, an organization affiliated with the Royal Photographic Society of England, when he was forced to enter competition with professional photographers from fourteen different countries. At the present time he has five photographs out of six submitted, hanging in the London Salon, an honor greater than any other that can come to a photographer. In all he has close to half a hundred prizes to his credit, any one of which he might well be proud. So we feel more than pleased to be able to present in this anniversary number so much of the work of this world-renowned camera artist.

The sketch on the cover page is from the pen of another local man, Mr. Jacob Fink, an artist of ability and long experience. We feel that the readers of the News will agree with us that Mr. Fink has given us something especially good and appropriate for this number.

Most of the residence cuts and some of the landscape scenes are made from photographs taken by Mr. B. D. Jackson, a local man who has made a specialty of this class of photography for years. We are proud to present Mr. Jackson's work in this number as we feel that his exterior views are equal to the best.

Cuts for this issue were made by the Aristo Engraving Co. of Los Angeles, widely known for the excellence of their work. In endeavoring to secure the best possible in the way of illustrations and in selecting a paper made especially for this class of work and employing an expert pressman we feel that we have spared no pains to present to our readers something of real excellence in the printing line.

WE ASK YOUR FORBEARANCE

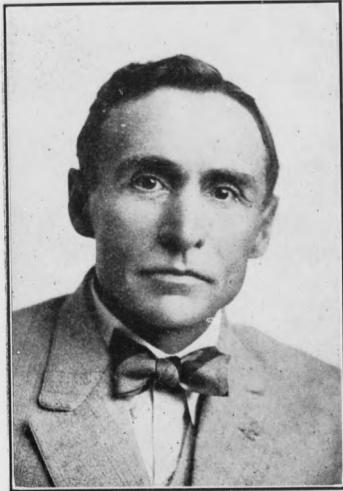
As this, the first anniversary number of the Glendale Evening News, makes its appearance before you, we ask you to be lenient in judgment when perusing its pages.

We now see many ways in which it might have been improved. There are points equally vital to those given space that might have been mentioned; the literary construction of some articles could have been improved and the matter more nicely arranged.

We shall worry about these things more than you shall. We only wish to say that we have given it much thought and attention and we ask that your criticism be charitable.

One of the amusing things to the newcomer in California is to hear the frequent references from all sources to that vague and varied place known as "back home." People who come here and make good citizens were good citizens "back home" and they are very loyal to their birthplace or former place of residence, and all agree that next to California there is no place so good as "back home," be it any spot between the Atlantic coast and the Rockies.

SOME OF GLENDALE'S PROFESSIONAL MEN



DR. A. L. BRYANT

Glendale residents who have become a vital part of Glendale through long residence here and an absorbing interest in everything that pertains to Glendale's advancement and uplift are Dr. and Mrs. A. L. Bryant of 421 S. Jackson street.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryant with their twin sons, Dean and Hugh, then babies of two years, came here ten years ago from Marshalltown, Iowa. Dr. and Mrs. Bryant had planned to go to Oakland and were en route to that city, where the doctor had offices rented. They stopped in Los Angeles and in driving over this part of the valley, they were struck with its beauty and decided to remain there. At that time, ten years ago last February, there was little but beauty here. There was one store on Glendale avenue and the stimulation to growth and business witnessed in the last few years had not yet begun.

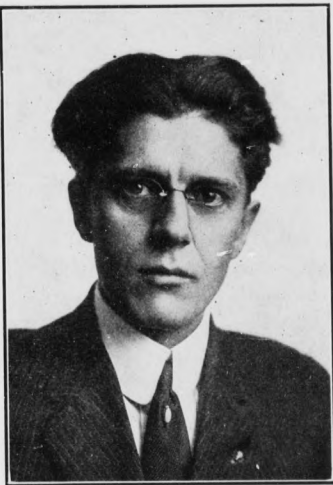
When the Bryants came here they left all their relatives in Iowa and other eastern points and were the only representatives of the family here. Recently at a social gathering 56 persons, all connections directly or indirectly of the Bryants, all residing in Glendale, were present. Most of these came here as the result of the Bryants coming first. Some came to visit and decided to remain. Dr. Bryant is a busy man, but he has always had time to show his guests the beauty spots in and about Glendale and speak a good word for the city of his adoption.

Ever since first coming here, Dr. and Mrs. Bryant have identified themselves with Glendale. Dr. Bryant is secretary of the high school board of education, having succeeded Mr. E. D. Goode, who held that position from the time of the organization of a high school board until a few years ago. He has also been president of the library board for six years and has very materially assisted in the administration of the affairs of the library, the new building just ready for occupation being one of the achievements of this board. He is a prominent fraternal man also, being a 32nd degree Ma-

son and a Shriner, a member of the Elks' lodge of Glendale, as well as other orders.

Both Dr. and Mrs. Bryant are members of the First Methodist church of Glendale. Mrs. Bryant also has identified herself with the social life of Glendale. She is a member of the Tuesday Afternoon club, a past president of Chapter L. P. E. O., and a prominent worker in the Glen Eyrie chapter, Eastern Star.

The Bryants have never regretted their hasty decision to make their home in this valley. They have found it a pleasant place to live and a safe place to rear boys, a third son, Albert, aged 8 years, having come to further bless and enliven their home since they came here. Surrounded by many near and dear ones who through their influence were led to see the good points of Glendale, they will continue to be identified with Glendale's best interests and highest aims.



CHARLES LEE EVANS

The subject of this sketch was born October 12, 1878, of Virginia parents at a little village in the state of Indiana and was raised in the mountainous region of West Virginia. He received his early education in the common schools and later attended the State Normal School at Fairmont, West Virginia; St. Mary's Institute at Dayton, Ohio, and Taylor University and took special law work in the University of Southern California Law School at Los Angeles. Mr. Evans began the study of law several years ago under the direction of Honorable Henry U. Johnson, former United States congressman, and Judge Henderson of St. Augustine, Florida; spent three years in the employ of the Title Guarantee and Trust company at Los Angeles, during which time he received valuable experience and training for his professional career.

He has enjoyed an extensive practice in the city of Los Angeles for the past seven years and is widely known throughout the county.

On June 5, 1907, Mr. Evans was united in marriage with Miss Helen

Elizabeth Grosse of Kansas City, Missouri, and soon thereafter the young couple moved to Glendale, where they have since resided. They are now busily engaged in the entertainment of their little daughter, Charlotte Elizabeth Evans.

Mr. Evans is a member of Unity lodge, No. 368, Free and Accepted Masons, and Glendale lodge, No. 1289, B. P. O. Elks. He is a booster for Southern California and says that "Glendale sure is the Jewel City of the beautiful San Fernando valley."

DR. E. S. ARCHER

Among our physicians who keep strictly in step with the times in the advancement of the profession is Dr. Earl S. Archer, osteopathic physician and surgeon, who has an office at 415 1/2 Brand boulevard.

Dr. Archer spent his childhood days in the state of Iowa, having lived at Des Moines for several years. After a common school education, he entered the Iowa State University, where he took a medical course and received his collegiate degree at the same university. He took an osteopathic course at the College of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons of Los Angeles. Dr. Archer is also a graduate of the Southern California Eye College and took post graduate work at the California Eclectic Medical College.

His office contains all the most modern equipment for giving electrical treatments, including a built-to-order X-Ray and high frequency outfit. His newly equipped laboratory is a marvel of completeness, being perhaps the most completely equipped of any in Glendale, containing everything necessary for bacteriological and chemical analysis.

Dr. Archer lived in Des Moines with the exception of three years spent in Wyoming until coming to Glendale six years ago. He and his wife are identified with the work of the Christian church in all its departments. Fraternally, Dr. Archer

Rev. Bede A. Johnson
Pastor First Methodist Church

is a member of the local Masonic lodge.

Dr. and Mrs. Archer, with one little son, are very pleasantly located at 616 Lomita.

DR. H. RUSSELL BOYER

Among our representative physicians is Dr. H. Russell Boyer who has an office in the First National Bank building and who has been practicing in this city for nearly two years.

Dr. Boyer is a native of the state of Maryland, having been born in Accident in 1877. He was educated in the public schools and in the State Normal school. He graduated in medicine in 1903 from the University of Maryland. The last year of his course was spent in the University of Maryland hospital as clinical assistant.

Dr. Boyer practiced medicine in Western Maryland until 1908 when he came to California on a vacation. Like most of those who come here, he was very favorably impressed and returned to Maryland to close up his business. After taking a post graduate course in New York and Chicago in the diseases of women and children he returned to California in the spring of 1909, taking up a special study of internal medicine and pathology for eight months in San Francisco and practicing medicine in Oakland until the spring of 1912. At that time he came to Los Angeles and spent fourteen months in the county hospital, making a special clinical study of general diagnosis and surgery. Early in 1913 Dr. Boyer first saw Glendale and it speaks well for the city that two days later he opened an office here and expresses his intention of making his home here for the remainder of his life, which is evidence of his confidence in Glendale.

Soon after locating in Glendale Dr. Boyer took a journey to Kenosha, Wisconsin, and brought back a bride, formerly Miss Elizabeth B. Stebbins, a distinguished musician of Kenosha.



Dr. H. Russell Boyer

DR. T. C. YOUNG

Dr. T. C. Young, osteopathic physician and surgeon, is one of Glendale's professional men who has a large and well established practice.

Dr. Young was born at Winterset, Madison county, Iowa, and received his early training in the schools of his native state. After a course in the preparatory school at Des Moines he entered Still College of Osteopathy in the same city for training, continuing his studies in the Los Angeles College of Osteopathy and the California Eclectic Medical College of Los Angeles. For two years he was professor of anatomy and surgery in the Los Angeles College of Osteopathy and for the past four years and at the present time he is professor of pathology and surgery in the California Eclectic Medical college.

Since August 3, 1908, Dr. Young



Dr. T. C. Young

has been engaged in general practice including osteopathy, medical and surgical work. His office in the Filger building at 570 West Broadway is equipped with the latest apparatus, including the X-ray and various electrical appliances as well as minor surgical and osteopathic treating rooms. All of Dr. Young's operations of importance are cared for at Thornycroft Farm, where a modern hospital was erected about a year ago.

Dr. and Mrs. Young have had their home at 112 North Kenwood street practically ever since coming to Glendale. During their six years' residence here they have become thoroughly "Glendalized," which means in love with the city and identified with her in her constant onward march toward higher and better things.

DR. H. CLYDE SMITH

One of Glendale's physicians who is rounding out his first year among us is Dr. H. Clyde Smith, M. D., who has an office at 594 W. Broadway. Dr. Smith is well prepared by study and experience to practice his profession. He was born in 1875 at



H. C. Smith

Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. He pursued a course at the Eclectic Medical college, Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating in 1899. Two years later he received a diploma from the Creighton Medical college, Omaha, Neb. From the time of his graduation from the Eclectic Medical college until 1911 he practiced in the state of Nebraska, during that time taking post graduate work in Chicago.

In 1911 Dr. Smith came to Los Angeles where he took post graduate work for several months before opening an office for the practice of his profession in April, 1912. On November 10, 1913, Dr. Smith came to Glendale with the intention of remaining. He has established his family in a pretty home at 448 Franklin court and has his office at 594 West Broadway.

During his residence here Dr. Smith has proved himself worthy of the esteem of his associates of the medical fraternity as well as of our citizenship in general.

DRY GOODS

Glendale's largest and most pretentious dry goods store is that owned and conducted by Mrs. H. D. Ranger and Mrs. Mary Baxter, who began the new year right by purchasing this flourishing business from S. A. Schilling Co. For convenience the firm name is unchanged. Two years ago the S. A. Schilling Co. opened a much smaller store at 409 South Brand boulevard under Mrs. Ranger's management. The business grew rapidly and a year later they moved into their present commodious quarters at 403 South Brand boulevard, where a floor space of 4000 square feet gives ample room for their large and well selected stock. The building is ideal for what it is used, being a daylight store, with good ventilation, also an entrance on Broadway and Brand, affording an unusual amount of window space, where their goods are always attractively displayed. In short, this store is such as one expects to find in a city of Glendale's size and prestige.

A MAN DESERVING OF THE HONOR BESTOWED UPON HIM

One of the most popular federal appointees under the Wilson administration is Alexander Mitchell, who is receiver of the land office in this district, which is the largest in the United States, the receipts being over a quarter of a million dollars per annum. And if there ever was a man deserving of honor by the Democratic party it is Alexander Mitchell, for he has been a faithful and earnest worker in the ranks of Democracy when it required courage to a pronounced Democrat.

Mr. Mitchell was born and educated in Aberdeen, Scotland. In 1877, when he was eighteen years of age, he came to the United States with his uncle, Alexander Mitchell of Milwaukee, Wis. Soon after his arrival there he was engaged as a clerk in the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance bank, which position he held for nearly three years. From 1879 to 1883 he handled the lands of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway company in northwestern Iowa; and in 1884 he became traveling passenger agent for the above-named railway. He remained with the company for sixteen years, the last ten of which he was commercial agent, having full charge of all freight and passenger business in the states of Utah, Colorado, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming. In 1900 Mr. Mitchell was transferred to Chicago; and in 1901 he came to Southern California for his youngest son's health, having received a ninety-day leave of absence; and he has remained here ever since. For thirteen years Mr. Mitchell was engaged in the real

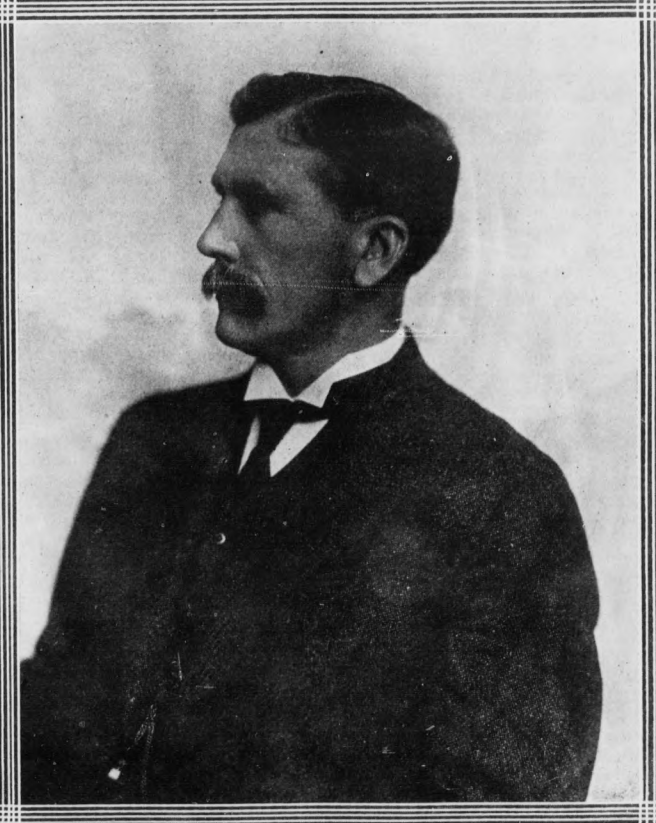
estate business in this section of the state and was a successful operator.

Mr. Mitchell, when a resident of Utah, became the First Exalted Ruler of the Salt Lake City lodge, B. P. O. E., No. 85, which makes him a life member of the Grand Lodge of the United States. He is today president of the Fraternal Brotherhood lodge of Glendale, where he resides.

Mr. Mitchell has a wife and four children, the oldest being 23 years of age, and is a happy family man, highly esteemed and respected by his neighbors in Glendale and by all who know him.

Mr. Mitchell was the choice of the Democrats for his present position and received the solid endorsement of the Los Angeles County Democratic Central committee. So far as we are informed he received no opposition from any source, and his appointment met with entire approval from all quarters. He is an able and well informed man and in every way capable of performing the duties of the office he holds with credit to himself and to the party of which he has been so long a trusted member.

Mr. Mitchell has always been an active worker in the ranks of Democracy. In 1896, when in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, with headquarters in Salt Lake City, he was a member of the state Democratic committee of Utah, and took an active part in the Bryan campaign of that year. For his political activities in behalf of the great commoner



Alexander Mitchell, New Land Office Receiver

he was transferred by the railway company from Salt Lake to Chicago.

In 1908 Mr. Mitchell was president of the Bryan club of Glendale. In no political campaign has he ever been idle. On all occasions he has exerted all his energies to strengthen the party without thought of self or future reward. He is a party man and believes in organization, hewing straight to the line regardless of the chips or upon whose toes they may fall. It is principle with him and no compromise. No mugwump in his mixtures.

Mr. Mitchell's long experience with railroads has convinced him that government ownership of railroads is the one and only true solution of the intricate questions now confronting the railways throughout the country. Government regulation will not cure the evils now so loudly proclaimed by railroad managers; for however justly freight rates may be adjusted complaints will continue to be made as conditions change. Dull times will call for higher rates of freight, and good times will not lessen them if the railroad managers can prevent; thus it follows that there can be no end to the controversy between the interstate commerce commission and railroad companies. Hence government ownership is the true solution. This is the inference we have drawn from a conversation with Alexander Mitchell, receiver at the land office.

When you figure the high cost of living, remember Americans spend a million a day to see moving pictures.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

Miradero lodge, No. 96, Knights of Pythias of Glendale, was constituted in the year of 1909, the officers at that time being as follows:

C. C., John P. Collins.
V. C., Frank H. Mitchell.
Prelate, Simon A. Chase.
M. of W., Frank H. Davis.
K. of R. and S., Fred Deal.
M. of E., Louis B. Fitzgerald.
M. of E., Benjamin S. Quick.
M. of A., H. B. Eachus.
I. G., George A. Dodson.
O. G., Harry Miller.
The officers at present are:
C. C., C. K. Robertshaw.
V. C., H. M. Miller.
Prelate, William Christensen.
M. of Work, Robt. P. McMullen.
K. of R. and S., D. F. Mills.
M. of T., E. T. Bansert.
M. of E., F. W. Keney.
M. of A., R. A. Wales.
I. G., O. E. Wright.
O. G., Harry M. Miller.

We take great pleasure in stating the good work of this grand order of K. of P. lodge toward the sick and needy. In Pythianism we learn the greatest lesson, to help mankind throughout the world. Miradero lodge, No. 6, has been advancing steadily, we have now 100 members and many more to come. At present we meet every Wednesday evening at the Odd Fellows hall, which is one of the best halls in Glendale for K. P. brothers to meet. The Pythian Sisters meet at the K. P. hall of Tropical, Cal., and their work is superlative.

CLASSIFIED BUSINESS DIRECTORY

ATTORNEYS

FREDERICK BAKER
International Bank Bldg., Los Angeles.
CHARLES L. EVANS
California Bldg., Los Angeles.
JONES & EVANS
H. W. Hellman Bldg., Los Angeles.
W. T. SPROWLS
1106 West Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE AGENCIES

THE BUICK AND CADILLAC
Hunchberger & McFadden, Brand and Sixth
THE OVERLAND
Overland Auto & Truck Co., 1312 Broadway
THE STUDEBAKER
Edwin Dale, Agent, 421 S. Brand Boulevard.

AUTO SUPPLIES

GLENDALE AUTO & SUPPLY CO.
1114 W. Broadway
C. E. PECK, VULCANIZING SHOP
Corner Maryland and Broadway

BANKS

BANK OF GLENDALE
Broadway and Glendale Avenue
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
Broadway and Brand Boulevard
GLENDALE SAVINGS BANK
340 South Brand Boulevard.

BARBER SHOPS

THE CENTRAL
C. J. Orff, Prop., Central Bldg., Broadway.
GRAY HOTEL BARBER SHOP AND BATHS
Hough Showalter, Prop., 614 West Broadway.
PIERSON HANNING
Barber Shop, Cigars and Baths, 332 Brand

BAKERIES

GLENDALE BAKERY
706 West Broadway
PRESTON'S BAKERY
1216 West Broadway.
THE RUSSELL PURITY BAKERY
442 West Broadway.
SAUTER'S BAKERY
769 South Brand Boulevard.

BICYCLE DEALERS

HEINRICH'S CYCLERY
710 West Broadway.

BLACKSMITH AND REPAIR SHOP

CHAS. M. LUND
580 West Third Street

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

GLENDALE BOOK STORE
Clyde H. Botts, Prop., 576 West Broadway.

BUSINESS COLLEGES

LOS ANGELES BUSINESS COLLEGE
327 West Eighth Street, Los Angeles

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

THOS. H. ADDISON
316 Belmont.
H. E. BETZ, BRICK CONTRACTOR
127 N. Maryland.
PETER L. FERRY, PAVING CONTRACTOR
536 East Acacia.
CHAS. W. KENT & SON
429-31 South Brand Boulevard.
MAY BROS.
404 South Brand Boulevard.
ROBERT McMULLEN
1308 Chestnut.
C. W. SPICKERMAN & SON
427 Brand Boulevard.

CEMETERIES

FOREST LAWN
Glendale Ave. and San Fernando Road

CONFECTIONERS

THE CHOCOLATE SHOP
H. L. Swink, Prop., 1100 1/2 West Broadway.
THE DEN O' SWEETS
W. N. Shield, Prop., 1009 West Broadway.
WHITTON'S CONFECTIONERY
G. W. Whitton, Prop., 411 Brand Boulevard

DAIRIES

CONNORS DAIRY
1662 Kenneth Road.
MACMULLIN'S SANITARY DAIRY
1560 Sycamore Avenue.
MORGAN'S DAIRY
Park Ave. west of S. P. tracks, Tropic.
THE WHITTEN DAIRY
1500 Kenneth Road

DRUGGISTS

THE GLENDALE PHARMACY
529 West Broadway.
MUNSON DRUG CO.
Corner Broadway and Brand Boulevard.
NESOM'S DRUG STORE
Sixth and Hill, Los Angeles
ROBERTS & ECHOLS DRUG STORE
Next First National Bank

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

B. B. B. CASH STORE
504 North Brand Boulevard, Tropic.
WM. CHAPPELL
326 South Brand Boulevard.
M'GEES DRY GOODS CO
580 West Broadway.
THE HENDRICKS DEPARTMENT STORE
1102 West Broadway.
THE IRISH LINEN
337 South Brand Boulevard.
SCHILLINGS DRY GOODS CO.
403 Brand Boulevard.
GEO. E. WILLIAMS
Corner Broadway and Glendale Avenue.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

L. W. CHOBE
817 South Brand Boulevard.
GLENDALE ELECTRICAL CO.
314 South Brand Boulevard.
SUPERIOR ELECTRICAL CO.
541 South Broadway.

FEED AND FUEL

GLENDALE FEED AND FUEL CO.
R. M. Brown, Prop., 406 S. Glendale Ave.
VALLEY SUPPLY CO.
H. P. Coker, Prop., 306-8 South Brand Blvd.

FURNITURE

THE GLENDALE HOUSE FURNISHING CO.
417 South Brand Boulevard.
GLENDALE FURNITURE CO.
A. E. Hennon, Prop., 548 West Broadway.
JACKSON FURNITURE CO.
918 West Broadway.

GROCERS

CENTRAL GROCERY AND MARKET
328 Brand Boulevard.
ESPESERO DE VERDUGO GROCERY
1127 North Central Avenue.
JOHNSON & LYONS
572 West Broadway.
KILBORN & PETERS
Corner Vine and Pacific.
JASPER N. MCGILLIS
338 Brand Boulevard.
MODERN CASH GROCERY
John Horsch, Prop., 243 Glendale Avenue.
PAUL'S GROCERY
415 Brand Boulevard.
ROBINSON BROS.
Cor. Park Ave. and Brand Blvd.
SHAWER GROCERY CO.
Corner Glendale Avenue and Broadway.
TROPICO MERCANTILE CO.
San Fernando Road and Central Avenue.
THE WHITE STORE
1110 Broadway.

HOTEL

HOTEL GRAY
Cor. Broadway and Isabel

HAIR SHOP AND BEAUTY PARLORS

KATHERINE CORNING HAIR SHOP
Fulmer Bldg., next First Nat. Bank

HARDWARE

BOSSERMAN HARDWARE CO.
339 Brand Boulevard.
GLENDALE HARDWARE CO.
Cor. Broadway and Isabel.
HARTFIELD HARDWARE CO.
916 West Broadway.
O. P. MARTIN
Tropic, California

HOUSE MOVER

F. E. BE YEA
1426 West Fifth Street.

INSURANCE

W. B. KIRK
718 West Broadway

JEWELERS

F. H. GUERNSEY
616 West Broadway.
J. H. PERKINS
480 West Broadway.
WALKER JEWELRY CO.
1112 West Broadway.

LAUNDRY

GLENDALE LAUNDRY CO.
Corner Columbus and Arden Avenue.

LIVERY, FEED AND SALES STABLES

CENTRAL STABLES
F. J. Showalter, Prop., Maryland & Broadway
GLENDALE STABLES
W. J. Pierce, Prop., 328 South Glendale Ave.

LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIAL

BENTLEY-SCHOENEMAN LUMBER CO.
1022 West Broadway.
FOX-WOODSUM LUMBER CO.
490 West Second Street.
GLENDALE MILL CO.
220 Geneva Street.
TROPICO-GLENDALE LUMBER CO.
526 Tropic Ave., Tropic, Cal.

MEAT MARKETS

CENTRAL MARKET
328 Brand Boulevard
FRED'S CASH MARKET
1108 1/2 Broadway.
GLENDALE MARKET
540 West Broadway.
NEWBERRY'S MARKET
Cor. Maryland and Broadway.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

MEN'S SHOP
H. H. Faries, Prop., 1109 Broadway.

MILLINERS

MRS. C. H. EUDEMILLER
405 Brand Boulevard.
ANNA L. SMITH
1024 Broadway.
HODAPP & WIETHOFF
616 Broadway.

NEWSPAPERS

GLENDALE EVENING NEWS
920 West Broadway
GLENDALE PRESS
336 Brand Boulevard
TRI-CITY PROGRESS
920 West Broadway

NEWSPAPER REPRESENTATIVE

C. W. HUGHES
529 South Jackson Street

NOTION STORE

BROADWAY CASH STORE
1008 West Broadway.

NURSERY

SUNSET NURSERY
Cor. San Fernando Road and Brand Blvd.

OIL COMPANY

GLENDALE OIL CO.
1114 West Broadway.

PAINT AND PAPER

THE GLENDALE PAINT AND PAPER CO.
419 South Brand Boulevard.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS

ERNST BODE
306 Orange Street

PHOTOGRAPHER

EDWARD H. WESTON
Cor. Tropic Ave. and Brand

PRINTERS

GLENDALE EVENING NEWS PRINTERY
920 West Broadway

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

MISS SARA E. POLLARD
1106 West Broadway.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

DR. E. F. ARCHER
425 1/2 South Brand Boulevard.
DR. H. R. BOYER
First National Bank Bldg.
DR. A. L. BRYANT
343 1/2 Brand Boulevard.
DR. A. M. DUNCAN
307 South San Fernando Road, Tropic.
DR. JAMES L. FLINT
403 1/2 South Brand Blvd.
DR. D. W. HUNT
121 West Fifth Street.
DR. H. C. SMITH
594 West Broadway.
DR. A. W. TEEL
343 1/2 Brand Boulevard.
DR. T. C. YOUNG
570 West Broadway.

REAL ESTATE DEALERS

J. J. BANTA
809 Broadway.
BORTHICK BROS.
Sixth and Brand Boulevard.
HARRY W. CHASE
336 Brand Boulevard.
HIRAM E. COLBY
Cor. Lomita and Brand Blvd.
DEARDURFF, ESHOM & WARD
409 Brand Boulevard.
JACKSON REALTY CO.
247 Brand Boulevard.
KIMLIN & ROYCE
818 Broadway.
KRANZ REALTY CO.
Cor. Fifth and Brand Boulevard.
J. W. LAWSON & CO.
1111 Broadway.
J. F. LILLY
1106 West Broadway.
LOS ANGELES & ARIZONA LAND CO.
John A. Pirtle, Mgr., 1011 W. Broadway
H. L. MILLER
476 West Broadway.
CLEM MOORE
1010 Broadway.
PARKER & STERNBERG
417 Brand Boulevard.
JOHN ROMAN
610 Brand Boulevard.
TUPPER-ROBINSON COMPANY
404 Glendale Avenue.
HOWARD W. WALKER
1011 Broadway.
H. A. WILSON
912 Broadway.
WOOD REALTY CO.
1211 Broadway.

RESTAURANTS AND CAFES

THE GOLD FISH RESTAURANT AND CAFE
Cor. Broadway and Brand Boulevard.
JEWEL CITY RESTAURANT
W. H. Easton, Prop., 556 West Broadway.
WHITE HOUSE RESTAURANT
Anderson & Hough, Prop., 708 Broadway.

SANITARIUMS

THE GLENDALE SANITARIUM
714 West Broadway
CANYON CREST SANITARIUM
Corner Third and Eagle Rock Road

SCHOOL OF MUSIC

COOPER SCHOOL OF MUSIC
1411 West Colorado Boulevard

SEWING MACHINES AND SUPPLIES

E. J. UPHAM
1020 West Broadway.

SHEET METAL WORKS

J. C. BELDIN
435 South Brand Boulevard.

SHOES

CARNEY'S SHOE STORE
536 Broadway.
CROFTON SHOE SHOP
341 Broad Boulevard.
HORTON'S SHOE STORE
444 S. Broadway, Los Angeles

TAILORS

EUGENE GLANE
1112 Broadway.

TEA AND COFFEE

F. BOOTH
Home 2312 and 1544; Sunset 943W and 1017

TELEPHONE COMPANY

HOME TELEPHONE COMPANY
Glendale Savings Bank Bldg.

TRANSFER COMPANIES

GLENDALE TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
Corner Third and Isabel Streets.
MACDONALD TRANSFER CO.
1114 Broadway.
RICHARDSON TRANSFER CO.
341 1/2 Broad Boulevard.

UNDERTAKING

PULLIAM UNDERTAKING CO.
919 West Broadway.

WATKINS PRODUCTS

S. H. GOLDSTEIN
717 West Fifth Street

GLENDALE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Glendale Chamber of Commerce, whose object is to obtain the organized efforts of our business men and citizens for the better promotion of the business interests, growth, beauty and general prosperity of the city, was organized for active service in the month of January, 1910, having as its first president Dr. Leon H. Hurt, former resident of Glendale, but now of Los Angeles. The vice president during Dr. Hurt's term of office was Mr. E. U. Emery and the secretary Mr. G. H. Barager and later E. B. Riggs.

Mr. E. U. Emery was the next president and served during his terms of office until January, 1913, when Mr. A. B. Heacock, present president of the Board of Education, was elected. Serving with Mr. Heacock were Mr. J. N. McGillis, vice-president; Mr. W. B. Kirk, secretary, and Mr. Ed. M. Lee, treasurer.

In January, 1914, the following officers, directors and committees were elected and appointed to office:

President, J. N. McGillis.
Vice president, M. P. Harrison.
Secretary, H. A. Wilson.
Treasurer, Ed. M. Lee.

Directors: George T. Paine, A. M. Brooks, C. J. Letts, W. B. Kirk, J. H. Flower, W. R. Phelon, W. W. McElroy, A. T. Cowan, T. W. Watson, Frank Chase, W. H. Crane, E. U. Emery, A. B. Heacock, J. N. McGillis, H. Nelson, M. P. Harrison, J.

C. Sherer, O. O. Clark, M. Hartman and E. C. Damerell.

Executive committee—W. W. McElroy, E. U. Emery, C. J. Letts, W. H. Crane, A. B. Heacock, J. N. McGillis and M. P. Harrison.

Water committee—E. U. Emery, chairman; C. O. Pulliam, W. R. Phelon, A. B. Heacock, O. O. Clark, Ed. M. Lee and H. W. Yarrick.

Transportation committee—Rev. W. E. Edmonds, chairman; W. B. Kirk, C. J. Letts, F. H. Vesper, Chas. L. Evans, J. C. Sherer and Albert G. Cornwell.

Publicity committee—A. T. Cowan, chairman; J. W. Uilston, Prof. A. M. Brooks, F. S. Chase, J. W. Pearson, J. H. Flower and J. F. Lilly.

Committee on parks—M. P. Harrison, chairman; Rev. E. H. Willisford, Rev. Bede A. Johnson, H. Nelson, J. H. Cole, W. W. McElroy and E. Brockman.

Social committee—Prof. Harry L. Howe, chairman; C. E. Damerell, Charles E. Stanley, A. B. Heacock, M. B. Hartman, C. D. Lusby and W. H. Crane.

Membership committee—George T. Paine, chairman; Charles Grist, Prof. A. M. Brooks, B. H. Nichols, T. M. Barrett, H. W. Chase, H. C. Wilson, R. C. Sternberg, E. H. Kerker, Ezra F. Parker, William R. Hyatt, L. H. Morehouse, W. J. Smith, John G. Hunchberger, F. L. Muhleman, H. M. Walker, David G. Crofton, David Black, H. M. Miller and Riley Lyons.

The regular meetings of this as-

sociation are held the second Friday of each month and at present take place in the intermediate school building on West Third street.

The present Chamber of Commerce is responsible for the municipal water ownership, as the idea originated with and was successfully carried out by them. Mass meetings were called and so much enthusiasm was aroused that many energetic citizens came quickly to their aid, exerted every effort in assisting in one of the most antagonistic battles ever fought and won in the battle.

Much may be said to the credit of the Glendale Chamber of Commerce, which, though still in its infancy, is making a rapid, upward and independent climb.

GOOD TEMPLARS

The first fraternal and social organization to be instituted in this valley was the lodge of Good Templars, which was organized April 15, 1891, almost a quarter of a century ago and which was named the Tropic Glendale Good Templars. The first corps of officers were installed by George Kalzenstein, G. C. T., Geo. B. Kellogg, S. C. T., B. F. Barlow, R. W. G. M. F., William Turnbull, R. W. G. Templar, and the officers installed were: L. C. Wardell, chief templar; Letta Barker, vice templar; B. S. Quick, chaplain; L. R. Tarr, secretary; Mamie Shaw, corresponding secretary; A. C. Hogaboom, financial secretary; W. A. Watson, treasurer; J. C. Roberts, marshal; J. C. Hollingsworth, D. M.; C. Buchanan, guard; B. C. Balch, sentinel; E.

N. S. Warn, S. D.; Mrs. Hilliard, F. J. T.; C. M. Dunsmoor, district C. Templar.

The charter membership included a number of the valley's most prominent men and women: E. N. S. Warn, T. C. Wardell, Letta Barker, Mamie Shaw, Mrs. M. A. Hilliard, W. G. Watson, J. C. Roberts, J. L. Hollingsworth, L. R. Tarr, C. Buchanan, B. F. Quick, W. C. Balch, N. A. Dunsmoor, Sophia Shaw, Maude Woolfert, Ella Landreth, Etta Smith, L. A. Warn, Lola Goodrich, L. B. Woolfert, W. H. Bullis, C. S. Wilkinson, L. L. Hollingsworth, E. N. Rich, Tenyson E. Pryor, W. A. Good, James Watson, John A. Snee, R. M. Bays, George Wade, F. Barlow, Eustace Barlow, Willie Watson, S. F. Chiegele, Fred Hezmalhalch, F. T. Erskine, Cloyd Shuler, Mrs. H. M. Rich, G. C. Lawrence and Mrs. Shuler.

The meetings were held in the Good Templar hall, which now is known as the G. A. R. hall, located on Glendale avenue. Mrs. Riley of Tropic held the mortgage on the property, which later passed into the hands of F. J. Jones, who subsequently sold to C. W. Winne, who gave the hall free of debt to N. P. Banks Post and Corps.

About ten years ago the lodge disbanded and several years later reorganized in Glendale. The present corps of officers includes:

Grand lodge deputy, Robert N. Taylor.

Chief Templar, Miss Alice Watson. Vice Templar, Miss Barbro Askeland.

Past chief, J. H. Whitely.

Chaplain, Miss Lena May Brice. Recording secretary, Anna Robins. Financial secretary, L. A. Fehrensen. Treasurer, K. C. Sipple. Marshal, Odin Askeland. Deputy marshal, Homer Morgan. Guard, Miss Frances Peckham. Sentinel, J. P. Fanset. Organist, Mrs. Lillie Fuller.

FACTS ABOUT GLENDALE

The estimated population, October 1st, 9000.
Area of the incorporated city, 10 square miles.
Fifty-five miles improved streets.
Twenty-seven hundred lighting meters.
Thirty-five hundred gas meters.
More than 3600 telephones are in service.
Number of teachers employed in the schools, 64.
Number of pupils enrolled, 1600.
Eleven churches.
The city owns her own electric lighting system.
The city just recently voted bonds for the purchase of water systems.
There are 90 streets.

Americans must naturally feel complimented by the importance the nations which are at war attach to their opinions on the subject.

GLENDALE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

The Glendale Merchants' Association came into existence early in the year 1913, but there was not much marked activity connected with the association until the month of August, when the organization began to take on new life, and the interest continued to increase until May 27 of the present year.

Upon the recommendation of the members, W. H. Crane, who had served as president of the association, resigned and accepted the position of secretary at a salary such as would allow him to devote all of his time to the building up of the association.

A. T. Cowan at that time was elected president of the association. Prior to that date Mr. Crane held the position of president, and H. H. Faries served as secretary. The present treasurer is L. W. Bosserman.

From the very day Secretary Crane began devoting all of his time to the business of the association, the membership increased rapidly until today there are seventy active members. The secretary has been doing considerable buying in large quantities for the merchants, and by so doing has saved them money. He also assists in making collections and oversees in a general way the interests of the members.

The members of the present board of directors are: L. W. Bosserman, A. T. Cowan, C. W. Ingledue, E. S. McKee, F. J. Kuntzner, W. B. Murphy and J. N. McGillis.

ELECTRIC LIGHT DEPARTMENT

CITY OF GLENDALE

The Electric Light Department of the City of Glendale was organized in 1909 and the electric light plant then in operation was purchased by the city. There were at that time about 200 consumers connected to the lines. This number has increased until at the present time there are over 2700 consumers.

The total issue of bonds has been \$100,000. These have been retired out of earnings till the plant now owes \$95,500, while the plant has been extended until it is now worth about \$150,000

It is the effort of the department to give the best service possible, and any suggestions or assistance that will help to attain that end are welcome.

The following is a statement of the operating revenues and expenses for the period from July 1, 1913 to June 30, 1914:

REVENUE		OPERATING EXPENSE	
Commercial Lighting	\$38,924.54	Wages and Material	\$ 4,998.12
Commercial Power -	3,873.18	Power Purchased -	15,004.10
Street Lighting - -	5,714.33	General Expense -	4,224.15
Miscellaneous Revenue	2,875.75	Commercial Expense	2,984.60
		Depreciation -	6,698.64
			<u>\$33,909.61</u>
		Profit from operation for year - - -	17,478.19
	<u>\$51,387.80</u>		<u>\$51,387.80</u>
Profit from operation for year - -			\$17,478.19
Less interest for year - - -			<u>5,145.87</u>
NET PROFIT FOR YEAR - -			\$12,332.32

During the year over 500 new meters were connected, over 5 miles of pole line constructed and a large amount of new equipment was purchased. Great reductions were made in the rate for residence lighting. The indebtedness was reduced \$3,000.00. The plant handles the interest and redemption of its bonded debt, and is entirely self supporting.

The lighting rate is now 7 cents per kilowatt for the first 20 kilowatts, 5 cents per kilowatt for the next 14 kilowatts, 3 cents per kilowatt for all thereafter. Minimum bill 50 cents.

H. B. LYNCH, Manager.

THE GREAT ARROYO SECO BRIDGE



THE GREAT ARROYO BRIDGE.

The great Colorado street bridge of reinforced concrete and steel over the Arroyo Seco with a roadway 160 feet above the channel bed was completed and opened to traffic December 13, 1913. Work was begun a year ago last May. The bridge was built at a cost of \$240,000 with funds jointly provided by the city of Pasadena and the county of Los Angeles.

This great bridge is the connecting link between Colorado boulevard in Glendale and Eagle Rock and Colorado street in Pasadena, both streets being a part of the Foothill boulevard from San Bernardino to the ocean. The opening of this bridge put Glendale and Pasadena within a twenty-minute drive of each other.

It is said to be the longest and highest bridge in this section of California. The big bridge at Buena Vista, its nearest rival in size, is shorter and not so high, but contains about the same amount of concrete and cost

about the same to build. The bridge was designed by Waddell and Harrington of Kansas City and the construction work was done under their direction. The contract was handled by the Mercereau Bridge and Construction Company of Eagle Rock. F. W. Crocker of the firm devised the method for carrying out the work.

The Arroyo Seco, with a width varying from 1200 to 1500 feet and a depth of 150 to 175 feet, has been a serious obstruction to traffic between Pasadena and the ocean. A great deal of the traffic across the valley has been near Colorado street by means of circuitous roadways with steep grades on each side of the arroyo and across the stream at the bottom on a small truss bridge.

The new structure provides an easy and direct route across the valley. The bridge is 1468 feet long, 28 feet wide and 167 feet above the water flow. It consists of a series of arches, six spans of 113 feet, two

spans of 151 feet and one span of 223 feet, center to center of piers and six small girder spans in the form of arches.

A roadway, 28 feet between curbs, is paved with asphalt and there are two sidewalks each 5 feet wide. Over each pier is a projecting bay widening the sidewalks to 8 feet and containing a concrete bench. The structure is for highway and pedestrian traffic only, no provision having been made for street car tracks. In general form the arch spans consist of two continuous elastic arch ribs carrying spandrel columns and in part spandrel walls, on which rest cross beams with cantilevered ends. Most of the piers rest on boulders and gravel and are tested to 11,000 pounds to the square foot.

More than 10,000 barrels of cement were used in constructing the bridge. The reinforcing is of corrugated bars of strength of 60,000 to 70,000 pounds.

CALIFORNIA.

In roaming all the world around—
California!
No sweeter spot on earth is found—
California!

To dream away life's sunny hours,
In cooling shades of rosy bowers,
Thou Southland, home of dainty
flowers!

California!

Fair guardian of the Golden Gate—
California!
Beside the western sea elate—
California!

Thy mountain peaks my bosom
thrills;
I love thy plains and rugged hills;
Thy deserts wild my fancy fills—
California!

With hearts of oak to do or dare—
California!
The courage of thy grizzly bear—
California!

Thy sons and daughters gathered
'round
Thy praises sing with joyful sound;
Thy hope, "Eureka," I have found—
California!

Pride of the Pacific slope—
California!
The anchor of the nation's hope—
California!

Arouse ye sons to deeds sublime,
Like your sires of a former time,
The heroes brave of forty-nine—
California!

No fairer place invites to rest—
California!
Thou queen of all the smiling West—
California!

Where orange groves bend to the
breeze
And walnut shades invite to ease,
'Neath stately eucalyptus trees—
California!

JEAN R. JACQUES.

Los Angeles, Cal.

CALIFORNIA CITRUS GROVES.

The United States as a whole is potentially the greatest producer of citrus fruits in the world, and California is the greatest producer in the United States. Again, Southern California holds the record by a large margin for citrus production in California.

The citrus industry in California represents an investment of approximately \$200,000,000, with an average probable return to the growers of \$30,000,000 annually. Los Angeles county heads the list both in the number of acres planted and in bearing, and in the number of boxes of fruit produced.

Of the California citrus industry an expert statistician of the United States department of agriculture said: "The citrus growers' organizations have given the country better fruit without increasing the cost to the consumer, and at the same time have increased their profits."

The stability of the California citrus industry, which, as has been said, represents an investment of \$200,000,000, is the one element that commends the growing of citrus products to the man who wishes to live an outdoor life and who does not care to make too great an investment or who does not wish to be an agricultural slave, as it were.

Work in a citrus grove is pleasant. Profits are practically assured. And this may be said of almost every industry in California.

There are 10,000 farmers engaged in the culture of citrus fruit, and 20,000 laborers are directly employed. A total of 150,000 persons depend directly or indirectly on the California citrus industry for a livelihood. The average yearly value of the citrus crop on board the cars at loading stations is \$30,000,000.

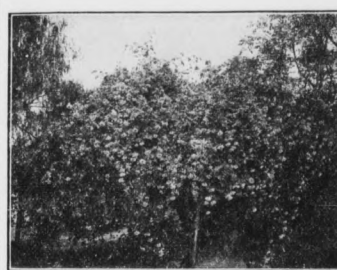
According to the last United States census the number of citrus trees in California increased 39.8 per cent in ten years, and the production increased 155.6 per cent. The California citrus industry is growing in like fashion every year. Other parts of the United States and foreign countries are making frantic efforts to catch up.

The total area in California devoted to citrus culture in 1913 was 191,357 acres. Of this area, 122,642 is in bearing trees. Of the total citrus area, 141,729 acres, bearing and non-bearing, are located in Southern California. In Los Angeles county alone there are 48,454 acres, bearing and non-bearing. San Bernardino county is next, with 42,794 acres. In Los Angeles the total in bearing trees is 31,002 acres.

The total production in California is given in the last United States census as 17,192,401 boxes from a total of 7,557,098 trees. The average yearly shipments total from all parts of California more than 50,000 carloads, and from Southern California alone more than 40,000 carloads. The normal production of the entire United States is approximately 78,000 carloads. The first shipments of oranges from California were made in 1873. The shipments were small and no records are available. In 1887, when citrus growing began to develop on a substantial scale, California shipped 2212 carloads of oranges and lemons. All this fruit was grown in Southern California. Of the shipments, twelve carloads were lemons and the balance oranges. Of the 50,000 carloads which is the normal yield of California today, about 7500 carloads are lemons.

A View of a Glendale Rose Garden

From Los Angeles Times, April 26.



Miss Margaret Ellen Boal of 510 Rockglen avenue, Glendale, will furnish 1,000,000 Cecil Brunner rosebuds for the celebration which the Million Club has arranged for May day at Washington ball park as a benefit for the Humane Society for Children.

A million baby roses to make several thousand little tots happy. That doesn't seem like a very big undertaking for the tiny pink buds that everybody loves, but the growing and gathering appears at first thought like a stupendous undertaking. It takes a trip out to the Boal home to realize how huge the clusters of blooms hang and that hundreds of buds can be gathered with one cut of the shears.

"It does the roses good to be cut," explained Miss Boal in answer to the thanks of the club members. "I wouldn't think of accepting money for something that would make the youngsters happy." And she drew a long branch of buds toward her with a caressing motion.

It is the real affection for the roses she grows that has helped make Miss Boal's garden a success; this and the sheltering hill under whose protecting slope the tiny home with its big rose garden is situated.

The small frame house which Miss Boal had built on her two-acre tract is unpretentious, but comfortable, but the garden without flaunts thousands of blooms that would cost almost a fortune in the downtown shops. There are six hundred American Beauty rose bushes in full bloom and huge hedges of wonderful pink baby roses—Cecil Brunners.

"When I was a girl," Miss Boal told the club members, "I used to long for all the roses I could carry. Now I revel in the hundreds of blooms. At night I wake and find the air heavy with their fragrance and it has made me take a new lease on life."

Miss Boal says that she bought the little place in Glendale just two years ago with money which came from the settlement of an estate. The entire sum which she received was \$5000, only a small part of what she had expected would be her share of the estate. She was discouraged and disheartened and ill from worry—

a woman close to 50 years of age with only the small nest egg to provide for her future life. Then it was she says she gambled for the first and only time in her life.

A penny was tossed up to decide whether she would buy a large house and a small plot of ground or a tiny house and a large piece of land. Fate decreed that the frame house should win. It has proved to be a very attractive dwelling, with its background of splendid live oaks, and Miss Boal, who was an invalid at the time the cottage was built, is now in perfect health, thanks to the open air life she has led.

"I don't play bridge, nor tango," said the owner of the rose garden yesterday, "unless my dancing up and down the path watching my roses bloom comes under the head of the hesitation waltz, but I am enjoying life to its fullest. I guess I never really lived before." This from one who has traveled in every part of the United States and Europe is a broad recommendation for rose culture.

Miss Boal says she finds her days crowded so that she hasn't time for any excitement except the study of law. Her Blackstone, Lassie, a beautiful white collie, and the wonderful roses which she brings to perfection, occupy her hours.

Lassie, the collie, has the intelligence that marks the thoroughbred. She follows her mistress everywhere and helps carry in the cut flowers whenever she is allowed to do so. Miss Boal puts a small piece of paper around the stems, then Lassie willingly carries up the path to the house all the roses she can get in her mouth. Generally Miss Boal uses a wheelbarrow to bring in the "crop" of fragrant blossoms, but she always gives Lassie her share of the load, so the faithful dog can be doing her part toward keeping the rose ranch going.

Miss Boal's father was William F. Boal of Fairchild, Mo., and she is a descendant of Martin Luther on her mother's side. She was brought up surrounded by luxury and until '98 gave no thought to work as a means of gaining a living. At that time she lost her parents. Since then she has suffered the loss of her property through several lawsuits, and two years ago she found that \$5000 was all she could count on for the remainder of her life. Then she turned to the roses.

"I haven't made much yet," she confided, "only expenses, so far, but I have 10,000 new rose plants out, 600 bearing bushes and a fortune of enjoyment in my other flowers. I am going to make this a specialty farm and when I have become 'Judge' Boal I will settle down to enjoy old age. You see I'm only 50 now, so I look for many happy years more."

HEAVY MOVEMENT OF CALIFORNIA FRUIT CROPS CAUSE OF SCARCITY OF CARS

Because of heavy shipments of all California fruit crops, the percentage of available refrigerator cars has been reduced to the minimum.

The percentage of available cars in the state is smaller than at any time, according to representatives of the Pacific Fruit Express Company, the largest handler of refrigerator cars, which ships in conjunction with the Southern Pacific and Salt Lake railways.

The number of cars is now about 2300 to 2500, or about 10 per cent of the total in refrigerator service, and shipments of agricultural products are going forward from the state at the rate of 300 cars a day, at present practically all from the northern part, where the deciduous season is at its height. Sometimes as high as 60 per cent of the total cars in service are available, and the average is about 25 to 30 per cent.

On the basis of these facts, the fruit express company has issued warnings to shippers and receivers to co-operate in preventing a possible car famine by not overestimating their needs and ordering too many cars, and by moving them promptly and returning them quickly.

It is estimated that nearly 20,000 more cars than last year have been sent out with agricultural products from Southern California, while the increase in the northern part of the state has amounted to nearly 6000 cars. Altogether about 63,000 refrigerator cars—about 20,000 by the Santa Fe and the remainder by the Pacific Fruit Express—have been sent out of the state with perishable agricultural products. Made up into one train they would stretch from here to San Francisco without any difficulty.

Several thousand new cars were secured for the service in this state about a year ago, and more will probably be ordered before the end of this season, on account of the

great increase in the movement, and the consequent danger of shortage.

The principal fruits which are now being sent East are peaches, plums and apricots, the last named now becoming scarce. Vegetables are practically done for. The next big movement will be of grapes. It is expected to be the greatest year, the season having been especially favorable for the crop. Pears and apples will also move east soon, although the amount of the former which is shipped is not of much particular importance, comparatively speaking. The cantaloupe crop was a surprise, while the citrus output is of unusual proportions, and following the light production of last year has seemingly proved more difficult to move. There still remain 5000 to 5500 cars to be shipped.

Should the shippers become too hard pressed for refrigerator cars, they might be successful in capturing some idle ones in the East to put into service here. At present they are having the cars rushed back as fast as possible, and at that are only keeping going.—Pacific Fruit World.

CALIFORNIA IS HEALTH GIVING.

California is a universal sanitarium. The climate of the coast is invigorating, stimulating and delightful, neither hot nor cold; the laborer knows no fatigue except from physical exhaustion resulting from overtaxed muscles. The brain worker yields only to failure of mental powers. In the interior valleys in mid-summer the temperature is higher, and there is discomfort at times while working in the harvest fields and at the desk and behind the counter. But the dryness of the air robs the thermometer of much of its terror. The sensible temperature, i. e., the temperature we in fact experience or feel in the valleys, is less irksome at 100 or 110 degrees than in regions of greater humidity of the atmosphere where the reading is from 85 to 95 degrees. Sunstroke here is unknown. It is the common experience of persons coming into almost any part of the state that they increase in weight and strength, are less troubled with nervous affections, sleep and eat well, and improve in health if ailing from any cause.

KIMLIN & ROYCE, REAL ESTATE.

Clarence E. Kimlin.

The subject of our sketch, Clarence E. Kimlin, is a native of Bloomington, Ill. He secured employment at the Battle Creek Sanitarium when quite a lad remaining there twelve years in various capacities, gradually being placed in positions of trust and responsibility. For the last eight years of his connection with that large institution he held the responsible position of cashier. He assisted in the formation of a corporation that secured the State of Washington for the purpose of building mausoleums, taking the managerial work in that state. The corporation sold the control of the state and Mr. Kimlin came to Glendale in June, 1913, and began the erection of a residence. This place he sold before completion and soon built the second home. This was also soon disposed of and with the proceeds he purchased the confectionery store at 612 W. Broadway.

In the mean time he formed a co-partnership with his father-in-law, Dr. G. Irwin Royce and they established an office at 818 W. Broadway with a view of doing a general real estate business.

Mr. Kimlin has a notary's commission and has had quite a bit of experience in making out legal papers. He is an accurate accountant and has proven trustworthy and reliable to the extent of gaining the favor of the public and important deals have been entrusted to his care. He has chosen Glendale as his permanent residence and will assist in every way in the advancement and growth of the most desirable suburb around Los Angeles. Mr. Kimlin is actively and enthusiastically engaged in this work and a good measure of success no doubt awaits his efforts.

Dr. G. Irwin Royce.

The other member of the firm of Kimlin and Royce, as above, was "raised" in Old Chautauqua County, New York, where he lived till the age of 20, when he, too, took a position in the Battle Creek Sanitarium, where he was employed for two years and a half as nurse and in the management of the bath department. From there he went to Ann Arbor, Michigan, beginning a course in the medical department of the University, graduating in the year '77. He began practice in Detroit in '79 where he remained three years. Leaving

Michigan in 1882 he took up his residence in Topeka, Kansas, where he remained ten years. After a change to Minnesota for eight years he came to California in 1904. He is fully enamored of the country and has been a consistent booster for Southern California for ten years. Business called him well around the southern country and after carefully comparing different localities he has chosen the Jewel City, Glendale, as his permanent home and is now fully committed to its interests. The doctor is quite a promoter of legitimate field sports; is a crack rifle and pistol shot and holds several medals for other games. He was formerly connected with the poultry press and well known as a poultry fancier. He is president of the Pacific Roque Club, vice-president of the Los Angeles Roque Club and a director in the Poultry Breeders Association of Southern California.

These matters, however, are merely incidental, for the doctor's time is and he will devote his best efforts to the advancement of Glendale's interests. The firm of Kimlin and Royce has established a reputation for activity and reliability and apparently the future holds out good promises for them.

KIMLIN & ROYCE

Real Estate, Loan, Insurance and Notary Public
WE BUY, SELL, RENT AND COLLECT

If you have money to loan, we can place it for you carefully and safely at 7 to 8 per cent on real estate first mortgages.

Values here in Glendale, the most desirable near-in suburb of Los Angeles, are steadily advancing, giving absolute safety for your investment.

Property for sale or exchange in any part of the United States.

We have a large rental list. We solicit your patronage.

KIMLIN & ROYCE

PHONE 1020-J

818 W. BROADWAY

GLENDALE, CAL.

.. A Bit of Glendale History ..

From Los Angeles Times

When the village of Glendale was incorporated in 1906, many realty experts were firmly convinced that a large and fertile area of agricultural and horticultural land was being wasted for no practical purpose. Glendale was referred to as an example of "over-doing" the townsites business.

Had anyone at that time been so visionary as to predict that twelve years later Glendale would be a thriving and modern city of close to 8000 inhabitants, with a suburban development touching Los Angeles on the south and extending almost into Eagle Rock Valley on the east, he would have been laughed at.

The whole of the lower portion of the San Fernando valley was originally a vast sheep pasture, practically all of it being included within the confines of the Verdugo ranch. Deciduous orchards, citrus groves and vineyards occupied a considerable part of what is now the site of Glendale, and its environs, at the time the present city was born.

Above Glendale the San Fernando valley narrows down into a neck of land between the hills of Griffith Park on one side and the Verdugo mountains on the other, opening fan-like on the east into what is now commonly known as the "Glendale valley." The town of Burbank, nestling against the foothills of the Verdugo range has advanced its boundaries until they almost meet the foothill residence district of Glendale.

South of Glendale the growing town of Tropic, with its sightly new residence subdivisions, has already practically linked the Glendale valley home areas with those of North Los Angeles. The Los Angeles river, skirting the eastern edge of Griffith park, and swerving off below Tropic past Elysian park, still constitutes a sort of natural barrier between Los Angeles and valley places but now the well-matured plans for extending Lakeshore avenue northward through Edendale to meet Brand boulevard in Glendale will bring Tropic, Glendale and Burbank within easy hail of every part of the southwest metropolis and make them to all intents and purposes real residence suburbs of this city.

To the east of Glendale an arm of land bordered by sloping hills links the Glendale valley development with that of the Eagle Rock valley, where a progress similar to that which placed Glendale itself so prominently on the map, is now being witnessed. Eagle Rock valley, through its proximity to Garvanza, is already directly in line with the high-class suburban expansion of Los Angeles in that direction. The circuit is therefore complete, what with residential Los Angeles expanding ever northward and the rapidly growing cities of Glendale and Eagle Rock drawing closer and closer together.

It is now absolutely certain, in fact, that the whole of the picturesque valley country to the north of the present limits of Los Angeles will have become one vast community of homes within the next few years. The home builders have been flocking to both the Glendale and Eagle Rock valleys in increasing numbers,

with each succeeding year since the electric railways and the good roads made these favored districts accessible, and the trend of events makes it apparent that this development and settlement is even yet only in its infancy. Combining as they do scenic charm with an inviting all-year-round climate, fertility of soil, and near proximity to a great city, these valleys bid fair to continue to be a Mecca for those who love an ideal suburban existence.

Both valleys are already far past the pioneer stage. The schools of Glendale and its vicinity are unsurpassed anywhere in Southern California. The district boasts of fine churches, libraries, clubs, improvement associations, progressive mercantile establishments, splendidly paved streets and lighted boulevards, all the utilities, and, in fact, all that makes for comfort and convenience in city life. With the location of the new and greater Occidental college in Eagle Rock that place has within the past year become one of the leading educational centers of the Pacific coast.

By way of "back country," the Glendale-Eagle Rock district boasts in the San Fernando valley on the west and in the beautiful Crescenta Canada region to the north, two of the richest territories in the Southland. The history of the recent development of the San Fernando valley has already been written large in the annals of Southern California progress. Situated at the very gateway to that wonderful empire of the soil, Glendale, and less directly, all the area to the east of it, will receive a mighty impetus from the settlement and intensive cultivation of the former Van Nuys-Lankershim ranch lands.

The Crescenta - Canada country, spreading out in a vast and beautiful valley at the head of Verdugo canyon, does not as yet possess a magnificent highway system such as has been constructed in the San Fernando valley, and, being less accessible, is consequently not so well known as that new and progressive district. All this is coming, however, and wonders have already been accomplished in the region.

The new town of Montrose at the southern edge of the valley, on the Verdugo canyon branch of the county highway, and almost directly north of Glendale, has prospered from the day it was opened to the public. The awakening of this district is further evidenced in the large number of eighty country estates that have been laid out in the foothills at La Crescenta and La Canada and in the many sales of acreage made to developers in the past year or two.

The complete development of the Crescenta-Canada valley apparently depends only upon the establishment of proper transportation facilities and the building of a chain of good roads. The whole of Verdugo canyon, together with the territory immediately around Montrose, already has electric railway service, and it is merely a question of extending the present line and the existing good roads to the more isolated districts. These extensions, it is announced on good authority, will soon be made.

THE TALE OF A GARDEN SPOT.

I found a lovely garden spot,
Within a wall of gray,
And ne'er a gateway could I find,

'Twas hidden quite away.

And as I gazed in wonderment,
One rose peeped out at me,
And well I knew that more there were,
If only I could see.

But, O, the wall was strong and high,
Around this garden fair,
And how I longed for just one glimpse
Of treasures hidden there.

And so I scaled the wall at last,
(As any robber bold)
And lo, it touched the heart of me,
Such beauty to behold.

For flowers in wild profusion grew,
Their fragrance filled the air,
And each one seemed to beckon me,
As if their love to share.

So far I leaned, enraptured, thrilled,
My hands outstretched, to see
If I could touch a trembling rose
That grew too high for me.

The garden-keeper found me there,
With roses filled my hands,
And, lo, the wall fell crumbling,
And now he understands.

Your heart a garden spot may be,
Its fragrance sweet within,
But there should be a lattice gate,
To swing both out and in.

—Ada B. Cheney, 1124 Melrose Ave.,
North Glendale.

Theoretically, Europe holds to the principle that right makes might. But practically, it is adhering to the primitive rule that might makes right.

THE LAND OF HOME.

By J. C. Sherer, Glendale, Cal.

The East Wind blew from the caves
Of the sea,

And crept thro' my marrow bone,
While the North Wind pierced thro'
the soul of me,
Straight launched from the polar
zone.

Then I turned my back on the East
Wind chill,
And bent to the Northern blast,
While they drove me west and south
until
The continent's breadth was passed.

But the East Wind slunk to its bleak
sea cave,
And the fierce North Wind grew
tame,
While I found myself where the puls-
ing wave
Of the world's great ocean came.

And beat on the shore of the world's
out edge
Which dips to the setting sun,
While the towering mountains guard
and hedge,
And streams to the ocean run.

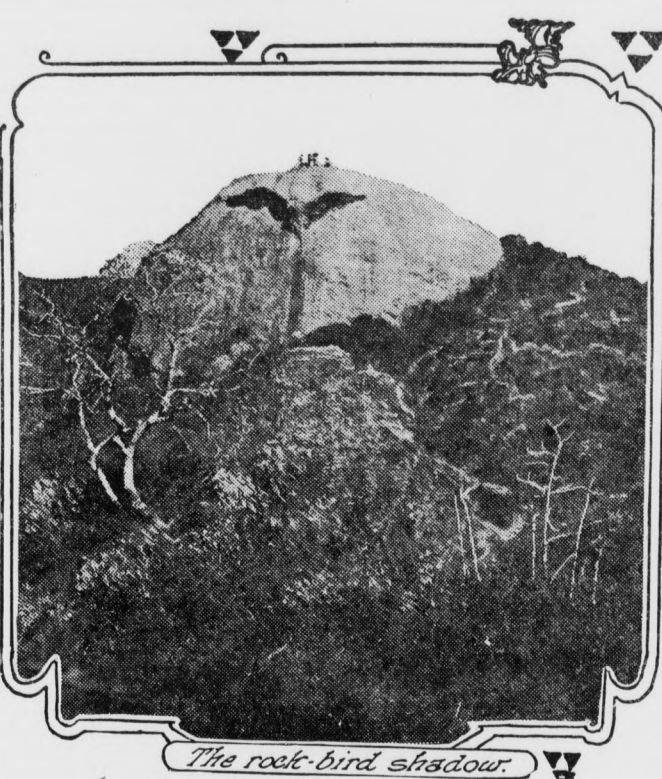
Then I gave God thanks for the
mountain wall,
And the blue sky's lofty dome,
And no more my soul shall the winds
appall,
For here is the land of Home!

Over in Gardena valley the ranch-
ers are organizing a mutual protective
association against a band of
grain thieves that are supposed to be
operating in that vicinity. The bold-
ness of their activities has thorough-
ly alarmed the residents and they
are preparing to protect their in-
terests in every possible manner.

A new match box is provided with
a shield to protect lighted matches
from wind.

Romantic Legends of Eagle Rock

By Hugh Bailey in Eagle Rock Sentinel



Surrounded by memories of Mexican rovers, Indians and the desperate banditti of the early California days, Eagle Rock, an imposing natural monument to the dreamy old, long forgotten days before the coming of the white man, towers hundreds of feet above the beautiful valley that bears its name, on the north-eastern edge of Los Angeles.

The fact that the trolley car now disturbs the echoes in the rugged hills that form a pedestal for the monument, whence once the redskins' chant and the wild yell of the bandit were the only sounds, and the pioneer real estate office snuggles in the very shadow of the great, bald, outcropping of conglomerate, does not impair the glamour of romance, tradition and legend that hangs about old Eagle Rock.

There are still a few aged men in Los Angeles who remember the wild days, not so long ago in the measure of time, when the white man sent the last picturesque bandit swinging out of the shelter of Eagle Rock and into eternity at the end of a stout leather lariat.

A withered-up, old peanut of a barber—I do not know his name—was shaving me in an unobtrusive little shop, far from the festive face massage and egg shampoo, the other day. The subject of Eagle Rock coming up, the ancient man poised his razor over my jugular vein as a gleam of pleasant recollection lighted his faded blue eye.

"Ah," murmured he, "well do I remember the day we hung two fellows out there. Their remains must be lying around there yet." He smacked his withered lips over the tender morsel of memory and the scraping task was resumed with zest, his arm imbued with fresh vigor as the pleasant recollections coursed through his brain.

All the traditions attached to Eagle Rock are not so gruesome as this one, by any means. Hundreds of years ago, Big Chief Pottawatome and his tribesmen, child-like souls, inhabited the shores of a glittering lake where Eagle Rock valley is now, and held their pow-wows before the shadowy spread eagle that is blazoned across the face of the rock. The medicine men probably performed their sacred rites on the rock's summit. The eagle, being a sacred bird to the noble red man, the chances are that other tribes came from afar to bow down before the mystic symbol.

Perhaps in the exercise of their simple religious rites the medicine men with great fervor hurled capsules from the ledge that forms the eagle's wings to the bottom of the deep canyon below, as sacrifices to the king of birds. Quien sabe?

Poets might ascribe many romantic origins to the eagle on the rock. Its scientific explanation is simple. In the early days of the earth, when all this part of the world was a seething cauldron, this glowing white mass of boulders and pebbles, cemented into a solid mass of melted stone, thrust itself out of the hillside from the very bowels of the earth. There it stayed until the world cooled off.

An earthquake rumbled by one day and shook a chunk of the rock loose. It peeled off and tumbled down into the canyon, leaving an overhanging ledge that forms the eagle's wings.

The boisterous mountain stream that once splashed down Eagle Rock canyon and supplied water to the lake has dwindled to a bashful brook in winter and a mere trickle in summer. The lake is vanished. Where it once was now are vineyards, orchards and little homes. The canyon itself is shadowy with aged trees. Part has been fenced off for a park. A dancing pavilion now stands where

Pottawatome once probably pitched his tepee and danced his war dance.

The strains of the dreamy waltz now tickle the ear drums after dark, instead of the shrieks of naked savages and the blood-stirring, monotonous thump-thump-thump of the tom-tom.

Then the Spaniards came, and with sword and blunderbuss drove the aborigines into the "tall and uncut." Later came the white man, and Eagle Rock now hangs on the edge of a rancho owned by a man called Campbell-Johnston, near golf links called Annandale, after a little spot high in the highlands of Scotland.

Some years ago adventurous youths clambered down the face of the rock on ropes, and after dangling between heaven and earth and kicking like spiders, swung into the caves of Eagle Rock and started to investigate the yawning caverns.

The first thing they found was a skeleton, and the remains of a stout oak chest, a couple of brass handles and a lock-plate with ancient initials "H. M. K." carved in its surface.

The caves were once the cache of a gang of as desperate bandits as ever terrorized California. From the crown of the rock the highwaymen could see miles and miles in every direction. At the present time Pasadena, Los Angeles, Glendale, Altadena, Santa Catalina Island, Venice and Ocean Park and the sea can be seen almost at a glance from the top of Eagle Rock.

When hard pressed, as they occasionally were by gangs of brave troopers, the bandits would "dig out" for the Big Tejuanga pass, and live in retirement until the soldiers got tired. Other times they would defend the rock against the representatives of the law. It must have been an easy task. On three sides the rock is absolutely inaccessible, a glance over the edge would reveal a terrible chasm with ant-like figures of men at the bottom, and the sides of the rock would not afford foothold for a fly.

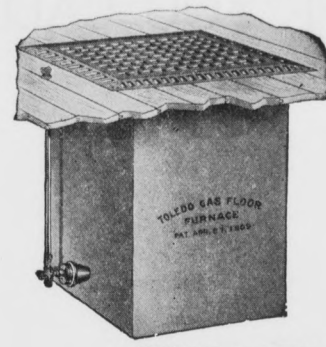
The fourth side is approachable through a break in the hills. One man with a good gun could hold it against an army. Prisoners, when taken for ransom by the bandits, were lowered into the caves. They could easily escape, by jumping out into the atmosphere 200 feet above the hard, hard ground. Few did so.

We all believe in ghosts, more or less. It's a weird sensation to look over toward the rock just before dawn some morning and see a great fire blazing on its summit. There are no charred logs to be found after the fires, and some whisper that, once in a long time, the bandits and big tribesmen, and the prisoners who failed to get their food and water in the caves, gather up there, around the fire, and talk over old times.

The word "chauffeur," like many another word in common use, had a bad origin. The Chauffeurs constituted a band of felons who operated in France in the latter part of the eighteenth century and who burned the soles of their victims' feet to make them disclose where their money was hidden. Hence the term "chauffeur," which in French means stoker. The word, of course, has an honorable, respectable signification today.

Regardless of what Colorado may do, it nevertheless remains likely that woman in the future is not going to be as far away from the United States senate as the United States senate has been from woman in the past.

Irrigation is to the great southwest what the heart is to the human body—the source of its life and development.



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Railroads that give away \$11,000,000 of free transportation annually are hardly in a position to complain of low freight rates.

Generally speaking, the things a man considers not worth remembering are just what his wife wants him to tell her when he comes home.

I LOVE YOU CALIFORNIA

By B. F. Silverwood



I love you, California, you're the greatest state of all.
I love you in the winter, summer, spring and in the fall.
I love your fertile valleys; your dear mountains I adore.
I love your grand old ocean and I love her rugged shore.

I love your redwood forests—love your fields of yellow grain.
I love your summer breezes and I love your winter rain.
I love you, land of flowers, land of honey, fruit and wine.
I love you California, you have won this heart of mine.

I love your old gray missions—love your vineyards stretching far,
I love you, California, with your Golden Gate ajar.
I love your purple sunsets, love your skies of azure hue.
I love you, California; I just can't help loving you.

I love you, Catalina, you are very dear to me.
I love you Tamalpais, and I love you, Yosemite.
I love you Land of Sunshine, half your beauties are untold,
I loved you in my childhood and I'll love you when I'm old.

CHORUS

Where the snow-covered Golden Sierras
Keep their watch o'er the valleys bloom,
It is there I would be in our land by the sea,
Every breeze bearing rich perfume.
It is here Nature gives of her rarest,
It is home, sweet home to me;
And I know when I die I shall breathe my last sigh
For my Sunny California.

THE SOILS OF CALIFORNIA

By Gilbert Ellis Bailey, University of Southern California

In order to trace the erosion, drainage development and origin of the present land forms, and of the soil that covers them we must study the processes by which these forms have been developed and the agencies used. This study is known as geomorphogeny.

If we take up a handful of soil and examine it the eye alone shows that it is made up of bits of matter, decayed leaves and twigs, blackish mold and stony particles of various sizes and shapes. Under the microscope we see that decay is breaking up these stony particles along their edges, joints and cleavages. The soil particles are ever being broken up into still finer states of division. Mountains are destroyed, hills disappear, valleys are filled up by agencies that seem at first to be wholly destructive. The very processes that we call destructive, however, and associate with death, are in fact constructive and associated with life. They are but changes, steps forward, not backward, which bring matter from the lower mineral state up to the higher condition of soil and ready to take the next upward into plants and animals, into organic living forms.

The physical properties of soils depend upon the processes by which they were formed, and we must know these processes in order to classify the soils, as their classification is necessarily linked with their derivation. Changes in the underlying material, in the rocks or subsoil below, are largely responsible for the many

varieties of soils known; and the processes which gave this material its present character determine the class to which the soil belongs. The factors involved in the processes vary with the climate, so that soils formed under arid, semi-arid, or subhumid conditions are always different from those occurring in regions of heavy rainfall. The soils in a region of low rainfall always contain a larger per cent of soluble material than those of the more humid regions, but lack the irrigating waters to make them available.

The atmosphere acts directly in forming soils (1) as a mechanical agent, (2) as a chemical agent, (3) it furnishes the conditions under which the sun produces temperature, (4) it controls evaporation and precipitation.

Wind erosion is the mechanical action of the atmosphere. Rocks are worn away and converted into soil by the abrasion and impact of wind-blown dust and sand. In the arid regions, cliffs, hills and ranges are worn away by the sand blasts.

The important chemical changes wrought by this agency, generally in connection with water, are oxidation, carbonation and hydration. Iron salts are oxidized and color the soils red, and other salts are slowly oxidized or converted into carbonates. Water dissolves salts in the soils and the solution is drawn to the surface by capillary action where the salts are left in a hydrated condition. Agricultural chemistry is largely a

study of the myriad forms of these chemical changes.

Dust is an example of the mechanical action of the atmosphere. A feeble wind moves particles of dust, a moderate stiff breeze shifts dry sand, and a very strong wind moves small pebbles. Beds of volcanic dust thirty feet deep occur in Kansas and Nebraska, hundreds of miles from the nearest known volcanic vents, and the material has evidently been carried there by the winds. Many of the soils of California are rich from this wind-transported volcanic dust. Much of the famous loess deposits are evidently eolian. Dust forms films and layers everywhere, even on the bottoms of lakes, and is ever taking from or bringing to the soils some material every year.

The winds do not often lift sand far above the surface of the land, but move it along and raise it into mounds and ridges, like drifted snow, which are known as sand dunes. These dunes sometimes invade fertile lands causing great loss unless checked. On the other hand this sand often does great good, for blown onto clay soil and silt soil it gives them a loamy character and improves them.

The daily range of temperature is influenced (1) by the latitude, (2) by the altitude, and (3) by the humidity. The lightness and dryness of the air at high altitude allows the heat to radiate rapidly at night and the nights are cool or cold. The rocks expand under the heat of the day and

contract under the cold of the night, causing the surface to crack and scale off, forming heaps of debris at the foot of the cliffs. The expansion and contraction of such cliffs as those of the Yosemite is far greater than the uninformed would think possible.

High temperatures favor chemical action and rocks weather faster in regions of abundant moisture and high temperatures. The rocks of the foothills below Mt. Shasta weather much faster than the rocks in the arid portions along the Colorado river. A moist climate favors the growth of vegetation and its decay supplies organic acids to increase the solvent powers of the waters; thus the rocks of the tropics are decomposed to greater depths than those of the northern latitudes. A moist atmosphere favors oxidation, carbonation and hydration and the greater growth of vegetation, which in turn promotes rock weathering and soil forming.

Lands sloping toward the sun are warmer than those sloping away from it, as the south side of a hill is warmer than the north side. Dark colored soils absorb more heat than light colored soils and retain it longer.

The temperature of a soil is raised by fermentation and decay of vegetation and animal matter, a fact taken advantage of by those who raise mushrooms. While these factors affect the character of the soil, the temperature of the soil in turn effects greatly its adaptability to crops. Few seeds will germinate if the soil temperature is below 45 degrees F, and from 65 to 100 degrees F is more favorable. Gravelly and sandy soils are warmer than clays. Wet soils are cold because much of the heat received from the sun is used in evaporating the water; hence soils are warmed by draining them.

Bedrock exposed to the weather, that is to the action of sun, air and water, is decomposed into rock waste or loose material. The oxygen of the air attacks some of the rock minerals, oxidizing them, as when iron is oxidized, or rusted, and falls into a red powder. The carbonic acid gas of the air combines with lime, forming carbonate of lime, which is dissolved by water and carried away. Rocks expand under the heat of the sun by day and contract by night, cracking, peeling and scaling. Water drains into the cracks by day and freezes at night in the cracks and pores, splitting the rocks. Sands blown by the winds erode them, or lodge in the crevices and furnish a soil that plants grow in only in turn to attack the rock. Roots penetrate the minutest crevices, and, growing, crack and split the rocks, and the vegetable acids secreted by the plants dissolve the minerals. Water dissolves out caves and undermines cliffs. Ice and snow shove and push rocks from their places.

The combination of these and other destructive processes is called weathering, and the products are sand, clay, gravel, pebbles, boulders, silt and soil.

Water plays the most important part of any single substance entering into the structure of the earth. It has the widest distribution and is everywhere in relatively rapid motion. In the gaseous form it escapes from the bosom of the ocean, from the surface of the soil, from the foliage of vegetation, and from the bodies of animals, to rise to varying heights above the surface of the earth and to be precipitated as rain, hail or snow. It is the constant evaporation of water from the sea and its return to the land and the leachings of the soil that keep both the soil and the water at the standard of purity which is essential to all the life of the land area.

A part of the rainfall sinks below the surface into drainage channels or is absorbed by the soil and rock mantle. A part runs off the surface at once, and a part is evaporated. The water that does not sink into the ground but flows away is called the run off. The ratio of the run off to the rainfall varies with the slope of the land, its relief, geologic structure, climate and vegetation. The steeper the slopes the more rapid the rainfall, the less porous the soil, and the less the vegetation, the more water will run off without sinking beneath the surface.

The rain washes the atmosphere, carrying down dust, smoke and gases onto the soil. Some of these gases such as the carbon dioxide (CO₂) dissolve mineral matter in the rocks and soils. Clayey soils baked by the sun are softened by the rain and are then easily removed by running water. The expansion and contraction caused by alternate wetting and drying cause the soils on slopes to creep downward. This is called soil creep. When rain falls on dry sand or dust the cohesion of the particles is increased and shifting by the wind is checked for a time. Drops of water fall with a certain force which may seem of slight importance, but which is really of great moment. In a heavy rain, drops cut clods to pieces rapidly. A flat stone may protect the soil and be left at the top of a little mound of earth, or even form the top of a large pinnacle in the course of time.

Rain drops have a disrupting effect that promotes the rapid washing of the soils. The first effect of erosion by water is to roughen the sur-

ridges. The final effect is to make all smooth again by leveling the ridges and hills and filling up the valleys and hollows. On bare mountains the heavy rains wash the soil down to lower elevations. Brush and forest prevent the rain from cutting the soil to pieces and from spreading in sheets and washing the soil away.

All waters, rain or spring water, contain more or less mineral matter in solution. Hard or soft water means that the water has much or little carbonate of sulfate of lime or of magnesia in it. This dissolved mineral matter is left wherever the water evaporates. Water containing carbon dioxide is a strong solvent of the carbonate and phosphate of lime and of the salts of magnesia and iron.

Decaying vegetation acts upon rocks through the carbon dioxide set free. Decay of nitrogenous matter gives rise to nitric acid, which dissolves mineral matter in the soil. Soils formed in the arid regions where the solvent action of the water is small are distinctly sandy and the particles are sharp. Soils formed under subhumid to semi-arid conditions always vary from those in the humid regions. In the regions of heavy rainfall the more soluble materials are leached out by the carbonated waters, leaving the more siliceous matter. The soils of the drier climates retain and contain therefore a larger per cent of soluble material and wait only for irrigating waters to make this material available for crops.

When sediments are laid down in the ocean, or in gulfs and bays, there is locked up in them large volumes of water varying from 25 to 50 per cent of the volume of the sediment, according as the pore space is large or small. All rocks contain more or less water, even hard marble absorbing 0.23 per cent of its weight. The storage capacity of soil generally is in round numbers two feet of water to five feet of soil. Sand and sandstones lying below drainage outlets may contain as high as 38 per cent of their volume of water, and become storage reservoirs of great capacity. Clays range from 20 to 40 or even 50 per cent of their dry weight in stored water.

The capacity of water to retain air condensed within itself increases with the air pressure to which it is subjected. Air does not readily escape from the spaces of a fine grained soil, especially when the soil is saturated with water.

The water which freezes within the soil has an effect upon the surface. Stones and boulders work up through the soil as freezing and thawing alternate. The frozen water in the soil makes it solid and prevents surface erosion. If the water in ponds, streams and lakes is shallow the water freezes to the sand and the gravel and boulders at the bottom, loosening and moving them.

Rain water is pure, but water from wells and springs contains mineral matter, showing that the rain water after sinking underground has dissolved mineral matter. One mineral in solution may be exchanged for another, the lime carbonate of a shell may be removed particle by particle, and some other mineral such as silica be left in its place; or cementing material may be deposited in a soil, forming a hardpan. Materials taken from rocks in one place may be added to a soil in another place. Rock minerals in one place may be made porous, making the soil lighter; and in another place the pores of the soil may be closed, indurating or hardening the soil. New minerals are developed out of the old by addition, subtraction or division of the minerals. In fact the mantle rock of soil and subsoil represent the residuum of this working over of the material from the bedrock, or of the original material before it is transported to the soil area where it remains.

The underground water moves large masses of material at times. It saturates masses of earth and rock, increasing the weight and destroying the adhesion between layers, as where rock or soil rests on clay, and masses give way, forming landslides. Streams of stones moving steadily but very slowly down steep slopes are a form of slide called scree. At the foot of cliffs and steep slopes there is generally a talus, or heap of rock fragments fallen from above.

When a land surface is young, or recently elevated above the sea, the run-off fills the depressions, forming lakes, ponds and marshes. On the low plains, drainage develops slowly and remains imperfect for a long time. The shallow lakes of the glacial drift high in the Sierras are being slowly filled with mud and peat which will form soils there in the future.

The diameter of the soil grains and the amount and form of the pore spaces determine the amount of water which can pass through a soil in a unit of time. The pore spaces are determined by both the size and the arrangement of the soil particles, and may vary from 25 to 45 per cent of the volume of the soil. Underdrainage removes water from all except the capillary spaces and leaves the other spaces free to air circulation. There is also an upward movement of the air from the trains to the surface which aids in the aeration of the soil. Seepage is

the movement of water through the fine pores of the soil under the stress of gravitation. It begins when water enters the soil and ends where the water escapes into passages larger than capillary. The moving power is the hydrostatic pressure of the water itself, and this pressure is increased or lowered according to the pressure of the atmosphere, varying with high and low barometer. The flow of water from tile drains will vary as much as 15 per cent with the barometric changes.

The run-off forms streams, and a stream in times of flood cuts it channel deeper, and the overflow deposits its sediments on the adjoining floodplain. In other words the stream in flood degrades or scours its channel, aggrades or fills up its plain. As a result of its varying velocities in flood and in low water, a stream may deposit coarse material at one time, and fine material at another. Floodplain deposits, or soils, therefore vary from the finest mud, through sand and gravel to boulders. When a rough piece of land is prepared for irrigation it is graded by cutting down the high places and filling up the low. The same process is going on all over the world, mountains, plateaus and hills are being worn down and the material deposited in valleys, basins and over the lower plains. Lowering the level of the land is called degradation, and raising the level is called aggradation, while the result of the two processes is called gradation. As a country grows smoother and is reduced by gradation to a plain of low relief, not far above sea level, it is called a peneplain (almost a plain). Young low plains are smooth and gently sloping, easily accessible, easily cultivated and generally productive.

If any stream is followed up it is found to divide into smaller branches and rivulets, as a tree divides above the trunk into branches and twigs. Take any of the rivers for example. Near its source in the high Sierras the slopes are steep, the current is swift, the channel narrow or canyon like, and are filled with boulders; lower down the slope is more gentle and the water course consists of a wide outer valley which the stream covers only at high water, and a narrower channel winding irregularly from side to side; still lower the valley becomes very much wider and consists of an extensive flood plain, and the channel follows a meandering course full of bends and horse-shoe curves; and finally the river reaches the sea through a delta or a series of sloughs and bayous.

We generally think of a stream as a stream of water only. It is also a stream of mantle rock or soil held in suspension. Streams are the circulation system of the earth, carrying nourishment to all parts. In the human system the blood goes from the heart and carries in suspension the digested foods to all parts and picks up and carries away used-up products, until the life-giving stream is overloaded. Then it passes into the lungs and the impurities are burnt out by the oxygen of the air. The rains descend upon the mountains and form streams that take up soil material, plant food, and carries this down and distributes it where it is needed, and also picks up its loads of used material, or waste, until overloaded it dumps itself into the ocean where the waste material is washed out.

The ocean is the great septic tank of the world. Here waste material is deposited to form sediments or soils for generations yet to come. Evaporation carries the pure water up to the clouds and back to the mountains, to be precipitated again, completing the cycle of the waters.

Thus the surface of the earth, the soil, is the growing, living, changing part with its circulation system that is analogous to the blood of animals and the sap of vegetation.

The size of the rock particles which a stream can carry in suspension increase as the speed of the current increases. A current of one-third of a mile per hour can carry clay; two-thirds an hour can carry sand; two miles per hour, pebbles the size of a bean; four miles an hour, stones the size of an egg; while a mountain torrent will move huge boulders.

A stream carrying all the sediment it can is said to be loaded, or it may become overloaded and have to deposit some of its burden.

A stream flowing down a steep hill or mountain side erodes a gully, or canyon, and deposits at the mouth of a gully a conical or fan-shaped heap forming an alluvial cone, or flat fan.

Illustrations of this may be seen on a small scale anywhere after a rain.

The rivers descending from the great Sierras build extensive fans at the base of the range, such as that of the Merced river, which has a fan with a radius of fifty miles. Where the alluvial fans are so large as to join, forming a continuous plain, such as are found all along the east side of the San Joaquin valley, or the base of the Sierra Madre, it is called a piedmont (foot of the mountain) alluvial plain. These are easily irrigated as the water spreads naturally over the land and can be easily carried to any part. When a stream overflows its banks it deposits sediment on the flooded ground forming

(Continued on Page 37)

767 Miles by Automobile---Across Mountains and Desert

By F. S. Balthis, Glendale, Cal.

On Friday, July 3rd, a party of five enthusiastic men gathered at the Bankers' Club on Hope street, Los Angeles, preparatory to an automobile trip to Mono county, where they were to be the guests of Mr. L. C. Brand at his new summer home on Lee Vining creek. The party was composed of W. G. Cooke, Hugh Blue, Jack Johnson and F. S. Balthis, all employees of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, and Arthur Campbell, superintendent of the Glendale Consolidated Water Company.

After a substantial luncheon, the party boarded the two Ford automobiles, with Messrs. Campbell and Blue acting as chauffeurs, and at 2:15 p. m. were off on our long journey.

After a short stop at Glendale and the Brand pumping plants for Mr. Campbell to give final instructions, the throttles were opened up and we sped on to San Fernando, which we reached at 3:26, and where we took on a box of oranges to quench our thirst on the desert. Here our speedometer registered 26 miles and after a seventeen-minute stop, we were again on our way.

At 4:13 we passed Saugus, thirty-eight miles out, and a few miles further we crossed the great Los Angeles aqueduct for the first time. A stop of 25 minutes was made in Bouquet canyon, 47.6 miles out, to fix a little ignition trouble, and our radiators were given a fresh drink for the rather heavy grade to Elizabeth lake. All the way through the canyon we passed campers, who had made the run up in their autos and were preparing to spend the Fourth in this lovely spot. Elizabeth lake or Chandler's was reached at 7:20, and we registered 75 miles. We found the Chandlers were formerly from Tropic, and we were glad to eat an excellent supper with old neighbors.

After playing cards for an hour or so, we retired, but did not sleep as soundly as anticipated, on account of autos stopping through the night for supplies of gas, etc.

On the morning of the Fourth we were away at 4:50 after filling our gas tanks, and at 6:35 we reached Mojave, the quaint old desert town. Our register showed 34 miles, and our appetites were in good working order after our early morning ride, and as a consequence our treasurer,

Mr. Johnson, made a note of \$3.50 for breakfast.

At 7:47 we resumed our places in the machines and we were off for the 54-mile run to Indian Wells. Our general course here paralleled the aqueduct until it entered a tunnel and stretched across Jawbone canyon in a huge siphon, which resembled a monster serpent. The Jawbone canyon route is said to be superior to the Red Rock canyon way, and it certainly affords a magnificent view of the desert. On the way we noticed many cleared spots, abandoned homesteads, which were mute witnesses of man's unsuccessful efforts to win in a battle with nature. This run was probably the most disagreeable one of the whole journey, as the hot rays of the sun and the desert's fiery winds almost blistered the skin. Mr. Blue thought he would be cooler by removing his shirt, but after a few hours he found out his mistake, but not before acquiring a bad case of sunburn.

Indian Wells was reached at 11:50 a. m. and we partook of a lunch that we carried with us, and a cold bottle of beer apiece, purchased here, was a welcome accessory. The inhabitants of this place consisted of an Indian storekeeper, two squaws and a family of razor-back hogs, which was more than it could apparently support. Thirty-five minutes was consumed in eating and filling our water bottles, and we were again on our way.

Little Lake was reached at 1:40 p. m. and our gas and water supply was replenished and we were nineteen miles further from Indian Wells. Twenty minutes later we were again on our way and by this time we were all thinking that if one became a "Shriner" by crossing the hot sands of the desert, that we were thoroughly initiated.

Olancho, a delightful little oasis, and practically the first green spot in the last 100 miles, was reached at 3:40 p. m., and we now registered 203 miles from Los Angeles. Here we spent 20 minutes sitting in the shade of most beautiful trees to our desert-weary eyes, and partaking of draughts of cool root beer.

Between the last two points we passed Red Volcano, which rises out of the middle of the desert. On all sides the ground is strewn with lava,

and it would require very little imagination to make one believe that it was thrown out only a few days previously, as the lava was not buried in the sand, but lying on top of the ground.

Lone Pine, the first town since leaving Mojave, was reached at 5:40, and we found the nation's birthday being joyfully celebrated by several hundred enthusiastic citizens. A tug-of-war was in progress when we arrived, and next on the program was riding a bucking broncho, and when an Indian, after several unsuccessful attempts succeeded in mastering the broncho, we decided to push on and at 6:30 we were again on our way after a run of 25 miles.

Independence, one of the prosperous towns of Owens valley, sixteen miles from our last stop, was reached at 7:30 p. m., and we decided to appease the pangs of hunger here, but the steaks we ordered were too much for us, and as we were not equipped with sausage-making machines, we sorrowfully passed them up to be made into hash for the next comers.

This experience probably decided us to move on, although Big Pine, the next stop, was 28 miles away. At 8:25 our self-starter was called into play and we were again speeding on, as the roads were now very fair. Numerous jackrabbits, probably attracted by the presence of their namesake, raced along by the machines and crossed the road in front of us. On this run we had our first good view of the snow-clad peaks and Mount Whitney, with its hoary head, stood out like a giant among men. At 10:45 p. m., after a run of 202 miles for the day, we were all more than willing to find a bed, but before doing so we could not resist going to the door of a dance hall where the "Fourth" was being celebrated, and watching the gallant youths and fair damsels tripping the light fantastic toe.

At 6:00 a. m. on Sunday morning, July 5, we again resumed our places in the machines and started on the last lap of our trip, which our map showed to be 96 miles, and a climb upwards of over 3000 feet. After reeling off eighteen miles in an hour, we found ourselves at Bishop, which is apparently the most prosperous town in Inyo county. Here we enjoyed one of the best meals of our

trip, and after taking on gas and water, we pulled out at 8:10 on what we had been informed would be the hardest part of our journey, and our informer was certainly correct.

From Bishop we made the run down into beautiful Round Valley without mishap, and started up on the twelve-mile grade. Through an error our map was marked for us to take the wrong road, and our mistake was only discovered after going several miles and meeting some teams, whose drivers informed us that we were on what was supposed to be only for wagons. The wagon tires had cut deep ruts into the solid rocks which the road (?) wound over, and a low-hung machine would have found it impossible to get over them. After considerable pushing by three of us, we at last reached the end of the rocky road, only to encounter deep sand and a heavy grade. Here our shovel and axe were brought out and after diligent labor we found ourselves back on the right road at 12:20 p. m., and only 26 miles from Bishop. Before reaching the top our water supply was almost exhausted and we anticipated a several miles' hike for water, but we had the good fortune to meet a generous autoist who divided his supply with us, and we felt greatly relieved.

After running through the Canon Diablo, where the road winds along the side of the canyon several hundred feet above the river, we reached the place where a power company was building a tunnel, but had been stopped by an injunction suit of the city of Los Angeles. Here we were cheerfully informed by a member of the well-known Smith family that three bad boys which were impassable were down the road a short distance and that he was as good as \$10 ahead, if we intended to go on. Before attempting to go on with new difficulties staring us in the face, we decided to have lunch and revive our drooping spirits. Before we had finished eating Mr. Smith had hitched up his team of mules, drove by, cheerfully informing us that he would wait to pull us out of the first hole. We then and there decided that Mr. Smith would never get his expected \$10 from us. Reaching the first bog we passengers unloaded and the drivers sent the cars through easily. Mr. Smith followed. The second hole

was worse, but was crossed successfully. Mr. Smith still followed, but two small boys, brothers of his wife, went ahead with us, and by judicious questioning and getting one to wade in and show us the worst part, the third place was passed successfully and at only an expense of some small change to the boys as their reward. Here Mr. Smith remarked that only Ford cars could have made it through. It was now 3:40 and we still had about 53 miles to go. At 4:45, after passing through Long Valley and crossing the Owens river on two logs, we found ourselves in a delightful spot among the pine trees, so we decided to have supper.

Here Jack Johnson, who had charge of the commissary department, spread a most excellent lunch, which was served to the accompaniment of the music of the wind whistling through the pines. At 6:45 we started on the last 27 miles of our journey, and here we encountered more heavy sand, and our shovel was again brought into action.

Before very long we passed the summit, where the Indiana Automobile Manufacturers have erected a sign, and soon we had our first view of beautiful Mono lake.

After battling with the sand for several hours, and having several discussions as to the proper road, we at last reached Hammond's on the shore of Mono lake at 10:40 p. m., after a run of 375 miles from Los Angeles.

Here we were greeted by Mr. Brand and his chauffeur, Fletcher Pomeroy, and we were soon enjoying a well-earned rest.

On Monday morning we boarded Mr. Brand's big National machine and started on the seven-mile run up the mountains to where he is preparing his summer home. The last part of the run is a 22 per cent grade and only his machine has ever succeeded in making the climb. The view here is magnificent, snow-clad peaks almost surrounding the place. A small creek runs through the place furnishing pure mountain water for all purposes. Mr. Brand is building a log cabin and two small cottages, and upon their completion he will be prepared to entertain his numerous friends and give them all the comforts of home while doing so.

On Tuesday after being joined by Mr. and Mrs. Grinnell and their charming daughter, Miss May, our party visited Parker lake, where enough fine trout were caught for our lunch and also for breakfast the next morning. The view at this lake is magnificent, and we believe would equal almost anything in Europe.

On Wednesday we were off again for Lundy lake, where a mining town of several hundred people formerly existed, but it has now dwindled to five inhabitants. Here we found a dance hall which had stood for many years and which had been crushed by the heavy snow of last winter, which we were informed had reached a depth of 26 feet. On account of the high water we found fishing here very poor and only one trout was caught.

On Thursday morning our genial host and new-made friends were bid good-bye, and we started on our return journey at 7:40 a. m. Four hours later we found we had only made 24 miles, as a wagon had been through the sand ahead of us and much shoveling was necessary. At 2:30 p. m. we passed our friend, Mr. Smith, but he did not greet us so cordially this time.

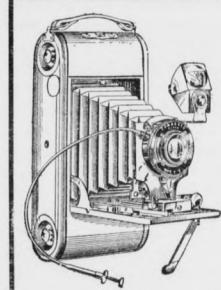
Bishop was reached at 5 p. m. and at 5:30 we were off for Big Pine, where we arrived at 6:27 and enjoyed a fine supper. At 7:40 we were again on our way and Independence was reached at 9:40. After a 15-minute stop for gasoline we pulled out on the 16-mile run to Lone Pine, which we reached at 11 p. m. In a few minutes most of us were sleeping soundly after our 148-mile run.

Friday, 5:35 a. m., found us again in our machine and Olancho was reached at 7:00 o'clock, where we enjoyed an excellent breakfast. At 8:06 the start for Little Lake was made and on our arrival at 9:40 we took on gas and water and left at 9:57 for Indian Wells. When we arrived there at 10:55, the Indian said "no beer," so after taking on water for the 54-mile run to Mojave, we were off again at 11:05 and 2:30 p. m. we were again enjoying a meal in the Harvey house.

At 3:45 we left for Chandler's, where we made a 10-minute stop, after arriving at 4:45. We passed (Continued on Page 36.)

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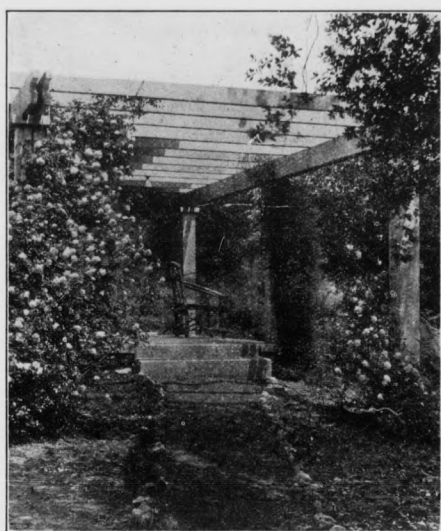
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all inventions and developments are making suburban life the most profitable, and bringing the foothills ahead of city property.

This wooded park and foothill home-place is so rich and rare in its character that one can drive by on the present boulevard without observing the phenomenal conditions of home and happiness that exists here. You need to penetrate and study—as such old-time families as the W. S. Bartletts, the H. B. Woodhills, the Stephensons and others have done, who are now building there. Let us show you off the beaten track into this discovered land of marvelous surprises today while you have an opportunity to get what you have yearned to have. Here is a real vacation land—a real home-land within 25 minutes' auto ride from the City Hall of Los Angeles, 7 minutes from City Hall of Glendale, with trolley, electric lights, etc., and beautiful boulevards now in course of construction. A marvelous combination of country and city home.

Telephone us via Home F6643 or Main 380.

Motor transportation is rapidly revolutionizing the life of the city man.

Consequently, rich and rare suburban foothill homesites are rapidly going out of reach of the ordinarily successful man.

A green wooded valley, only ten miles from Seventh and Broadway, Los Angeles, and one and one-half miles from the business center of Glendale, with perpetual flowing water brooks, is about the richest and rarest combination that could be imagined by the average resident of Southern California.

But the old-timers know—and they like neither the glare of the ocean nor the glare of the brown hills.

Green woods and streams abound in the hills within the city limits of Glendale. The longer and hotter the summer, the bigger and noisier the splash of the water brooks.

And villa sites as large as four city lots are obtainable at \$900 to \$1500, or less than the cost of a forty-foot frontage in the city.

These are homesites that will bring in a few years to come from \$10,000 to \$30,000 each.

Think it over a little, and you will observe that

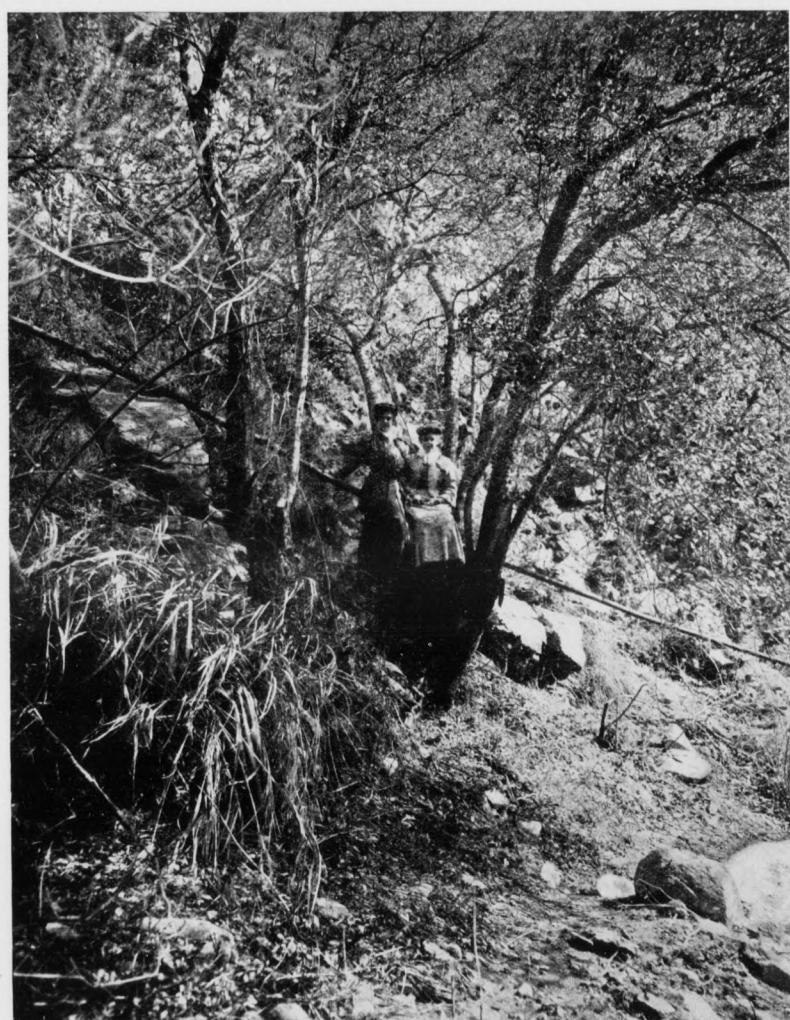


Between The Sycamores

The Glendale Heights Agency

828 Van Nuys Bldg., 7th and Spring Sts., Los Angeles.

Climate Is Reason for Southern California Prosperity



Is the Great Magnet Which Attracts
Thousands to the Land of
Sunshine

Climate is the foundation of the prosperity of Southern California. It is the underlying basis upon which the present is established and the future assured. "But," says the pessimist sneeringly, "one can't live on climate." That is a mistake. One can live on climate and throughout

the length and breadth of Southern California we all do.

Not only the invalid who is struggling for life, and finds new hope and added years in this genial climate, but the producer, the horticulturist, the husbandman, lives and thrives, plants his crops and reaps his harvest, in reliance upon the climate that alone gives lengthened season and abundant fruitage. The soil is fertile, but no more so than the soil of the Mississippi valley or the Mohawk. Its marvelous productiveness

comes, not from the dead earth, but from the living sunshine. Spread over the fields of Greenland the cloudless sky, the warm sunshine, the gentle, caressing breezes of Southern California, and the palm and orange will blossom, the fig will yield its fruitage and all the hillsides will purple or turn golden with the ripening grape. But let the icy blasts of Greenland sweep over Southern California and orchard and vineyard will wither, production will cease and all of the fair land will bury its dead

face in a mantle of snow and the white bear wander where vegetation is unknown. And it is not our fruits alone, but our industrial and commercial interests as well, which are based upon climate. The railroads and steamships follow production. Manufactures come to preserve and utilize the fruits of nature. Varied production stimulates invention.

Each new product sets in motion another wheel in the complex mechanism of human industries and gives a new process or a new result. Along the whole line of human effort, activities are quickened because kindly nature crowns intelligent labor with abundant reward.

The climate of Southern California offers its inducements, not merely to the sick, but to the well, the industrious and the strong. It lessens the hardships of the poor and makes possible an earthly paradise to the rich. It is the one unmatched jewel no other land can show. Its genial influence is drawing people of wealth and leisure from every land to find comfort and enjoyment in the balmy atmosphere man cannot make and money cannot buy. Men of letters and weary students find a deeper insight and a newer inspiration in this favored clime and are flocking hither, peopling the valleys and hillsides with ideal homes and shedding around them an atmosphere of refinement and culture, almost as delightful as the heavenly atmosphere itself.

The basis of the present and the sure foundation of the future is climate.

GLENDALE

'Neath the steep Verdugo mountains
Borne on San Fernando's breast,
Fanned by soft and gentle breezes
From the hillside's lofty crest;
Like a jewel in a setting
Of a thousand varied hues,
Nestles Glendale, bright and lovely
With a charm she ne'er can lose.
Gardens gay with glowing colors,
Lily violet and rose;
Sun-kissed orchards green and golden
Purple vineyards, citrus groves;
Highways, ribbon-like that wander
Through the fields of velvet brown,
Homes enshrined in vines and flowers
All are there in Glendale town.

Kindly hearts and smiling faces,
Gracious matrons, maidens fair;
Men and women brave and charming
Dwell in peace and comfort there;
And no matter where you wander
Through the wide world up and down,
You are sure to find a welcome
Waiting you in Glendale town.

GLENDALE MAN WORSTED BY A POLECAT—A BIT OF NATURAL HISTORY

Editor News: Early yesterday morning as I was breaking the day with a swarm of fussy hens on my ranch, I noticed that the birds were quite wrought up over the presence of a strange cat in the run. I followed pussy into a corner and started to pet it, when the venomous creature suddenly backed up on me and stabbed me with a squirt-gun filled with mephitis.

In that odorous moment I dully realized that I had been carelessly dallying with a hectic and inflamed polecat.

I started hastily for the house, but the scent got there first and my wife came hurriedly to the door to see whose corpse was passing. When I approached she armed herself with the garden hose and held me at bay for twenty minutes while the peerless ozone of the valley fumigated my garments to a sufficient extent to permit a signal system to be established with headquarters. I explained that I had been shot to pieces by a malignant skunk and that first aid to the injured was in order. An extra pair of trousers was therefore thrown to me from the window and I made the change in the friendly shelter of a henhouse, while the poultry discreetly withdrew to the boundary of their run.

Once before I had had an adventure with a skunk and therefore should have known better. At that time the fiendish creature got under the house at night. I thought it had died by the smell, but when I crawled under the building and poked around with a sharp stick, I only aroused it to further and more violent efforts.

Honestly, I felt meaner than if I had been bitten by a sheep dog.

Skunks doubtless have their place, but they are not built for boudoir pets. Their breath is too strong.

After their hides have been removed and dressed, however, the skunk comes into his own. He comes from the furrier as Alaskan sable and in the north and east where dames and damsels are this day wearing furs, the pelt of the plump and pretty polecat is worth a lot of money.

There is real coin in the maligned skunk. In fact, if one hundred scents make a dollar, I myself had \$1273 yesterday morning.

Fifteen years ago a friend of mine owned 160 acres of wild Missouri land. The soil was too weak to raise grasshoppers, but there was already a fair population of polecats and this

gave the owner an idea. He put a tight fence around his acreage and established a skunk farm. He raised the savory animals by the thousands. About every so often he would have a killing and the pelts would be taken to the fur market in St. Louis, where there was a brisk demand for them. At the same time he would render out a few barrels of skunk oil, which would go to the laboratories to be used in liniments and other preparations for man and beast. It was said to be good for rheumatism, but as between lumbago and skunk oil, give me a ticket to Stockton.

My Missouri friend made quite a roll in his odoriferous business. Out of his apparently worthless acres he created a fortune that at last accounts was considerably in excess of \$100,000.

But his place was not popular in the community. A skunk farm will not draw as well as a mineral spring, although at Mt. Clemens it is hard to tell the difference by the smell.

I have a bunch of foothill land and some time ago when I suggested that I might emulate my Missouri acquaintance in its use, the owners of adjacent acreage wanted to make up a pool and buy out my holdings. This hints at other opportunities. I have an option on a choice lot on Wilshire boulevard. If I should take this up and establish a skunkery on the rear of the property, with a brace of colored folk in charge, possibly some of the haughty and pampered dwellers of that section might get together and take the investment off my hands—at the proper figure.

It is possible, however, that skunks have already been heard of as realty promoters.

The skunk is quite a pretty little animal, but its beauty, like that of some girls we have met, is only skin deep.

When I write the unnatural history of California, I expect to give considerable space to the skunk—in fact, the more space you give a skunk the better it is for all parties concerned.

EUGENE BROWN.

The associated warehouses of the United States are warning the public that it may expect a serious shortage of eggs this fall. If the price goes beyond that during the egg famine of last year, householders will keep their hen fruit in the safe deposit box and use the refrigerator for jewels and other trifles.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Success is not a crime, unless it be attained through unlawful, unjust, dishonest means.

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COLUMN

AWAY back in 1710, many years before the birth of George Washington, the SUN INSURANCE OFFICE of London was established.

This company has stood the test through the greatest commercial panics, wars and conflagrations of the past 200 years and is a tower of financial strength today.

I represent this company and am proud of it.

Early in the last century the LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO. was born.

It was a husky youngster, passed a vigorous childhood and grew to a splendid maturity. It tips the financial scales at over \$60,000,000 now. During the past 66 years it has paid to UNITED STATES policy holders \$136,000,000 of fire losses. It paid San Francisco fire sufferers over \$4,500,000.00, without discounting anybody a single penny.

I can't help but swell up with pride when I tell you that I represent this company.

Hartford, Connecticut is the fire insurance center of the Western Hemisphere. When I mention the old AETNA of Hartford I hear the old-timers exclaiming, "nothing better." The AETNA was one of the five companies which paid their San Francisco losses dollar for dollar. (AETNA's loss was \$4,200,000.00.) Your grandpa swore by the AETNA and never found it wanting. If you want absolute safety, the AETNA fills the bill.

I count it an honor to represent this great institution.

These are samples of the companies I represent.

I wanted the best and paid out good money to secure these agencies when I could have had a score of others for the asking.

Remember, that I furnish fidelity bonds, contractor's bonds, and write automobile insurance of all kinds.

I devoted a lot of hard study to the Compensation Insurance Act, and will be glad to give you the benefit of what I have learned. No charge for this service.

I can write you compensation insurance in several strong companies, or will secure you State Insurance if you wish.

I make a specialty of real estate loans at current rates. Have plenty of money to loan right now. I reduce the borrower's expense to a minimum.

Long experience in preparing deeds, mortgages, leases and other papers of a semi-legal nature enable me to give you accurate, reliable service.

I am a Notary Public.

I handle real-estate. Now is an exceptionally good time to buy.

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Real Estate Loans
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.. Olive Industry in California ..

By Miss Dorothy Gilson, Glendale, Cal.

California's greatest products rank in this way: First, alfalfa, then oranges, and thirdly, olives. Nearly everyone knows something of how alfalfa is raised and how oranges are packed, while the majority of people are perfectly ignorant in regard to olives.

An olive grove is a fine thing to have. Olives are a food product when ripe and prepared for the table as pickles. They have a recognized food value, as has also pure olive oil, and good things to eat will always have a market.

All the club people, the big hotels and restaurants, fraternity people, travelers, etc., eat pickled olives and use olive oil and what goes with these people, goes with the crowd. What is first a luxury, comes quickly to be a necessity and olives and olive oil are on all our tables.

Of course, the green olives may not be used to very good advantage any more than can green apples.

There are enough pickles and oil used to make it worth while to plant a grove and wait for it to reach bearing age, for the amount of money received by the grocers for ripe California olives and pure California olive oil far surpasses in proportion the price of a good olive grove.

Olive culture in California is not new, as thought by some. The olive is one of the old mission fruits, though it was not till 1885 that the tide of popular favor turned toward it.

There were a number of mistakes made by the early planters of the olive in California—mistakes that have retarded greatly the successful cultivation of the fruit, and had almost entirely done away with the industry. It was thought that olives would do well in any kind of soil—rough, rocky, sandy, poor soil—anything would do for the tree of the bitter fruit. Trees did live when planted in such soil; they lived and that was about all; they bore no fruit to speak of, and made very, very slow growth.

The orchards planted in such washes and creek beds were pointed out as an example of what the olive would do in California, until some enterprising person dug them all out. There were a few people, however, who, not having the required wash and poor, sandy soil, planted a few trees in good soil in a single row along their driveways, just for experiment.

Finally, with some cultivation and pruning, these began to make growth. The experimenter in good soil did not dig up his trees. He let them grow for five or seven years, and at the end of that time, when others had nearly forgotten their own unfortunate plantings, he found trees laden with the finest crop of olives that could be seen anywhere in the world, not excepting Southern France, Spain or even Italy.

It needed only a few such samples of successful cultivation to begin the setting out of olive orchards on a very large scale. At Selma, near San Fernando, is the largest olive orchard now growing in the world.

Now that these have matured and are beginning to place their products successfully on the market, there has been still another error discovered in the planting, but this one can be quite easily remedied. It consists in planting the trees too closely together. They were put about twenty or thirty feet apart. Doubtless the smallness of the tree and the tardiness of its growth blinded the eyes of the experimenters to the necessity of having greater space between the rows. The trees can be taken out, however, and placed somewhere near fifty feet apart.

Today we have learned how to plant, where to plant, the kinds to plant, and have mastered the difficulties of keeping ripe pickles. The pure food law has shut out competition with adulterated and cheaper grades, and as a result of time and experience incidental to a new industry, an olive grove today is one of the best paying investments in California horticultural industries.

The olive was first brought to California by the Franciscans about one hundred and forty-four years ago. These missionaries came from Spain and they brought seeds of various kinds—green figs, grapes and olives—fruits they were familiar with at home.

Before the olive came to Spain it was a native of Syria, perhaps originating in Greece and grew wild over a large area of the Mediterranean countries. For many centuries it has been naturalized in Southern Europe. It was held in high esteem by the peoples from whom European civilization has descended.

The old Romans used olive oil in their bathing, and the Greeks used olives and olive oil as table luxuries. The Hebrews anointed their kings with oil, and the sick were rubbed with oil as a remedy. Olives were dried and used as food among various nations and the Romans seemed to have known how to pickle them.

Ancient nations thought that the use of olive oil contributed to length

of days. The vineyard and the olive grove were evidences of agricultural prosperity. Indeed, the food value of the oil is especially high. In its highly refined state it is a rather expensive substitute for other fats and oils, but is recognized by those who can afford to use it as superior to all others in every way and particular.

Some doctors say that a steady use of pure olive oil will prevent appendicitis, aid digestion and feed the nerves. French physicians prescribe it for impaired vigor and low vitality.

The pickled olive, also, claims a great deal of attention as an article of food; for, after being pickled, olives are still nutritious, and many people are coming to use them largely as a substitute for meat or for nuts. The rancher's wife who pickles her own olives puts a large dishful on the table at least twice a day and they are eaten quite as freely as celery or radishes are.

In Italy and other countries of the Mediterranean, the dried olive is an article of diet; peasants will make a meal in the field out of a handful of olives and a loaf of black bread. This meal becomes a feast if an onion, a little oil and a little wine are added.

This is not necessarily the diet of poverty, but is the result of experience. It is simple living, but has in it the needed nourishment. The peasants of the southern countries of Europe say that the olive is both bread and meat.

As to the character of olive, the Mission olive makes the best pickled olive and the best olive oil. Experience has shown its superiority, although there are seven or eight other varieties that are greatly approved and widely planted.

In California the olive ripens from November to January. In picking the fruit from the trees for the factory there are certain methods for certain requirements that have to be kept constantly in the minds of the producers. The olives that are intended for the production of oil may be handled more roughly than those for pickling. They may even be small and unevenly developed fruit. Their form does not matter—only their oil-bearing qualities must be good.

They may be shaken off the trees, beaten lightly with sticks, if they cannot be easily shaken off, and taken up in large canvas cloths spread under the trees. These are carried to the open spaces and poured in the wind back and forth from one canvas to another until most of the leaves and twigs have been winnowed out. While being put into the shipping boxes they are looked over and re-cleaned by the workmen-in charge.

The olives for pickling may not be thus treated, but must be handled with greatest care. They are all picked by hand, usually before those intended for oil making. They are never shaken to the ground nor bruised the least bit by handling. Every box is picked direct from the trees by one man who is responsible for the condition of his box until it is ready to load on the cars. The slightest mashing or breaking of the skin makes the fruit fit only for oil making, and decreases the market price from one hundred dollars per ton to forty dollars per ton.

In the transportation on the cars these olives are also carefully handled. They are placed in large round vats and to prevent the jarring motion of the cars from bruising them, water is run in, also in this way they are protected against bruising and breaking. In the factory they are run over a great roller before women who are especially careful in handling them to select the different grades. In chutes they are then slowly passed on by gentle motions to the waiting boxes below.

Very carefully these are transferred to the long vats for the bath that cures them of their bitterness. They are turned with great care that they may be cured in a systematic and even manner. Those for the fancy bottling trade are handled one by one, and put up in clear bottles, with every attention to cleanliness and care, as well as to the beauty of the fruit.

The olives for general use are put up in brine and packed in kegs for transportation. These vary from two to four different sizes, but those in the bottles generally have a certain definite size and shape. To these great care in maintenance is given throughout the whole process.

In general the process of converting olives into oil is thus: Cleaned of all leaves and dust, the fruit is crushed in concrete vats or basins by heavy stone rollers, reducing it to a pulp. This pulp is made up into "cheeses" enclosed in linen cloths. About twenty of these "cheeses" are placed one on top of the other with boards between and are subjected to gentle pressure by a screw. The first oil that flows out is superior. In the next process the cakes of pulp are taken out, mixed and thinned with cool water, and again pressed, this time more power being applied. In some cases a third pressure is made the pulp being heated with hot water

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and the pressure increased. In California, however, as a rule, but two pressings are made, the oil being rated as first and second grades. In some cases the oils from two pressings are run together and marketed under one grade. The final process consists of settling, racking and floating, the aim being to remove every atom of pulp or hint of sediment and to secure a clear, limpid oil. It is then bottled and ready for the market. Good oil varies from a golden to a delicate, pale, greenish color.

California oil is steadily coming into wider use. It is now protected by the pure food law and is commended for its purity, its cleanliness of manufacture, and the perfect fruit from which it is made. It is oil apart from animal life—the pure, bland product of a tree. It is superior to lard for cooking and is much purer and more nutritious than the compounds sold as "salad oil."

The olive tree grows readily from cuttings and takes to the soil in transplanting about as vigorously as a willow. There are two chief methods of propagating the olive from cuttings now practiced in California. One uses well-matured wood, and the other young wood. Propagating by small cuttings has increased rapidly during the last few years. It serves an excellent purpose in rapid multiplication of the new varieties, which are being secured from abroad; it enables the grower to handle a large

number of plants in a small space, and the plants from small cuttings have a symmetrical root system quite resembling that from a seed. From such cuttings the trees will be of good size for planting in permanent places the next year. It is very important to take the small cuttings just when the wood is in the right condition—not too soft nor too hard. How to determine this point must be learned from experience.

New varieties secured from the south of Europe generally come in the shape of truncheons, which are long sticks of hard wood. They may be planted just as they are, or be sawn and split into large cuttings, though better trees come from small cuttings. If the truncheons are bedded, a few inches below the surface, in moist, warm soil, shoots will appear which can be worked up into small cuttings when they reach the proper condition.

Olives should be cleaned of all pulp before they are planted. After the shell has been removed from the kernels, they are kept moist until planted. Most of the seeds sprout the first year.

The olive tree will grow almost anywhere in California or in Arizona.

In irrigated districts, Arizona produces fine olives. The trees grow best in good soil and are pushed along by irrigation, but they will grow with little moisture and will endure neglect and ill treatment better than most any fruit tree that can be named. However, they respond to care and cultivation and appreciate good soil.

In California the olive tree bears at seven years. Perhaps not always a full crop, yet it bears a profitable crop. It begins to bear much earlier, but the age of bearing depends upon soil and moisture. It becomes a large tree and will yield many more olives at seventeen years than at seven years. It is a mistake to think that the trees will flourish on dry, hill slopes or in poor soil. They will grow, but very slowly.

Much land in California cannot be irrigated, but could be planted to olives more profitably than to any other crop. In such a case, the trees would have to be well cultivated, the principles of dry farming applied, and the trees spaced more widely than those under irrigation. Large areas in Spain and in the Mediterranean countries produce fruitful groves of olives where irrigation is impossible. The olive is profitably cultivated in Northern Africa, where the rainfall does not exceed nine inches, and where water cannot be obtained for irrigation. The Romans grew olives (Continued on Page 33)



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Guernsey**
O. D.

OPTOMETRIST

616 West Broadway
Glendale, Cal.

OLIVE INDUSTRY IN CALIFORNIA (Continued from Page 32)

In that region two thousand years ago. However, the better the land and the more it is irrigated, the more rapid the growth, the earlier the bearing age, and the more vigorous the life of the tree. But where one wishes to make dry land productive, the olive will serve well.

It probably costs two hundred and fifty dollars an acre for an olive orchard of bearing age. This is ample and may be largely reduced when the owner plants and cares for his own trees. An acre yields from one to five tons, this difference being due to the variety, the soil, the season and whether or not the land is irrigated.

Olives are contracted for, in advance, for five and ten years, at prices which will net the grower not less than two hundred dollars an acre, and from that to five hundred dollars, depending upon the age of the trees. The best olives bring about one hundred dollars per ton, and those of lower grade and smaller size for the oil, bring forty dollars to fifty dollars per ton, delivered at the factories. With fifteen dollars for picking, this leaves a good profit for the producer.

With a growing taste for the olive in consumption, and the market for the oil already having reached a gilt-edge quality, the future for the olive industry in California seems very bright and promising. It is really better than that of the citrus, the walnut or the lima bean industries. It is not perishable, as is the orange, though subject to a scale of the trees in some districts, that does some damage, but is easily removed.

It is not dependent upon the season's rain to such an extent as is the annual crop of the lima beans. It is like the walnut in its slow growth and will not, for that reason, ever be pushed to excess in planting too many acres for the market, as are the peach, apricot and other deciduous fruit trees.

Just as the pit of the peach and the apricot have come to be a valuable by-product in the drying and canning of these fruits, so the pulp of the olive is now being marketed, both as feed for animals and as fuel to burn.

The olive wood takes a beautiful polish, and is used for the finest purposes by cabinet makers. The roots, the bark, and the gum of the trees are all put to useful purposes.

It was formerly quite difficult for anyone with a few trees to get the fruit picked and marketed. Then,

(Continued on Page 36)

THE CALL OF CALIFORNIA

By John S. McGroarty



THE CALL OF CALIFORNIA

Of old she called with her lips of song,
She called with her breath of musk,
From peaks where the sunlight lingered long
And the vales in the purpled dusk;
She called to the seas with their tides of tang,
To the ships of the far-off fleet,
And they came in the lure of the song she sang,
With their white sails, to her feet.

So, like mother with bursting breast,
She claimed the brood of the seas,
And the flaming lips of her wild love pressed
Upon them, about her knees;
She crooned them to sleep on her bosom fair,
Where their happy hearts were lain,
And they laughed in her eyes that wrapped them there
Like their old warm skies of Spain.

Again she called, and from far away,
Over desert and mountain keep,
In lands where the wind-swept prairies lay,
And the ice-clasped torrents sleep;
They heard her voice, like a golden chime,
And in dreams they saw her rise
From the golden streams in a golden clime
Neath the blue of faithful skies.

Yet, oft in the light of the mellow moons
From the jaspered heavens hung,
Mid the tinkle of soft Castilian tunes
And bells from the mission rung,
She dreamed of her bounty brimming o'er
With its largess of field and plain,
And then from the sweep of the sunlit shore
Her fond lips called again.

They came, and she dowered with spendthrift hand,
The hopes of their wildest dreams,
And she flung at their feet the golden sands
That slept in her shining streams—
Saxon and Teuton and Celt that trod
The paths of her treasured springs;
With shoon of silver their feet she shod
And clothed them in robes of kings.

So hath she called with her lips of song,
Of old, with her breath of musk,
From hills where the sunlight lingers long,
And the vales in the purpled dusk;
And so from her soul's unwearied love
Rings the voice with its olden thrill;
From the seas below and the desert above,
She is calling, calling still.

JOHN S. MCGROARTY.



For More
Than Five
Years---

we have been located at 536 Broadway in the Shoe and Men's Furnishing Goods business, and have given the people of Glendale better values for less money than they could obtain in Los Angeles.

CARNEY'S SHOE STORE

536 Broadway GLENDALE, CAL.

That is why our business holds up. We would like to name a few of the well-known brands of shoes we carry in stock:

In ladies' are Queen Quality, Grover's Soft Shoes for Tender Feet, Dr. Eddison's Cushion Sole.

For men, The "Just Wright" Shoe and Dr. Reed's Cushion Sole Shoes.

And children's, the Famous Educator and Scuffer lines. For boys, the Holland Shoe.

When you want good shoes or up-to-date furnishing goods, try us.

Carney's Shoe Store

536 BROADWAY—THE RED FRONT

P. E. Cars Stop Right in Front of Our Store



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TEA FOR
Pink Tea Parties

TEA FOR
Tango Tea Parties

TEA FOR
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My VICTORIA'S FAVORITE BLEND OF TEA will please the taste of the most fastidious. ONE DOLLAR PER POUND. Costs more than ordinary teas, but goes further. Free Trial Sample on Request.

My BETTER COFFEE making new friends daily. 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c and 45c pound.

Home Phones 2312 and 1541. Sunset 943W and 1017.
FREE DELIVERIES.

Our 5 Years in Glendale

The Russell Purity Bakery
Home-Made Goods Our Specialty
Sunset 100W, 442 Bdw., Glendale
THE CLEAN BAKERY

The Oldest Bakery The Freshest Goods

Our aim is to give the public all we can for their money, considering quality. Quality not only means the finished product, but the materials used should be the very best.

There are hundreds of adulterations used in the bakery business today regardless of Pure Food Laws.

I personally have followed the bakery business all my life, and have worked in thirty bake-shops between Michigan and California. If I were to buy bakery goods for myself or family, I would make a personal investigation of the shop in which I intended to trade.

Cleanliness is another great factor. We advertise clean and are here to back it up. Anyone doubting this assertion will kindly call and be convinced.

We have opened a branch store at Brand Blvd. and Second St. for the convenience of our patrons in that locality and will greatly appreciate their patronage.

Agents for Los Angeles Creamery Ice Cream

.. Glendale, Jewel of the Valley ..

By Mrs. Adele LaPearl

Near the City of the Angels, 'tween the rolling western sea,
And the tall Verdugo mountains, nestling calm and peacefully,
Lies the jewel of the valley—Lovely Glendale charms the view,
Thro' the hazy, gauzy mists of distant atmospheric blue.

Fanned by gentle cooling breezes from the lofty mountain crest,
Cradled in the verdant San Fernando valley's sheltered nest,
Where are deep-empurpled vineyards, orange groves and sun-kissed fields;
Where the mockingbird's enchanting notes the heart with rapture thrills.

Every bright-hued flower vying in this loveland of the rose,
One bewitching mass of color on the artist's vision grows:
Truly all of Nature's beauties have been richly scattered here,
But there may be other reasons why the place seems doubly dear.

A host of charming people and loyal friends galore
Draw the wanderer from the city lovingly to home once more,
And a loved one, tall and stately, dearer far than all the rest,
Whose dear eyes, intense with yearning, seem to burn into my breast.

Beckons stronger than the others—oh, it makes my heart rejoice;
I am longing once again to see his face and hear his voice;
Feel his hearty, thrilling hand-clasp, see his smile so calm and free;
Soon I'm going back to Glendale, which is home, sweet home, to me!

BOOST FOR HOME.

Rome was not builded in a day;
For centuries men worked away—
No quitters they.
And if this town of ours is slow,
Remember it is often so
That cities grow.
Just keep on boosting it a bit;
Just show that you have faith in it,
And never quit.

Just make your cash and spend it
here.

And, day by day, and year by year,
Still persevere.

This town amid the fertile loam,
Is just as good a town as Rome—
So boost for HOME.

If all the Americans who every
year go to Europe come to California
next year we will be compensated in
a considerable measure for the cur-
tailing of European travel hereward.
—Riverside Press.

SEE CALIFORNIA NOW

As was freely predicted from the
first, the war in Europe is turning
the attention of the tourists who
usually spend their summers abroad
to the attractions of Southern Cal-
ifornia. Already they are making
reservations in all the resorts of this
section and especially those of the
mountain regions.

The men who have charge of these
hotels and camps feel certain they
will have more visitors this summer
than ever before and they also pre-
dict a great crowd for the coming
winter.

They will find, as thousands of
others have before them, that their
own country has attractions Europe
cannot equal and that what they now
regard as a war privation will turn
out to be a lasting pleasure.

Nearly one thousand varieties of
rice have been identified in the phil-
ippines by government scientists.

Did Adam Leave Will

EUGENE BROWN ASKS FOR LET-
TERS OF ADMINISTRATION OF
ESTATE OF HIS ANCESTOR

The recent discovery of the foot-
prints of Adam and Eve and the es-
tablishment of proof that the original
Garden of Eden was in our fair Ver-
dugo valley, has created a sensation,
which has been extending all over the
land. Many eminent scientists have
been thrilled by the story and several
quiet explorations have been under-
taken. The camera crusaders who
accidentally made the first disclosure
are pursuing the quest and are like
to reconstruct the pictorial pages of
the creation for projection on the
screen.

The bodies of Adam and Eve have
not yet been found, but the Pinkerton
people say they will produce them
yet. The trail is cold—six thousand
years is a long time even for a detec-
tive to take up the scent—but they
insist that they still have a clue.

Col. Eugene Brown, the Glendale
gopher king and press agent for
Adam, has applied in the probate
court for letters of administration on
the estate. It is not thought that
Adam left a will—at least none can
be found, although all the stone quar-
ries have been thoroughly searched.
Col. Brown says, however, that Adam
would have made him executor any-
way, and so he asks authority to
administer the estate—which is said
to be quite valuable. Adam undoubt-
edly had homestead rights in the
entire valley. Judge Rives has not
yet authorized the letters of admin-
istration. He wants to make sure of
every point and protect the interests
of the heirs at law. He says that
while he is convinced of the death of
both Adam and Eve, there is no abso-
lute proof. He would like to get the
certified bill of the undertaker who
buried them. None of the present
Glendale morticians seem to know
anything of the circumstances.

Another strange angle has been
added to this new version of the old-
est chapter in the world's history. It
comes through the revelations of
Prof. Lord Howe Long of the Keeley
Institute, who has been conducting
investigations in the neighborhood.
He has discovered that it is the dove
of peace and not the eagle of war
indelibly stamped on the granite
front of famed Eagle Rock. Accord-
ing to his evidence, Noah sent forth
both doves from the ark when he
sought evidence of the subsidence of
the flood. One returned in safety
bearing its twig of olive, but the
other, in the gloom, mistook the
towering rock for the ark and in its
impetuous flight dashed out its
life on the cruel granite, leaving the
impression that remains to this day.

The presence of olive trees at the
base of the rock would seem to fur-
nish complete proof of the correct-
ness of this theory.

Prof. Long is now searching the
canyons of the neighborhood for the
ark itself and believes that he will
yet find it. If he does so, he will
stock it with rare animals and ex-
hibit it at the Panama exposition.
It is believed that the original Noah's
ark would prove a great feature of
the big show.

After all other considerations have
vanished into thin air, the one car-
dinal element of Success is work.
Many a man with no personality or
ability to speak of, has made a last-
ing success by "Stick-to-it-ive-ness"
and hard plugging.

Get This Vision

By Joseph F. Lilly, Glendale, Cal.

I never realized how appropriately
our fair city was named until the
other day when I took a stroll to the
south and east and from a lofty
eminence I "viewed the landscape
o'er."

"Glen" is defined by Webster as
"a depression between hills." "Dale,"
he likewise defines as a "low place
between hills." His failure to de-
fine "Glendale" leaves that pleasant
duty to me.

"An unusually charming little val-
ley it is of beautiful homes almost
wholly surrounded by glorious hills."

You will not fully appreciate this
definition unless you stand, as I did,
on a towering hill and feast your
eyes on the picture below.

Here's one way to get the vision.

Go south on Adams street until
you come to "Thornycroft Farm." This
will take you by some beautiful
orchards and model home places
worth seeing. Note in passing what
a restful place Mr. and Mrs. Miller
have made of Thornycroft Farm. Here,
I am told, in connection with the
farm, is one of the most com-
plete little hospitals in Southern
California.

Turn east here for about a half
mile until you come to the first street
running south.

This is Spencer Robinson's corner.
Tiptoe past Spencer's house lest he
run out and, with his contagious en-
thusiasm, sell you something before
the rest of us have a chance at you.
About 100 yards south and a little
east of Mr. Robinson's barn you will
observe the brow of a hill. Climb this
hill. You will find a path leading
southward along the side of the hill.
Follow this path, which will take you
along a barb wire fence until you
come to a corner where the fence
turns east. You are now nearly op-
posite a group of tall eucalyptus
trees and have reached what might
be called "Grandview" or "Inspira-
tion Point" if these terms were not
so nearly inadequate to the occasion.

Help me to find some descriptive
word big enough to properly define
the view here presented! Samuel
Parker, our poet laureate, will please
come to my rescue!

To the south lies Glassell Park
and Elliot Place with their many
beautiful homes, and beyond these
the towering hills of Elysian Park.

To the south and west, through a
break in the surrounding hills you
catch a glimpse of the forest of oil
 derricks beyond the Wilshire district
in Los Angeles. On a clear day I
imagine one might see the waters of
the Pacific.

To the west are the picturesque
mountains that lie back of Holly-
wood, forming part of Griffith Park,
which is spread out before you.

To the east, standing out white
and fair are the handsome new build-
ings of Occidental college, a great
institution of learning which lies al-
most at our door. Farther east you
see what I take to be the homes of
South Pasadena.

To the north and east is the in-
viting picture of Eagle Rock valley.

Far to the north through Verdugo
valley you get a vision of La Cresa-
ta with its sunny slopes and salu-
brious climate.

But most beautiful of all, you see
in the foreground to the north and
west your own charming Glendale,
spread out below you like a pan-
oramic picture of prosperity, of
contentment and of peace amidst or-
ange groves, cultivated fields, hand-
some homes and beautiful highways.

Almost surrounded by the mighty
hills, it sits in security and restful-
ness, protected from the winds of the
north, and not denied the cooling
breezes that are wafted from the Pa-
cific shores.

Beyond our western limits you will
see from your point of vantage the
broad valley of San Fernando pro-
phetic of vast development and of
future millions of population when
Los Angeles shall come into its own.

Standing like a patriarch to the
north is old Mount Baldy with its
hoary head of eternal snow. For un-
told ages it has looked out over the
hills and valleys of our southland.
Could it speak I am sure it would
say that it looks down on no fairer
vision, no more satisfying picture
than the glen or dale we call our
home and which we have appropri-
ately christened Glendale.

Go out and get this vision. It will
give you new faith and new inspira-
tion and will make you gladder than
ever that you have been led by some
kindly providence to establish here
your home.

WHAT ADVERTISING WILL DO.

One Chicago mail order house sells
annually \$100,000,000 worth of
goods, never seeing a patron. It
does this by a lot of type and num-
erous pictures bound up as a catalog.
No show windows, not being known
locally so well that it wasn't neces-
sary to advertise. Going some, sure
enough.

Peace is on the way to Mexico,
but it is having considerable tire
trouble.

A Pointer to the Thousands of
Strangers Coming to Our City

Fred's Cash Market

1108 1/2 W. Broadway

Glendale

Glendale's Leading
Cash Meat Market

WHERE Cleanliness, Low Prices,
High-Grade Meats and
Courteous Treatment
Make it an Inducement and a
Pleasure to Buy

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PERFUMES, SOAP AND OTHER TOILET REQUISITES? If you
have never used the "Watkins Products" let the "Watkins man" ex-
plain their "time and trial plan" whereby all goods are guaranteed
to give you absolute satisfaction or else there is no charge for same.

If it is not convenient to you to call, write or phone and the
"Watkins man" will come and see you with the full line. Phone or
mail orders delivered or shipped to any address without extra charge.

Would you like to have one of Watkins' Combination Almanacs,
Cookbook and Home Doctor, or a copy of our New Stock Raisers'
Manual? Or perhaps the kids would prefer a package of Watkins'
Pure Chewing Gum or one of Watkins' Rubber-Tipped Pencils for
school opening? If so, let me know and I will send you your choice
absolutely free.

A complete stock of "Watkins' Products" always on hand.

S. H. GOLDSTEIN
(The "Watkins Man")

LOS ANGELES COUNTY REPRESENTATIVE
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A PICTURESQUE CHARACTER

After an absence of sixty-eight
years, Don Geronimo Lopez, one of
the most picturesque characters in
California's early history, has re-
turned for a visit to San Gabriel mis-
sion. It was the dauntless Don Lo-
pez who carried the white flag of
truce over the Fremont Pass in 1847,
to inform the American troops that a
treaty of peace had been signed be-
tween General John C. Fremont,
commander of the American forces,
and Andres Pico, commandante of
the Mexican civil government's troops
in California.

Senor Lopez was born and raised
at the San Gabriel mission, his grand-
father, Claudio Lopez, having been
the first manager at the mission after
it was established, and he received
the sacred rite of confirmation from
the hands of Father Junipero Serra,
the founder and first president of all
the California missions. When a lad
of 19 years Geronimo Lopez left San
Gabriel and went to the San Fer-
nando mission; this was sixty-eight
years ago. He was later installed as

manager of the San Fernando mis-
sion. When the mails were carried
from Los Angeles to San Francisco
by stage the Lopez ranch was the
first stop out where the first relay
was made, and Don Lopez was the
postmaster, the office being located
in his home, a large adobe house that
occupied the spot where the Owens
river aqueduct dam is now located
near San Fernando. The dim eyes of
Senor Lopez kindled with love as he
viewed again the scenes of his child-
hood. He is now 87 years old and it
has been sixty-eight years since he
left San Gabriel and many changes
have taken place in this time. Mem-
ories of stirring events in the early
days were recalled by him. "With
the American generals, Stockton and
Kearny, in possession of the fort at
Los Angeles, and General Fremont
intrenched at the San Fernando mis-
sion," he said, "we were forced to
make the best terms we could with
the conquerors, but it was with a
heavy heart that I carried the flag of
truce and the papers to General Fre-
mont's troops announcing the treaty.
That was sixty-six years ago."

... THE MISSIONS OF CALIFORNIA ...

By Miss Marie Kirk, Glendale, Cal.

Whoever loves beauty, reveres noble spirits or admires heroic achievements ought surely to study the California missions, the old landmarks of Spanish days, with their glorious history and picturesque architecture, their wealth of suggestion to the thoughtful and their poetry and romance for the dreamer, who is, after all, the doer of great deeds.

Europe in the thirteenth century was startled by the teachings of St. Francis, and she was then in her "age of faith," when men believed in many things which would never enter the mind of a twentieth century American. Think then, what wonder there is in the life of his faithful followers, the Franciscan Friars of the old missions. Their lives seem in many ways very barren, yet how full they were of accomplishment, of loving and generous work and joy. They owned not even their plain robes and sandals, and were denied all luxuries, even such as we would deem necessities, and withal were rich in many things, in the love of the simple creatures who learned from them, the increase of their spiritual harvests and the approval of their Lord. Before we speak of the missions themselves, let us become acquainted with their founder and first "father president," and see through him what the aim and ambition of this tremendous enterprise was. Was it gold, adventure, glory or power? We shall see.

Miguel Jose Serra, the beloved Father Junipero, was a poor but devout boy who at the age of seventeen had taken the final vows of the Franciscan order. He was an eloquent preacher and would resort to any suffering to add to the effect of his words, beating his breast with a stone or burning it with a torch. While still on the island of Majorca, his birthplace, he studied in a convent and there, where he entered into his chosen work, he formed an intimate friendship with Fathers Palou, Verger and Crespi, who later accompanied him to the new land, and who stood by him loyally in his labors for God. In his youth he had an ardent longing to work among the Indians in America, and save them from their impending doom. However, ignorant and narrow may seem the theology of the man, he was without doubt sincere and ready to do anything for these souls that he yearned to bring to the true faith. When the year 1749 arrived he at

last secured passage, together with his three friends on a ship bound for Mexico and containing a great crowd of missionaries. For nineteen or twenty years he and his companions labored there, but always Serra's thoughts turned toward California itself, Alta California as it was called in contract to Baja, or Lower California. Finally a plan was made whereby a group of friars were to go into this promised land and take possession for God and the king of Spain, establishing missions for the spread of the faith. Everyone who is familiar with the past of our state knows the story of the journey, how four expeditions were to set out, two by land and two by sea, of the hardships endured by all and the final reunion and establishment of the San Diego mission. Also they are familiar with the story of the search for Monterey by Portola's party and the discovery of the bay of St. Francis far beyond their object of search, of the historic incident of the relief ship which saved the enterprise of the missions from failure when the party was ready to leave for Mexico, and when the prayers of the earnest Father Junipero seemed almost to perform a direct miracle at this last hour of hope, and of how the bay of Monterey was finally recognized on the second search for it, and this time with no difficulty.

Perhaps everyone does not know what a wonderful helper the Father President had in planning and executing his dream. This was Jose de Gelvez, visitor-general and commander, who represented the king in all Spain's provinces. Though he did not even accompany the expedition, his enthusiasm and religious zeal added to practical executive ability, aided to a great extent the working out of Serra's ideas.

The founding of the missions was in practically all cases the same in method: A cross would be set up, a booth of branches erected, and mass sung, dedicating the mission; possession would be taken in the name of the Spanish crown, and the task was then fairly begun. The government's plan of occupation was in three divisions: The establishing of missions, and around them pueblos, or towns, and near them presidios, or garrisons, for protection. Out of the missions were to come civilization, Christianity and development along all lines for the poor savages.

Junipero Serra established nine

missions and visited them every year, walking the entire distance from San Francisco to San Diego, and stopping at all the Indian villages along El Camino Real, "The King's highway," which ran from mission to mission. His home mission was San Carlos, a few miles inland from Monterey, and here he lived when not on his visits to the others or on special journeys for the missions. Here he worked side by side with his "neophytes," converted Indians, doing the tasks he required of them, and performing the duties of all their various trades, such as making adobe, building the missions and working at agricultural pursuits. For fifteen years he labored thus, honored and beloved by all his co-workers, and when at seventy years of age he laid down his life of sacrifice, deprivation and devotion, the Indians mad with grief, could scarcely be restrained from tearing his poor robe to shreds, so ardent was their desire to have some remembrance of their kind padre. His ruling passion was the saving of souls, but in doing this and when this was done, he made civilized, educated, trained workmen of them, skilled housewives of the women, musicians of any so inclined. Out of low, ignorant, unintelligent savages (or barbarians, perhaps we should say, as they were not usually hostile to the padres), he and his companions had evolved loyal Christian subjects who submitted to their authority through reverence due to superior teachers and protectors.

The Indians never reached a stage of growth at which they might be capable of performing the duties of citizens, being sent out from the missions before they were fitted for such responsibilities and freedom, and they were not of the high order of intelligence and general development that the eastern Indians were, but they still retain their hold on the Christian religion and might have become good citizens had the time necessary to such an undertaking been realized by the California government and given rightfully. Think of the magnitude of the enterprise:

Twenty-one missions, with at one time twenty or thirty thousand Indians under their protection and care, great herds of cattle, sheep and horses and mules, vast stretches of land cultivated and planted with orchards, grain, etc., and supplying the presidios, besides exporting much in the way of hides, tallow, food stuffs

and other articles of commerce, and feeding and clothing many of its Indians! And all this with a handful of soldiers to protect them from attacks of Indians who were subjected to temptations by the wilds around them and their pagan brethren living there.

Suppose we look at a day's life at the missions. At sunrise all the people are up, the monks slipping on their sandals and going to their breakfast of bread and coffee, which they eat standing, the neophytes and the soldiers rising also, and all first assembling for mass in the chapel. They breakfast at six and then begin their day's work, in the fields, the carpenter, mechanical or manufacturing shops, the orchards, or the spinning and weaving rooms, or for the children, the school rooms (the Indian girls were called nuns and cared for in regular apartments watched over by an Indian matron, and the children were all to be in school). Trades of all kinds are taught by the patient friars, and the Indians made to work, the missions being alive with industry (but there seems to be little evidence to show that harsh treatment was dealt them to keep them busy.)

Music is studied and practised now by some of the young men, and the flute, violin and other instruments played. In short, all varieties of pursuits are followed, and the monks seem to have a working knowledge of them all, developing and training the Indians for citizenship, besides making all-around civilized and Christianized men and women. At 11 o'clock dinner is served and siesta taken, all the people resting till 2 o'clock, when work is again resumed. At 6 after angles and vespers, comes supper, and after that dancing, sports and innocent amusements of all sorts except for the padres, who must teach. These last till 9 o'clock, when stillness reigns over all, and the day is done. When the friars are at meat we notice one of them reading some religious book to the others, and when Father Serra addresses his neophytes he gives them some pious words of blessing and instruction. Breakfast consists, for the Indians, of a kind of porridge, and so also does supper, but at dinner there is meat and a mixture of beans and grain, a kind of succotash. The food is good, but through ignorance the sanitary conditions are sometimes very bad. The Indians are supplied with blankets and clothing, and once a week are given some additional article of dress or ornament as a present (the friars believing in the appeal to the senses to win souls.) Immediately on founding a mission gifts

were given, trinkets of all sorts to make friends of the natives. On holidays and feast days miracle plays and other simple ceremonies and performances were given and throngs of dark-eyed Indians would be seen in the missions, when Indian dances, Spanish dances, etc., were executed.

The romance and loves of those days are told in many picturesque tales and their hospitality, which was unbounded, to all wanderers who chanced by the missions in their journey through the country. What a happy, wholesome life must have been that of these Indians. Of course there were many disadvantages to the Indian. These invariably came with civilization. They declined in health, after leaving their wild, free, open-air life, and died in great numbers, yet this was not the fault of the friars, but was due to their newness in the work in a wild new country among untrained savages of a different race. We should honor the padres for the work they did in teaching them in practically all subjects but that of health. There were also other ways in which the Indians did not improve, but these were due to the shortcomings of the Spanish soldiers. Here, as elsewhere, when the white man came in contact with the native, the native learned his bad points. Serra was obliged to move inland the San Carlos mission to be at a safe distance from the corrupting influence of the presidio. But the soldiers were often most useful, as protection against attacks, and as aids in the building of the missions, especially as there were very few friars left in charge of each establishment, and these establishments were usually seventy or more miles from each other.

Perhaps some may not know how these missions were run financially. Early in the eighteenth century some wealthy men of the Catholic church donated a fund of money, the yearly income of which was about fifty thousand dollars, and the sum of which was used to support the mission establishments. This was called the Pious fund.

About sixty-five years after the founding of the first mission, a blow fell on the system which soon crushed it. Though Santa Barbara mission is still inhabited by the Franciscans, who have never entirely deserted it, and a few others are occupied in parts, the greater number of them are fallen to ruin and are most pathetic in their loneliness.

This sad state of California's most distinctly picturesque buildings and the still sadder condition of the helpless Indians, is due to the fact that

the Spanish and Mexican governments were cruelly ungrateful in their conduct towards the fathers. They gave them ten years in which to prepare the natives for citizenship, never appreciating the fact that it required several times that many years, at least, at all to fit them for such duties. A constant fear hung over the missionaries, lest the time should be arrived for the breaking up of the old order of things and the "secularization" of the missions. This term meant the changing of the missions into regular churches, the taking of the power from them and placing it in the hands of the civil authorities, the giving to the Indians property and land and putting them upon their own responsibility. The government claimed that this was merely the development of the original plan, and that it would, so far as the missions themselves were concerned simply change the settlements around them into pueblos, give the Indians the privileges of citizenship and build up Spanish dominions (the friars would sooner or later leave for new fields as the missions did not belong to them) and a parish priest be put in charge. However, instead of the benefit being all to the Indians, much of it went to Spain, as half the mission lands were to be sold to pay her national debt. As the thing really occurred, it was pure robbery, the country appointing executors of the estates, who sold them off and auctioned off the missions to the highest bidders, and governors who reaped a rich harvest of gold from the ruin of the good friars' achievements. The trouble was that Spain was deeply in debt to the missions and despaired of paying this obligation any time soon, and that she decided that the easiest and most convenient thing to do would be to confiscate the missions and do with them as she pleased.

What was the result of this destruction of the dream of Father Junipero? All who have seen the mission buildings know. The beautiful architecture is crumbling in ruins, the rooms are deserted, and birds and other creatures inhabit them; the grass has softened the barrenness of the picture, and springs wild and unchecked about the sacred places. It is true, as I have said before, that they are not all in ruins, but one or two have disappeared entirely, and even those that are partly in use are not very well kept up. The devoted Franciscans have departed, and their loving charges gone back to the mountains, scattered throughout the country, or dead; many of them sleeping in the mission church yards,

(Continued on Page 36)

WHAT FIVE CENTS WORTH OF ELECTRICITY AND THE FOLLOWING APPLIANCES WILL DO

- Run a VACUUM CLEANER 4 1/3 hours
- Run a SEWING MACHINE MOTOR 14 hours
- Do a Week's Washing for an ordinary family
- Run a 12-inch FAN 20 1/2 hours
- Make 45 cups of delicious coffee with an Electric PERCOLATOR
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WHY NOT ENJOY THESE CLEAN, COMFORTABLE AND CONVENIENT LABOR SAVING DEVICES, WHEN ELECTRICITY IS SO CHEAP IN OUR CITY----Our representative will be glad to call and give prices, terms, etc.

ELECTRIC LIGHT DEPARTMENT
CITY OF GLENDALE
OFFICE CITY HALL BOTH PHONES 47

"DO IT ELECTRICALLY"

Activity in Church and Club Circles in Glendale

With summer gone, fall here—and winter coming, we find that the lull in the circles of Glendale is at last broken and those who for so long have been in retreat or seclusion at some favored mountain or beach resort are gradually drifting back into civilization and breaking the spell of quietude and inactivity that has been cast over these many and well regulated circles, Ecclesiastic or otherwise.

Much has been planned for the coming year. First comes the undertaking of the Glendale Evening News to publish an anniversary number that will go down in the annals of history with great credit to the community and her aspirations to become more than a mere suburb of a big city. Then too, each of the following denominations, orders, organizations and societies will again enter into the field of "doing" and gain recognition in each of the particular spheres and do us credit in being in our midst.

First we have the churches, with each appointed clergy busy and hard at work accomplishing his allotted task. There are exactly fourteen places of worship here in Glendale, all thriving.

1. First Methodist Episcopal Church, corner Dayton Court and Third street, whose pastor is the Rev. Bede A. Johnson.
2. Baptist Church, corner Third and Louise streets. Present pastor, the Rev. John H. Troy.
3. Central Christian Church, corner Sixth and Louise streets, the Rev. E. E. Francis as pastor.
4. First Presbyterian Church, corner Cedar street and Broadway; with the Rev. W. E. Edmonds as officiating clergy.
5. First Congregational Church, corner Third street and Central avenue; with the Rev. E. H. Willisford presiding pastor.
6. St. Mark's Episcopal Church, corner Fifth and Louise streets, the Rev. C. Irving Mills, D. D., as rector.
7. Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Family, Lomita near Adams, Father O'Neil being the priest in charge.
8. West Glendale Methodist Episcopal Church, corner Pacific Avenue and Oak streets; with the Rev. H. Jackson Hartzell as pastor.
9. Christian Science Church with services held each week in the new Masonic Temple on Brand Boulevard.
10. Seven Day Adventist Church, corner Third and Isabel streets; Elder L. H. Proctor conducting services held each week.
11. Evangelical Lutheran church,

services at I. O. O. F. hall, Rev. G. Wenning pastor.

12. Evangelistic church, with services held in Eagle Rock by the Rev. J. W. Utter.
13. Apostolic Faith, Brand Blvd., between Broadway and Fifth Street.
14. Presbyterian church in La Crescenta, with services conducted by the Rev. Theodore Hopping.

In connection with each of the above denominations there are organizations such as various guilds, auxiliaries, foreign and home missionary societies, Baraca classes, Philathea classes, Gleaners' classes, Epworth Leagues, Christian Endeavor, Queen Esthers and Knights of King Arthur.

Secret National Organizations and lodges are also well represented by fraternal orders.

1. B. P. O. E., with lodge and clubrooms at 1107 1/2 West Broadway.
2. Masons, with Temple on Brand Boulevard between Fifth and Sixth streets.
3. I. O. O. F. Hall, corner Third and Isabel streets.
4. Knights of Pythias, with hall on Brand Boulevard near Third street.
5. Eastern Stars holding regular meetings in the Masonic Temple on South Brand boulevard.
6. Rebeccas, Carnation lodge, with chapter room in I. O. O. F. Hall on Third and Isabel streets.
7. D. A. R. General Richard Gridley Chapter.
8. Chapter L. P. E. O.
9. Fraternal Brotherhood.
10. W. C. T. U., with a large following.

Clubs, too, have their respective channels and are recognized with due credit as the

1. Tuesday Afternoon Club with its various committees and sections.
 2. The Parent-Teacher Federation.
 3. The Thursday Afternoon Club of Tropic.
 4. The Men's Club.
 5. Non-Sectarian Club.
 6. The Alumni Drama Club.
- Next come the Literary Clubs:
1. The Tuesday Afternoon Reading Club.
 2. The Mary Howard Gridley Shakespeare Club.
 3. The Young People's Shakespeare Club.

Following these come the social clubs as in the order given:

- Dancing Clubs.**
1. Bar Z.
 2. Cherokee.
 3. Young Men's Athletic Club.

4. Entre Nous.
5. Slipper.
6. Saturday Night Monthly.

- Card Clubs.**
1. Monday Auction Bridge.
 2. Monday Evening Five Hundred.
 3. Myosota Whist.
 4. Tuesday Afternoon Bridge.
 5. Tuesday Afternoon Five Hundred.
 6. Eladnelg.
 7. Jolly Twelve.

- Thimble and Social Clubs.**
1. Triple K.
 2. Young Married Woman's Club.
 3. Priscilla Club.
 4. Wednesday Kensington.
 5. Monday Afternoon Club.
 6. Elrose Thimble Club.
 7. Wednesday Afternoon Club.
 8. St. Margaret Girls.
 9. Good Times Club.
 10. C. S. Club.
 11. Checota Club.
 12. Foothill Club.
 13. X. V. I. Club.

- Athletic Clubs.**
1. Camp Fire Girls.
 2. Men's Club.
 3. Arden Avenue Tennis Club.
 4. Arden Avenue Rugby.
 5. Men's Tennis Club.
 6. Boy Scouts.
 7. Hikers' Club.

Glendale also has a splendid band and baseball team, beside the following public schools with special instructors, modern equipments, and all possible advantages.

- Schools.**
1. Glendale Union High School, corner Fifth and Louise Streets. Mr. George U. Moyse, principal; Mr. Harry S. Howe, vice-principal.
 2. Intermediate School, Third and Jackson streets, with Prof. Richardson D. White, principal.
 3. Broadway School, East Broadway between Adams street and Verdugo Road; Mrs. Mary Ogden Ryan, principal.
 4. Sixth Street School, Sixth and Louise streets, Miss Ida M. Waite, principal.
 5. West Glendale school, Columbus and Sycamore Avenues, Mrs. F. G. Taylor, principal.
 6. Central Avenue School, Casa Verdugo, Miss Annie L. McIntyre, principal.
 7. A new school being erected in the southwest district to be opened soon.

Most of the above will have special mention in other parts of this issue, but the above is given as a mere reminder of the mentionable activities which take place in this busy little city from day to day.



BANK OF GLENDALE

Broadway and Glendale Avenue

CAPITAL\$50,000.00
SURPLUS 4,300.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS..... 14,000.00

OFFICERS

F. H. Vesper, President
C. M. Walton, Vice-President
Herman Nelson, Cashier
M. G. Smith, Asst. Cashier

DIRECTORS

A. W. Beach
Frank Campbell
J. F. McIntyre
Thos. F. Cooke
C. M. Walton
F. H. Vesper
Herman Nelson

Our Policy Is

to promote the prosperity of our customers, believing that their interests are identical with our own—to be helpful and accommodating as far as consistent with banking prudence—to provide the best facilities and safeguards that modern methods can supply—to upbuild the business enterprises of the community—in short, to make in every way better financial conditions for those we serve.

Savings- (Department)

which is handled in connection with the commercial department, thus greatly increasing service to the public and in no way increasing the general expenses of the bank.

4% interest is paid on TERM SAVINGS ACCOUNTS; interest credited twice a year. This rate is also paid on six months' certificates of deposit.

3% interest is paid on Special Savings Accounts; interest computed every month on the minimum monthly balance, providing it does not fall below \$300.00. This rate is also paid on three months' certificates of deposit.

Savings Accounts in this state are, by law, exempt from state, county and city taxes.

Checking Accounts- (Commercial Department)

We invite Checking Accounts and treat the small depositor with the same consideration as the large one. Your account with this bank is posted daily on individual envelopes with your cancelled checks enclosed, which are delivered any day called for, thus avoiding having to part with your pass book while balancing and the inconvenience of having to wait for book to be balanced.

Safe Deposit Boxes

for rent in our fire proof vault, which is protected with modern electric burglar alarm.

Escrows

are handled and every detail is carefully looked after by the President of this bank.

California laws regulating this bank are among the strongest in the United States. In these laws are defined just what loans a bank may make. Regular examinations are made by the state banking superintendent, and as a further protection to our depositors and to ourselves, we secured connection with the Los Angeles Clearing House and are examined by the Clearing House Examiner. No bank has better facilities to serve you and there is nothing a bank can do for you that we cannot do as well.

Banking Hours: 8:00 a. m. to 5 p. m., except Saturdays we close at noon.

THE MISSIONS OF CALIFORNIA.

(Continued from Page 35)

buried one above the other, because of their numbers, with the friars.

California owes much to the missions and their pious founders. They have given her a splendid record of noble service, a standard of devotion to live up to, a beginning to be proud of and to follow up in accomplishment. Who is not glad that we have such an example of perserverance and faith?

The architecture of these edifices is very striking in simplicity and originality. It is both beautiful and practical and has formed the basis for many an architect's plan. It is lasting in its finished workmanship and strong materials, too. Santa Barbara, San Luis Rey, San Gabriel, San Juan Capistrano, who does not look with pride on such structures? Why cannot Californians keep them from decay for the glory of our state and the education of its children?

History furnishes us with many ideals and gives us the spirit of things. What a devotion to an ideal was shown by the loyal mission fathers! It was said by a prominent speaker who witnessed Mr. McGroarty's mission play that it taught one great thing, the devotion to an ideal.

The missions have been called a failure, and perhaps they were, in some respects, but they were certainly not a failure in the example which they set before the world of courageous, sacrificing, noble endeavor to accomplish the work set before them.

767 MILES BY AUTOMOBILE.

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through Saugus at 8:40 after stopping a few minutes to tighten our fan and at 9:25 we passed through San Fernando. At 10 o'clock we stopped in front of Mr. Campbell's, opened the pack which he carried and distributed the various parcels therein and taking his passenger, Mr. Cooke, we landed the latter and Mr. Johnson at the Glendale depot, and Mr. Blue's garage was reached at 10:25 p. m., after a run of 227 miles in 16 hours and 50 minutes, and covering a total distance of 767 miles.

Only one puncture was made on the whole trip, and that was mended at Olancha on our return, and we think this is quite a record for two Ford cars.

OLIVE INDUSTRY IN CALIFORNIA

(Continued from Page 33)

prices were low—sometimes so low that it did not pay to pick the fruit, and it was allowed to remain on the tree. The birds ate these olives and the wind scattered them far and wide. Gradually, year by year, the market was strengthened, the processes for pickling and for manufacturing of olive oil became more and more perfect, and prices greatly increased.

One of the largest factories in California says the demand for ripe olives is increasing at such a rate that in six or seven years California will not be able to supply one-half of the world's demand. The business will never be overdone. Once trees have come into bearing, there is the assurance of an income for a lifetime.

In 1911 four million five hundred and fifty-five thousand and seventy-five gallons of olives and three million seven hundred and two thousand two hundred and ten gallons of oil were imported into the United States from Europe. The bulk of the olives came from Spain and the oil came chiefly from Italy. Oil was also imported for manufacturing and mechanical uses.

In 1910 the olive crop in California was light, amounting to about six hundred thousand gallons of green and ripe olives. The output in 1911 is believed by the state board of agriculture to have more than doubled this amount. The report of the state board for 1911 says: "The culture of the olive for commercial purposes forms an industry that should be regarded as one of the safest in the state, and under favorable conditions one of the most profitable of all branches of horticulture." The report adds: "That there is a ready market for olive oil in this country is proved by the quality and value of foreign oil and olives imported."

There is no olive belt in California. Olives are grown in thirty-eight counties, ranging from Shasta on the north to San Diego and Imperial counties in the southwest. In large regions the tree does well near the sea and grows to perfection in the foothills of the Sierra and the Coast mountains up to one thousand feet or more. The fruit is equally fine in the warm valleys of Northern and Central California and in similar localities in Southern California. California herself is one of the great olive belts of the world.

Of course, there are "best" localities for the olive, even in California.

This fact was found out by costly experiment. It was said too often that the olive tree would grow anywhere, and it had to be learned that the tree would grow slowly on dry lands, would not be vigorous in poor soil and, in ocean fogs and winds, would not produce fruit of the same quality as that grown in the dry, sunny air of the interior. Where fogs are frequent or the air is very moist, the tree suffers from attacks of scale, while there are large areas where the scale is not known.

Many sections of Italy suffer from frost. The olive will stand a reasonable amount of cold, but so much frost does not render the industry very profitable. In 1910 the fruit was caught by the frost, so as to make one side shrivel up noticeably in California. It was generally believed that this part of the crop would become worthless, and later drop off, as other frost-bitten fruit does, but a late rain or two finally brought these shriveled olives out almost as plump and round as the others on the tree that had been missed by the frost. They all went in with the picking and no questions were asked.

Naturally, it was impossible to get out the expected proportion of the better grades of ripe, pickled olives, and the proportion of lower grades was increased, which resulted in the loss of quite a little money, but the damage to olives was not material compared to other lines.

The Los Angeles Examiner says that reports from the olive growing sections of California state that the 1913-14 olive crop is heavy and that rivalry is keen among the representatives of the olive oil and packing concerns to close advance contracts, not only for the fruit which will be ready for harvesting in some localities as early as next November, but for subsequent crops for a period of five years. Bids for "orchard run" range from one hundred and fifty to two hundred dollars per ton, and it is probable that they will be higher later in the year.

The olive industry is bound to bring great wealth to California. Take care of an olive grove when it comes to full bearing and it will prove "a gold mine on top of the ground."

Optimism is commendable, but persons who can take a hopeful view of the situation as now disclosed must be visionary to the verge of insanity. —San Diego Union.

THE SOILS OF CALIFORNIA

(Continued from Page 28)

an alluvial plain. At the mouth of the river the alluvial plain extends into the lake or sea, forming a delta. At the head of the delta the stream often divides into distributaries and enters the sea or lake by many mouths. The soil of a flood plain, or of a delta, is often so fertile that it pays to protect it by dykes. Streams towards their mouths may become overloaded with sediment, their channels become shallow and crooked and constantly changing and in some cases the river becomes divided into a network of small streams and is said to be braided.

With every heavy rain the streams traversing the foothill valleys become heavily laden with sediments washed from the surface of the bordering slopes. Upon entering the valley, the streams overflow their banks, the water spreads, the velocity of the current is suddenly checked, and the coarser sediments, consisting of fine sands and silts, are deposited, covering the original material of the valley slopes with a thin layer. In this way some of the streams have built up along their flood plains a slight ridge, the summits of which they traverse, until the slopes of the stream beds reach a minimum, when they break through the enclosing ridge, seek new channels, and build up other low broad ridges. These streams finally enter the valley trough where the drainage is deficient and water frequently stands during the rainy season, and it is here that the finer silts and clays are deposited.

The current of a winding stream is swifter on the outside of the bend, and it cuts the bank there and deepens the channel. The slower current on the inside of the bend drops its part of the load, building up a bar of mud or sand.

A swift stream uses the sand and gravel it carries as tools that saw their way down through the hardest rocks. Thus the region through which the Colorado river runs in Colorado and Arizona is slowly rising, and the river cuts its way down, ever deepening its canyon. A swift stream cuts the bottom faster than the sides, cutting deep narrow valleys such as are found in the canyons of the Sierras. A slow stream cannot sweep the bottom clear, and winds cutting the sides and wearing away its banks, forming in time a wide valley. A stream which is actively deepening its valley is young. A stream which has cut its valley down so as to smooth out its falls and rapids has reached base level and is mature. A stream which has widened its valley and aggraded its flood plain has reached old age.

As a river overflows its banks, the current is checked rather suddenly and the larger and coarser sediment is dropped near the channel, thus building up a bank above the level of the flood plain, forming a natural levee. The floods leave a thin layer of fine fertile mud or silt over the submerged land, forming a soil of great fertility that is often renewed.

Lakes, ponds and marshes are bodies of standing water which occupy depressions in the surface of the land. They are never stable, but are ever changing. (1) Waves wear the shore and the material from this is assorted and deposited; (2) streams carry their loads of mud, sand and gravel into the lakes and leave them there; (3) winds blow in sand and dust; (4) animal forms of life live and die there, leaving their bones or shells; (5) plants grow in the shallow waters and their material accumulates on the bottom; (6) the lake is drained by the cutting deeper of the outlet; (7) in cold regions ice crowds the shores and effects changes; (8) in the arid regions minerals are precipitated from solution. All this accumulation of material raises the bottom of the lake and reduces the water capacity of the basin. If the rainfall exceeds the annual evaporation, and the outlet cannot carry off the water, the lake increases in size, spreads out over more land, but is shallower; plants accumulate, and a marsh peat bog, or meadow, is formed. Where the sediments deposited in the lakes are made up largely of the shells of fresh water animals, the calcareous sections of plants, or lime precipitated from solution, such deposits are called marl, if they are soft.

In the arid regions where the evaporation exceeds the rainfall, the depressions in the floor of the basins fill up with water in the wet seasons and evaporate in the dry seasons, leaving bodies of salt, soda, borax, etc. These are properly called intermittent lakes, but are locally known by many names, such as "dry lake," "soda lake," "borax lake," "alkali lake," "desert sink," etc. Glacial lakes are hollows in the bedrock eroded by moving ice, or hollows made by deposits of drift forming dams. Examples are numerous in the higher portions of the Sierras. Volcanic lakes are old volcanic craters filled with water; or are caused by the damming of a stream by a lava flow.

These ice streams are slow, stiff and awkward compared with a river, but are prominent factors in the making of many soils, as they are great soil mixers. A glacier tears loose rock fragments at its head, eating slowly into the mountain side, forming a vast hollow called a cirque, and the ice stream several hundreds

of feet in depth grinds the rock underneath into flour called bergmehl. The thick accumulations of drift at the end of a glacier, or edge of an ice sheet, is the terminal moraine. A glacier does not have the sorting power of water, so that its material is a mixture of all kinds of rocks, cobbles, pebbles, sand and clay confusedly intermingled from the finest to the coarsest and is easily recognized as glacial drift. The land worn down by glacial action is left barren bedrock, or with a thin mantle of coarse material, rendering agriculture impossible. The vegetation of such a soil generally consists of coniferous forest. The bulk of glacial drift is composed of boulder clay, a stiff clay containing pebbles and boulders. Glacial drift ridges are called marginal moraines, formed along the edges of the melting ice sheets, kames are the irregular heaps of sediment formed where water escapes from the ice, eskers are sharp winding ridges of sand and gravel deposited in stream channels under the ice, and drumlins are lenticular or prismatic hills of clay. Glacial streams are as a rule aggrading streams and develop alluvial plains called valley trains, or deltas, where they enter lakes, bays or other streams.

The soils of California owe much to glacial action, for glaciers not long ago covered large portions of the higher ranges, and small glaciers still exist on the sides of Mt. Shasta, where their action in soil forming may be studied. The glacial lakes near Lake Tahoe and at the head of the Yosemite valley give excellent opportunity to study moraines, kames, eskers and drumlins.

Topographical Provinces

California is the result of the geologic forces of the past, and the agencies at work today. It is not to be expected that the geologic history of all parts of such a vast area are the same. The regions or large areas having the same history are known as provinces. These provinces may be studied according to their geologic history. Considering first from the topographic standpoint we find abundant reasons for its diversity in soils and crops.

California lies between the parallels of 32 degrees, 30 minutes north latitude and 42 degrees, thus stretching through nine and a half degrees of latitude. This line on the Atlantic coast would reach from Edisto Inlet in South Carolina to Cape Cod, Massachusetts.

The extreme distance from the northwest to the southeast corner is 775 miles. The maximum width is 233 miles, and the minimum is 148. The total area is 158,360 square miles, of which the land area alone is 155,980 square miles. The coast line along the Pacific measures 1200 miles. It is larger than the combined areas of New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire and Ohio. If one considers the diversity of soils existing in all the states mentioned, it is natural to expect so large a state as this to contain a very wide range of soils. It is naturally divided into six provinces, each of which has some soils not found elsewhere, and other soils in common with other portions of the state.

The Sierra Nevada range is not only the longest in the state, but it is the highest in the United States, forming a gigantic wall along the eastern edge of the central portion of the state. In form, it is like an immense and irregular lense-shaped table that has been tilted up along its eastern edge, showing a bold precipitous face to the desert on the east, but sloping as a whole gently towards the great valley on the west.

The range proper terminates on the north near Lassen peak, and on the south at Tejon pass. The crest lies close to the eastern edge and its skyline is marked by hosts of snow-capped peaks towering from 10,000 to 13,000 feet above the sea, culminating in Mt. Whitney, 14,502 feet above the sea.

The rainfall among the peaks ranges from 70 inches in the northern part in Sierra county to 60 in Eldorado county, and 50 in Madera county. It diminishes from this to the rainfall of the foothills bordering the great valley on the west. Few realize the extent of the great watersheds included in this mighty range, or the volume and value of the streams descending from it. The following areas were carefully computed by state and national engineers, and measure the watersheds from the edges of the valleys to the head of the streams. Beginning on the north and coming south the tributaries to the Sacramento river from the Sierras are as follows: Feather river 3654 square miles, Yuba 1358, Bear 287, and American 1899. The tributaries to the San Joaquin river are: the Consummes river 580 square miles, Jackson 283, Mokelumne 657, Calaveras 491, Stanislaus 1051, Tuolumne 1501, Merced 1076, Chowchilla 268, head of San Joaquin 1637, Kings 1742, Kaweah 619, Tule 437, and Kern river 2345 square miles.

The San Bernardino, Sierra Madre and San Jacinto ranges are the southern extension of the Sierra Nevada, and their geologic history is closely the same. They range from 5000 to 10,000 feet in height, culminating in Mt. San Bernardino (Grayback) 11,725 above sea level. They are drained by the Los Angeles river 568,

San Gabriel 512, Santa Ana 1540, Santa Margarita 731, San Luis Rey 566, San Diego 409, Sweetwater 216, Otay 145, and the Tia Juana river 499 square miles of watershed.

The Sierras are covered with the national forest reserves and are given up to lumber, cattle and sheep industries, with more or less farming in some valleys.

The Coast range includes all of the mountain ranges lying west of the Great Valley and the other provinces and extending to the ocean. There is no well defined central axis, either topographic or geologic, but the range consists of a number of parallel ridges 3000 to 4000 feet high, with occasional peaks. The rivers are short and the drainage areas much smaller than those of the Sierras.

The northern Coast range, or that extending north from San Francisco, is drained principally by the Eel river which has a basin of 3,552 square miles, the Mattole has 225 square miles, the Novo 126, Big 164, Navarro 248, Russian 1515, Gracia 82 and Gualala 351. The rainfall varies from 40 inches near the coast to 30 inches on the eastern side. While lumber, cattle and general farming predominate in the northern portion of the range, the central and southern portions are noted for their extensive orchards, vineyards and intensified farming.

The south Coast range extends from San Francisco to San Diego, and is drained by numerous short but important rivers that supply water for irrigation. At the south end at San Diego this range merges with and forms the foothills of the southern Sierras and the rivers are classified with the Sierras. With this exception the drainage areas are as follows: Guadalupe river, 201 square miles, Pescadero 80, Salinas 4714, San Luis Obispo 78, Santa Maria 1806, Santa Ynez 836, and Santa Clara 1576 square miles.

The rainfall in the mountains is from 30 to 50 inches, varying with elevation. In the foothills it is from 20 to 30 inches; and in the valleys from 10 to 20 inches. The valleys are relatively broad and of gentle slope, and in general given over to intensive cultivation under irrigation of crops that are specified in connection with the soil descriptions.

One of the most striking features of California is the great central valley, some 400 miles long, which extends for nearly two thirds the length of the state. It lies between the Sierras on the east and the Coast range on the west. The northern portion is drained by the Sacramento river and the southern portion by the San Joaquin, the two rivers meeting close to the point where they empty into San Francisco bay. These rivers are fed by the many large streams already mentioned in the Sierra province. The Coast ranges supply only a small syndinal trough partially filled with the debris from the gradation of the ranges that enclose it.

The elevation varies from slightly above sea level to below mean tide, near the bay, and to about 1000 feet above sea level at Marysville Buttes, and 800 feet a little ways north of Redding. The San Joaquin valley is only 420 feet above sea level at Bakersfield. The middle or bottom of the valley is a vast plain without rock outcrops, bluff or terrace, with sluggish streams and tidal sloughs. On either side are the uplands, consisting of rolling, sloping plains which reach to the foothills. The rainfall at the north end in Shasta county is from 30 to 50 inches, decreasing towards the south to from 10 to 20 in the central portion, and from 20 to 30 inches along the bordering foothills. The crops are described in detail in connection with the soils.

This is the western portion of the great Cordilleran region that has no outlet to the sea, and extends from the foot of the Sierras to the eastern boundary of the state. The northern portion is small, covering the region from Honey Lake in Plumas county to Goose Lake in Modoc county. The southern portion covers most of Mono, Inyo, San Bernardino, and Imperial counties, the eastern portion of Riverside county, the northern portion of Los Angeles county, the southeast part of Kern county, and a part of the east edge of Ventura county. It is not a cup-shaped depression gathering its waters at a common center; neither is it a vast level covered by desert lands. It is a broad area of varied surface, valleys, plains, mountains and many independent drainage districts, and contains many important communities of prosperous people. Its general elevation in California is from 4000 feet above sea level in the northern portion to 2000 feet in the southern portion, descending finally to sea level and even below. Isolated mountain ranges rise from 2000 to 3000 feet above the general surface of the basin. Between the ranges are smooth valleys, whose alluvial slopes are floors built up of debris washed through long ages from the ranges. These valleys are generally trough-like, merging enough to assume the character of plains. Locally they have been misnamed deserts, as the Mojave, Amargosa and Colorado deserts, the proper names being arid districts; for under irrigation prosperous communities now occupy extensive portions of the former so-called "deserts."

The lowlands and mountains are generally treeless, except for fringes of cottonwoods along the streams and straggling brushlike cedar in the mountains. The rainfall averages from 2 to 5 inches; but the storms result mainly from the irregular and often violent local disturbances in the mountains and sooner or later the "cloud burst" visits every locality.

The aridity is most apparent when compared with that of the great plains lying between the Mississippi river and the Appalachian mountains of the east. On the eastern plains the average moisture contents of the air is 69% of that necessary for saturation and rainfall; in the Great Basin it is 45%. The rainfall of the plains is 43 inches, and that of the basin from 2 to 5. The evaporation from the surface of Lake Michigan is a layer of water 22 inches deep; from the Great Basin it is 80 inches per year in the north and reaches 150 inches in the south.

Owen's river basin is one of the minor divisions of the Great Basin. It lies at the eastern foot of the Sierra Nevada in Inyo county, just east of the highest peaks in the United States, Mt. Whitney (14,502) and Mt. Lyell (13,090), and has a watershed of 2630 square miles. While the river is only 125 miles long, it is fed by over 40 lateral tributaries which rise from the glacial lakelets and marshes along the east crest of the highest Sierras. It furnishes not only water for Los Angeles city, but irrigating waters for the sloping alluvial plains that are made up largely of merged delta fan surfaces. These plains are covered with deep granitic alluvial soils which vary from sands to sandy loamy. The valley is extensively cultivated and is particularly adapted to stock raising. The Honey Lake region and north to Goose Lake is a plateau region consisting of valleys dotted with sage brush and rugged isolated mountains. The general elevation is 4000 feet, the buttes and local ranges rising from 1000 to 5000 feet higher. The soils are mainly residual from the lava which weathers into a light but very fertile soil. There are large areas of cultivated land and still larger stretches of barren lava tablelands. The Mojave valley district lies to the north of Mt. San Bernardino. The Mojave river is 100 miles long, but preserves its life by concealment, creeping through the gravel and betraying its existence only where cross ledges of rock force it to the surface. It drains an area of 1470 square miles, of which 251 are mountains, 219 foothills and 1000 of arid plains and barren buttes. The valley is devoted to alfalfa and farm produce with here and there fine orchards. The soils are sands and sandy loams, generally micaceous and fairly free from alkali. Antelope, Rock Creek and several other subdistricts might be described which are within the boundaries of the basin, but receive irrigation waters from the great ranges which they border, their soils being rich sandy loams and sands, with here and there some admixture of the clays.

The Cascade mountains form the southern extension of the great lava covered range of Oregon, and includes the region from Mt. Shasta east to the Great Basin, and south to the Sierra Nevada, just touching the extreme north end of the great valley. Mt. Shasta, 14,380 feet elevation, is the culminating peak, the region descending eastward to the plateau of the lakes 4000 feet, and southward to the head of the great valley, which is about 800 feet above the sea level. Nearly all of its drainage enters the north end of the great valley and runs into the Sacramento river, the tributaries and their watersheds being the Pitt river, 4597 square miles; head of Sacramento river, 538; McCloud river, 678; Battle creek, 337; Antelope creek, 129; Mill creek, 154, and Ditch creek, 192 square miles. The region is heavily timbered and the agricultural portions small.

The Klamath mountains extend from Oregon south into this state over 200 miles. The name includes the local ranges known as the McCloud, Trinity, Bully Choop, Scott, Salmon and other mountains, whose geologic and soil histories are essentially the same throughout. The province is covered by rugged ranges from 5000 to 10,000 feet high, and is accessible only by wagon roads. It is given up mainly to mining, timber, cattle and sheep, with some farms in the broader valleys. The terraced stream valleys are often more than 2000 feet deep and range in form from V-shaped canyons to broad, flat valleys. The rainfall in the eastern portion is 40 inches, but west of the divides increases to 60, and near the coast reaches 70 inches. Nearly all of the drainage goes to the ocean from the Klamath river with its 2468 square miles of drainage area, Scott's river, 841; Trinity, 930; Smith, 691, and Redwood creek, 285 square miles.

Geologic Provinces

The geologic age of any soil, or the age of the rocks from which it was derived is only of general interest and not always of specific value in determining the adaptability of the soil to crops. The classification of soils according to the geologic history, however, give us clearer ideas of the origin and therefore the character of soils in general, and it is worth while to glance at the geologic history of the provinces.

We speak of the hills and mountains as everlasting and use them as symbols of permanency. Geology, however, teaches us that they, like everything else in the universe, have their birth, youth, maturity, old age and death, and that their death, like that of everything else, means not annihilation but change of form and another and a new existence, and that ever in line of advancement and progression in the scheme of existence.

The great Sierra Nevada of today are young mountains in rugged and vigorous condition, doing their work as sky-line guardians of the fertility of the plains below and their teaming forms of life. They catch the moisture rising from the ocean and condense it into rains and snow and store it among their crags to irrigate the soils miles away. They give each rivulet and each stream its load of material to carry down and build up new soils and renew old ones. They were born during the latter part of the Jurassic time, but not to their present magnitude. By the end of the Cretaceous they had been worn down almost to penplain. In the Eocene and Miocene they were cut and carved by rivers having wholly different courses from those that exist today, many of them leaving their gold-bearing gravels to pay for the opening of the state to the farmer and fruit raiser of today. Still later came the final uplift, when the towering crests were covered with glaciers, the great soil mills of the earth, whose waters fed lakes in basin and valley, where loads of sediment were deposited by hard-working streams busy in preparing lake or lacustrine soils for the coming of mankind. The great mass of the Sierras is composed of granitic rocks flanked in the northern and central portion by long parallel belts of Jurassic and Triassic slates and shales, and Mississippian limestones, and flanked along the foothills at the edge of the great valley by beds of Miocene and Pliocene sandstones, marls, limestones, tufts, clays and shales, the whole spotted here and there with lavas ancient and recent.

The geologic history of the Sierra Madre, San Bernardino and San Jacinto ranges and the rocks forming them is essentially the same as that of the Sierra Nevada and they are included in that province.

In its earlier geologic history the great valley has not always drained into the ocean by way of San Francisco bay. There is geologic evidence that it has at other times emptied into the ocean at points farther south, and it was not until later that faulting broke the mountains and formed the Golden Gate. In earlier geologic times the valley was submerged by the waters of a great inland lake, or by an arm of the sea. The gradation of the Sierras laid down a vast quantity of materials filling the valley to great depth. The great rivers of the Sierras brought down sands worn from granite, quartz, porphyry and lava and emptied them into the lake. These were carried by the currents and distributed along the shores and over the bed of the lake and deposited as stratified clays, sand and gravel, or as beaches composed of gravel mixed with finer material. Still later the land was elevated and the more or less consolidated accumulations were exposed to new weathering and erosion. Great quantities of material were removed, leaving the greater thickness of the beds along the edges and more elevated slopes of the valley, often as rounded foothills of ferruginous and calcareous conglomerates, partially weathered shales, interstratified with sand and silt. The subsequent weathering of this material has given rise to residual soils along the foothills.

DOWN THE MIDDLE OF THE WORLD

'Twixt the seas and the deserts,
'Twixt the wastes and the waves,
Between the sands of buried lands
And ocean's coral caves,
It lies not east nor west,
But like a scroll unfurled,
Where the hand of God hath flung it,
Down the middle of the world.

Days rise that gleam in glory,
Days die with sunset's breeze,
Waile from Cathay that was of old,
Sail countless argosies;
Morns break again in splendor
O'er the giant new-born west,
But of all the lands God fashioned
'Tis this land is the best.

It lies where God hath spread it,
In the gladness of His eyes,
Like a flame of jeweled tapestry
Beneath his shining skies;
With the green of woven meadows
And the hills in golden chains,
The light of leaping rivers,
And the flash of popped plains.

Sun and dews that kiss it,
Balmy winds that blow,
The stars in clustered diadems
Upon its peaks of snow:
The mighty mountains o'er it,
Below the white seas swirled—
Just California stretching down
The middle of the world.

soils down the slopes, and the washing of alluvial soils over the flats. The shales have imparted a somewhat heavy character to the soils through weathering into silts and clays, but the sandstones have relieved and lightened the soils by the sands washed or blown into them.

This great arid region is a closed basin into which the rainfall drains to the lowest depressions and then evaporates. This action leaches the soils and the minerals dissolved out accumulate in the low depressions, forming deposits of soda, salt, borax, etc. The basin is occupied by many mountain ranges, most of which dip westerly. The type of structure is that of the faulted monocline, or block tilted up at one edge or corner. Many of the ranges are formed of pre-Cambrian granites and schists, and show along their flanks exposures of Cambrian, Ordovician, Silurian and Devonian rocks. Most of the valleys between the ranges are covered with eolian sands. Extensive areas are covered with Tertiary or later lavas. All these rocks give rise to vast areas of rigid, rough, stony soils not suited to agriculture and therefore not mappable or classified by the United States bureau of soils. Certain areas close to the flanks of the main range, such as the Owens valley, Antelope valley, Mojave valley and the Imperial region are exceptions, as they receive more rainfall, and water can be brought from the mountains and rivers for irrigation.

The Great Basin is, however, of as great importance to the state in general as is a good furnace to the equipment of a palace. It is the place where the atmosphere is quickly heated in the daytime and rising tends to create a vacuum towards which the moisture-laden winds of the ocean flow, giving the rains in the mountains, and the cool invigorating breezes to the coast lands and to the great valley. The periodic changes of climate in the ages past are recorded in the Great Basin in the rise and fall of former great lakes, such as the lakes known to the geologists as Pa Ute lake, Lake Lahontan and others. Their terraces still exist, showing various periods of increasing and decreasing rainfall and evaporation, each of which meant soil building under varying conditions.

The Cascade mountains form the southern extension of the great lava covered range of Oregon that comes south a short distance into this state. This range in Oregon shows the underlying core of granites and slates of the Jurassic time and the heavy limestones of the Carboniferous, similar to the Sierra Province. In California, however, lavas and other effusives of the Tertiary and later times cover most of the country within this province. The residual and colluvial soils from the lava are rich in plant food, and where water can be obtained produce crops in abundance.

This region is made up of formations older than those of the Sierras. Rocks of the Cambrian, Devonian and Mississippian and other periods of the Paleozoic age have been identified, flanked on the south by the Comanchean and Jurassic. It was reduced in Cretaceous time to a penplain, and is now a mountain high plateau rejuvenated by late uplifts, the rivers deepening and widening their channels. It shows the effect of glacial action and lava flows. The soils of the valleys are sands and gravels mixed with silts and clays.

In two professions — teaching and nursing — the women outnumber the men three to one in teaching and ten to one in nursing.

Instruments with which he cures black eyes in twenty minutes have been invented by a Kansas City doctor.

His Satanic Majesty does little work in St. Louis in summer. The climate there is too hot for him.

BEAUTIFUL CALIFORNIA

Editor of Glendale News,
Glendale, Cal.

California, the beautiful. Every one who sees Southern California needs must write about it, or sing about it. They cannot refrain from expression. It would almost inspire the dumb to speak. It has been known to heal the atheist of his atheism.

This is my first visit to California from the very remote region of Northern New York. I traveled far to get here to spend the winter, but my sincere wish is that I may have the great privilege extended to me again some time in the not too distant future.

Of course, you Californians appreciate the great wealth of scenic grandeur God has spread out before you, and possessing unlimited possibilities for the decoration of grounds and lawns, the visitor finds very artistic effects worked out in the grounds of even the more simple and unpretentious homes.

Such wealth of golden sunshine—even now in your winter or rainy season. To one so accustomed as we are up north to very meagre displays or infrequent exhibitions of sunshine. Although I must not say we have no beautiful days—for that would be un-

true—we do have some both in summer and winter, but we have many unpleasant ones, due to the sudden and extreme changes of temperature, high winds and severe storms. However, "comparisons are odious," so will desist.

Your wonderful roads for automobiling invite one for a spin to the beach, where you may sit the live-long day and watch the great breakers roll in on the old Pacific. One never tires of it. Take a dip in the briny deep, search the beach for handsome shells, or go a fishing. Or, you can "right about face" to the hills and wind in and out among them where you get new and surprising views of picturesque grandeur at every turn.

Glendale is beautifully situated—surrounded as it is by imposing mountains. Guess some of these are called hills by you natives, but to me they are mountains. We have a summer home back in Northern New York among the Adirondack mountains, which are beautiful, but different from these. A climb up one of your numerous mountain trails to some high peak, giving a widespread view of the valley, dotted with cities, ranches and parks, with the old Pacific in the distance holding Cataline island on her bosom, all make a

wonderful panorama to delight the eye and inspire the soul.

The wealth of bloom displayed everywhere on tree and plant alike at this season of the year, the continual song of the birds, the chiefest of these being the mocking bird, singing it would seem for the sheer joy of life and the beauty of his surroundings.

The great peace and quiet of these starlit nights. Being a great nature lover, I have stood enraptured with it all and truly felt with the poet, "There was no speech but silence, and no thought but worship."

Some people back home seem to think everything written and told of California has been grossly exaggerated. Am trying to convince them that California has the "foundation for big stories."

All news that has come to us in any form from home this season would seem to convey the impression that they are having an extremely severe winter, with the thermometer registering as low as 40 degrees below zero. Am wondering if there is any foundation for these stories, or are they greatly exaggerated?

MRS. E. A. McCOY,
318 Adams Street, Glendale.
March 3, 1914.



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CALIFORNIA'S MATCHLESS CLIMATE

California must be counted among the most valuable possessions of the United States for many reasons; chiefly, however, because of the matchless climate of the state and the high economic value it bestows upon a large area of arable land whose coast line measures 850 miles from point to point (about 1000 miles of actual coast), the average width of the state being about 200 miles. The south boundary line of latitude emerges on the Atlantic coast near Savannah, Ga., and the north parallel near Boston. Between these two latter points lie ten states of the Union. It counts for something to the nation that this extended coast line, on the Pacific Ocean, is fortified by a region capable of supporting many millions of people and that the coast to the Canadian boundary is backed by a country of almost boundless resources.

It is not generally appreciated that all of France, all of Italy north of Rome, and half of Spain lie north of the boundary of California. This relative position on the west coast of our continent would suggest a mild climate, but not necessarily its unique and exceptional character.

Prof. McAdie, district forecaster of the United States Weather Bureau, states that the climate of California is controlled by four great factors: (1) The movements of the great continental and oceanic pressure areas (commonly called "high" and "low") together with the movements of individual pressure areas; (2) the prevailing drift of the atmosphere in temperate latitudes from west to east; (3) by proximity of the Pacific Ocean with a mean annual temperature near the latitude of 55 degrees, Fahrenheit, a great natural conservator of heat, to which is chiefly due the moderate range of temperature along the coast from San Diego even to Tatoosh Island (extreme northwest coast of Washington); and

(4) the exceedingly diversified topography for a distance of 200 miles from the coast inland. To this diversified topography is due the fact that California is a land of many climates, "from the hottest sub-tropical to the cold temperate, and from the driest to the most humid regions of the higher mountains and northern coast."

The Sierra Nevada mountains form a natural boundary line on the east, rising gradually from the west to a height of from 8500 to 14,000 feet, much above the snow line, and falling off to the Nevada plateau, which is about 4000 feet above sea level. The coast range mountains form a broad belt traversing the entire coast, and consist of two or three parallel ranges from 3200 to 5000 feet high, and between these ranges are many rich valleys, some of large extent. The Coast range merges into the Siskiyou mountains on the north, a connecting link with the Sierra Nevada, crowned by Mount Shasta; and the Tehachapi mountains far to the south, form another connecting link.

Between the Sierra Nevada and the Coast range mountains and these connecting links lies the great central valley of California, about 400 miles long and from 50 to 60 miles wide; an agricultural district of great fruitfulness, comprising quite one-ninth of the state. There is but little waste land in it. The northern portion is blessed by ample rainfall, and the southern part, when watered, is everywhere very productive, as is the entire valley. The Sacramento river runs south through the northern portion (Sacramento Valley), ris-

ing near Mount Shasta; the San Joaquin river runs north through the southern portion (San Joaquin Valley); the two rivers uniting near the middle of the great valley and flowing westward into San Francisco bay, and thence through the "Golden Gate" into the Pacific Ocean.

There is here a wide break in the Coast range through which the summer trade winds find their way into the interior, an important factor in the climatic conditions of the valley. This sea breeze blows up stream, north into the Sacramento Valley and south into the San Joaquin Valley, thus tempering the heat of the great valley. This influence, together with the dryness of the atmosphere, renders the occasional high temperatures of these valleys more easily endurable at 110 degrees than is 95 degrees in the humid regions of the Eastern states.

South of the Tehachapi mountains the Sierra Nevada mountains continue at less elevation, and are locally called Sierra Madre. The wonderfully developed region known as Southern California lies west. On the east is the Mohave desert, and south and east the Colorado desert; important regions of the state as yet but partially developed, but of great fertility by the application of water, which the genius and enterprise of the people are rapidly bringing in touch with the land. As in the north, the breaks in the Coast range and the Sierra Madre become important factors in modifying the climate of the interior. In Southern California and in Central California (San Joaquin Valley) extensive irrigation systems already in operation supply the comparative lack of rainfall. Irrigation is also being extensively developed in the Sacramento valley.

The prevailing winds come from the ocean and are principally from the southwest landward, producing a cool summer climate along the immediate coast. Fogs sometimes sweep in from the ocean, more or less unfavorably affecting the enjoyment of the climate but by their moisture contributing to the growth of vegetation. These fogs are less harsh on the south coast. The heat rising from the great valley draws a strong current from the trade winds, through the Golden Gate that divides as it passes and extends south to the Tehachapi mountains and north to Mount Shasta, rendering the air of the valley more delightful. The same drift of the trade winds tempers the air far into the interior in Southern California. The high mountain barrier on the east, through the length of the state, deflects the cold winds that sweep down over the Nevada plains in winter from Alaska and prevents their entrance into the valley regions of California. Dry north winds sometimes blow through the great valley in summer raising the temperature, and are occasionally injurious to growing crops, but they seldom continue more than three or four days, when they are succeeded by the balmy and cool breezes. Along the immediate coast the average winter and summer temperature differs only about four degrees.

All over the coast, however, there are thousands of sheltered nooks and small valleys and sequestered spots, where the fogs and harsh wind of the coast have no appreciable effect, and where the climate is charming and sunny to the last degree, both in winter and summer.

The terms "winter" and "summer" as commonly used in the eastern states, have no application in California. The year is more properly divided into "rainy season" (winter) and "dry season" (summer). Practically all the rain falls from about the first of November until April; the remaining months of the year are rainless, except in some parts of the mountains and on the coast north of Cape Mendocino, where occasional summer showers occur. Cereal crops mature in early summer after rain ceases, and no housing of crops is necessary for protection against rain in harvest time.

The rainfall of California is a characteristic feature of the climate. A word as to its source and cause will be interesting. Prof. McAdie points out that over the North Pacific ocean in winter there exists an area of low barometer (latitudes 40 to 60 degrees north and 130 degrees west to 140 degrees east longitude), while an area of high pressure overlies the greater part of North America with a southwest extension to the tropics and west to one hundred and sixtieth meridian. He says:

"We shall find that typical wet winters on the California coast occur when this great North Pacific 'low' extends well eastward, overlying the continent west of a line drawn from San Francisco to Calgary (Canada). At the same time the great continental high area apparently recedes to the southeast. On the other hand, the pressure distribution characteristic of a 'dry' winter on the California coast is marked by the prevalence of the continental 'high' over the entire country west of the Rocky mountains."

Our winter rain storms (barring an occasional one coming in from the ocean unheralded) have their origin off the coast of Vancouver, and curiously enough are attended in the Sacramento valley by south winds. The storms diminish in intensity as they travel south, tapering off as they approach Southern California. In 1909 the rainfall at Eureka, Humboldt county, on the immediate coast, was 51.64 inches, and at San Diego but 14.4 inches. At Monumental, Del Norte county, adjoining Humboldt (further north), the rainfall reached 153.54 inches. At Redding, Shasta county (interior), the rainfall was 56.38 inches; at Red Bluff, forty miles south, 34.99 inches; at Sacramento, 24.87 inches; Fresno (center of San Joaquin valley), 16.47 inches; Bakersfield (extreme southern portion of valley), 9.29 inches. In the Sierra Nevada mountains the rainfall increases about one inch for every hundred feet elevation. It will be observed that the rainfall south of the Tehachapi mountains (Southern California) is greater than in the extreme southern portion of the San Joaquin valley.

The direction of the coast valleys exerts striking influence upon rainfall and temperature, dependent upon the facility of the trade winds to reach them. The climate and agricultural character of the foothills, up to 2000 or 2500 feet, is much the same as in the valley, although the character of the soil is different. Even higher, fine deciduous fruits are grown. Still higher are the lumbering and mining camps, and thousands of cattle and sheep are herded in summer where in winter the mountains are deeply covered with snow. Illustrative of the characteristic variations of climate, it may be stated that in the vicinity of Summit, Placer county, elevation 7017 feet, the temperature was two degrees above zero and the snowfall for the year was

52 inches. At Rocklin, Placer county, thirty miles west, elevation 249 feet, the lowest temperature was 25 degrees above zero. All the natural ice consumed in California was made near Summit, while oranges were being gathered for market around Rocklin.

It will be noted that while the annual mean temperature of the Pacific coast does not suffer greatly from the average summer and average winter here and on the Atlantic are wide apart, and the extremes between the highest and lowest temperatures are very great. It is this exemption from extremes of temperature that constitutes the charm and healthfulness of the Pacific coast.

In the interior, especially in the great valley, the seasons show greater extremes of temperature, but, as already suggested, the dryness of the air renders these extremes less felt than on the coast, where the air is more moist. The limit of winter cold is the test of what may be grown rather than the average temperature. And so we find citrus fruit flourishing from the north to the south end of the great valley and orange growing is a leading industry in several counties of that valley. In Southern California both the heat and the cold are comparatively milder.

As far back as we have any recorded history, and behind this, embracing traditions coming through the early mission fathers, we learn of the same equability of temperature, the same balmy atmosphere, the same luxuriance of vegetation. Our soil may require renewing by fertilization, but our climate is as constant as the sun. The conditions which have produced the result are themselves unchanging, and so must be the result.

California is a universal sanitarium. The climate of the coast is invigorating, stimulating and delightful, neither hot or cold; the laborer knows no fatigue except from physical exhaustion resulting from overtaxed muscles. The brain-worker yields only to failure of mental powers. In the interior valley, in mid-summer, the temperature is higher, and there is discomfort at times while working in the harvest fields and at the desk. But the dryness of the air robs the thermometer of much of its terror. The sensible temperature, i. e., the temperature we in fact experience or feel in the valleys, is less irksome at 100 or 110 degrees than in regions of greater humidity of the atmosphere where the reading is from 85 to 95 degrees. Sunstroke here is unknown. It is the common experience of persons coming into almost any part of the state that they increase in weight and strength, are less troubled with nervous affections, sleep and eat well and improve in health if ailing from any cause.

The variety of temperature and climatic conditions existing in the mountains, valleys and on the coast, and the celerity and ease with which our inhabitants may change their immediate surroundings, constitute one of the great charms of California life. Thousands of families residing in the valleys find their way into the mountains or to the sea coast and have most delightful camping-out experiences; and this they do in a few hours or a day or two at most, with their own conveyances. Our valleys and mountains lie so related to each other that no spot can be found devoid of scenic beauty. There is no dull monotony in the farmer's life as there is from necessity in the lives of those who reside on the great plains regions of the West, few of whom are ever permitted to enjoy the inspiring and elevating means of recreation and rest from labor which are a part of our life here.

But if he so wills it, man's labor here can be profitably enjoyed every day in the year, because there is no month when vegetation in some form is not growing, and because it furnishes ideal conditions for the growth

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of irrigated crops. There is no time in California when all nature is at rest or plant life is sleeping. In the field, orchard, garden, factory and in the mines; on the stock farm and in the dairy, every day is a day of productive labor. We commence shipping fresh deciduous fruits in May and there is no cessation until December. In November we begin to ship citrus fruits, and they overlap the deciduous fruits and continue, in fact, the year through.

Prof. E. W. Hilgard justly sums up the matter thus: "Taken as a whole, California corresponds in its climatic features and adaptation to the Mediterranean region of Europe and Africa—a grand Riviera, with a partial background of the desert as well, where the date palm and the ostrich find a congenial home, and alluvial plains equaling in richness the famed delta of the Nile."

MOVED TO SAN FRANCISCO.

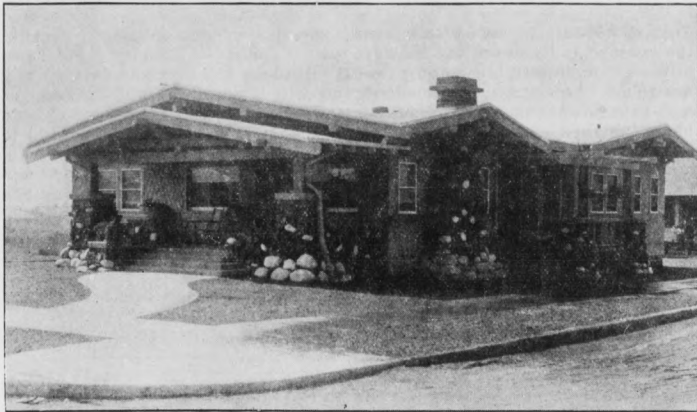
The two largest giant cacti that ever have been moved have been transplanted from the Arizona desert to the Panama-Pacific Exposition. They have been placed on the parapet of the Zuni Indian village, which is one of the most realistic bits of reproduction to be found at the exposition.

The Indian village in turn forms part of the reproduction of the Grand Canyon of Arizona which the Santa Fe is building at a cost of \$300,000 on the "Zone" at the exposition.

Each cactus occupied a separate flat car. One weighed 3700 and the other 4500 pounds. It cost \$2,000 to dig up and box the giant growths and transplant them to the exposition. The larger of the two plants is thirty-five feet in height.

RESIDENCE OF L. G. DODGE

FIRST AND CENTRAL

Erected by Robert P. McMullen, General Contractor and Builder.
Residence 1308 Chestnut Street

Mr. McMullen has been in the contracting business in Glendale for some time and since locating here he has erected many of the fine homes that Glendale is noted for. Owing to his high-class work he has been kept busy building substantial homes and thus adding to the beauty of Glendale in a substantial way. Mr. McMullen personally supervises every job placed in his hands. He uses the greatest care in the drawing of the plans of any building and avoids all extras, which are a source of annoyance and expense to the owner. Since coming to Glendale Mr. McMullen has earned for himself an enviable reputation extending all over this valley. He employs only experienced men. Mr. McMullen believes in the

future growth of Glendale and supports every measure that is of benefit to this section. The growth of every section can be gauged by its contractors and builders, and in this Glendale ranks among the growing towns of Southern California, and among the contractors who are working toward the best interests stands R. P. McMullen. He is a property owner and is interested in every matter that stands for the upbuilding of Glendale along all legitimate lines. He is a native of Tennessee and located in Glendale in 1910. Mr. McMullen now has about \$11,000 worth of work under construction, including two new school houses in Tropic, a two-story residence in Casa Verdugo and a two-story residence in Los Angeles.

Sloyd in Intermediate School

By Z. L. Hesse.

I was much impressed and not a little surprised at the excellence of the work being done in the Glendale intermediate school. The Sloyd department interested me especially, where many fine pieces of work done by mere children were to be seen. People who have not seen this could scarcely imagine what has been accomplished there in so short a time in a new school.

Having had a long experience as a mechanic, I know what a great thing it is to start boys off with these courses in Sloyd. An apprentice under the old system found his tasks dull and irksome because there was little in his work to appeal to his artistic sense and so wake his enthusiasm. I have seen many workmen who were very careful with surfaces, lines and angles; also with the execution of plans; but whose work was, after all, very plain, somewhat uninteresting, because they knew not how to give to it the artistic touch. They started wrong. There was a sense latent in them which should have been developed. This development of the artistic sense opens up so many of the avenues of pleasure worth while in life. Begun in a small way in youth, it keeps widening, extending to things that hold the interest of the grown man or woman.

So many people lack the knowledge of how to achieve the artistic in whatever things they make. The Sloyd courses will equip children with this knowledge at the right time of life and later development may be wide and very helpful. This artistic sense is latent in the children of perhaps all races. Witness the children of the Navajos who seem, when taught, to be all born artists. Yet, take it from me, the children of the white race are ahead in endowment, though their education in the technical arts was formerly neglected. Utility was the watchword under the old school system, but people will learn to make the needful things. The trouble is, they combine utility with plainness, even with ugliness. And a poverty of neatness and beauty in the things that surround one reacts upon the mind, upon the soul; creating a poverty within. The Sloyd courses will fill the expanding mind with correct ideas and models, im-

part a knowledge of what is artistic, and teach the student how to go about it to realize these models and ideas in the different materials.

The display at the intermediate school was not so great in quantity as older schools could make, but there was enough to show that progress was being made in the right direction. It was not difficult to see as one examined the models, where the stress had been laid in the teaching. It was evident that a great deal of interest and enthusiasm had been awakened, that the efforts of the children had been guided along the right lines. I repeat it, the development of the artistic sense, the esthetic qualities of the mind, is in this work the principal thing. What can the students do in life without this? Blunder on, deaf and blind to a whole world of pleasure, having the eyes that see not. And this recalls some lines of Alfred Musset, the French poet, concerning a block of rose-marble:

There should have come forth from thee
Some new-born divinity.
When the marble-cutters hewed
Through thy noble block their way,
They broke in with footsteps rude
Where a Venus sleeping lay."

They were unable, in the case, to see in the block of marble anything more than a perfectly good and serviceable doorstep. While the trained mind can see in certain materials what Keats would call some shape of beauty, the untrained can see nothing but a quantity of rubbish or kindling. It is not so much the possession of the articles, for these may be bought, but the point is whether one is able to see in the materials at hand, and to fashion forth something to give pleasure to himself and to others. Keats has said that it is ever some shape of beauty that moves away the pall from our dark spirits; that is, leads us out into the light and to the pleasant things of life. But if esthetic development is lacking, beauty makes no forcible appeal to us. My contention is that training in this direction must begin at the right time in life, and that such training has become a necessary part of education.

Moving Picture Companies

Christian Science Monitor.

Affording out door work the year around, with fresh native flowers for a background, if desired, Glendale is the chosen home of one of America's large motion picture film manufacturing companies. The plant employs three companies of players besides a band of Indians and the scenes enacted in the sunlight of the balmy California climate are repeated again and again in every part of the land.

After trying nearly every corner of the world the management of this company found Southern California the most desirable base of operation. It was found desirable from several points of view. The scenery is picturesque and can be adapted to fit usually, a picture made in every country. The people here hail from all over the world furnishing an endless variety of types. The architecture is varied like everything else. If a swiss chalet is desired in a scene a matter of a ten minute ride will furnish any number from which to make a choice. If the scene of the picture is laid in the South, a southern mansion can be found in an equal length of time. The old missions of Southern California always furnish a romantic setting and these missions are copied in club buildings and private residences and can be used in any picture that deals with the early Spanish scenes. If one needs a touch of winter a short journey to the top of Mt. Lowe, three miles distant will bring a real cold snap. If a desert waste is needed it is only a short journey to find all the sand, sage brush and cactus that is called for. Live oaks and eucalyptus trees and palms and peppers furnish the background of greenery.

Glendale is one hour and a half by automobile from the Pacific ocean so it is easy to reach if the scenario calls for a water setting. The studio is situated in a beautiful spot on the old Verdugo road, under the San Fernando range. The original California house is used as the office building; the main buildings are back from the road. One contains the scene docks and the main property room. From this is one large open air stage 50x60 feet in size which leads to a second stage 40x40 feet. From the smaller stage is a row of dressing rooms and a costume room. In each building a room is set aside for the properties and the costumes. This division of property rooms arises from a desire of the company to expedite the work. The costumes for the men are kept in a building with men's dressing rooms of which there are seven, two of these being rooms set aside for the extra people. The same arrange-

ment is carried out in the woman's department. The men's dressing rooms are on the east side of the stage and the women's rooms about 100 feet on the west side in the office building.

There are three companies operating from this studio, each one taking a different branch. One company confines its activities to Indian and western pictures; one handles the modern melodrama and the other, and largest company is kept busy producing "special" pictures of any type the market may demand. In the cast of these companies only experienced actors and actresses are employed while the extra people are selected from a large army of ambitious young folks of Glendale and vicinity who aspire to histrionic fame. About 36 of the regularly employed actors have established their homes in Glendale, bringing a good source of income to local merchants. This, however, is only a small item compared with the cost of operation, the bulk of which is spent in Glendale.

Last year but one company operated the entire year, the second one coming in on the last four months, and the expenses of the year were over \$150,000. This money was distributed in Glendale and Los Angeles passing through the local banks. There is no branch of business overlooked in the working out of these pictures. Lunches are furnished by the company and local grocers benefit thereby. In a recent picture where 600 people were used, the bill for lunches was over \$900. A small troop of Klamath Indians is kept in a colony by themselves. The members of these companies have nearly all become citizens and tax payers of Glendale and take active interest in social, municipal and church affairs.

THE JEWEL CITY.

In the San Fernando Valley,
Not so many years ago,
A little town was planted,
That started soon to grow.

From farmer's land to desert sand,
It took an upward flight;
And now for a suburban city,
Why, Glendale's out of sight!

Her blazing lights and long paved streets,
Her stores and homes so pretty,
Receive no thwart from those she greets
With "Glendale, The Jewel City!"

1915

THE WONDERFUL OVERLAND CAR

Model 80

\$1200 f. o. b. Glendale

THIS IS THE HANDSOMEST OVERLAND CAR EVER BUILT, UP-TO-DATE IN EVERY RESPECT, ARTISTICALLY DESIGNED AND FINISHED. THE POWERFUL, LARGER, ROOMIER AND SMOOTH RUNNING CAR ESTABLISHES A NEW STANDARD. THE PRICE HAS NOT BEEN ADVANCED. MODEL "80" HAS A BRAND NEW FULL STREAM LINED BODY. ITS SWEEPING LINES BLEND AND HARMONIZE PERFECTLY WITH THE BALANCE OF THE SYMMETRICAL DESIGN. ALL VISIBLE LINES ARE ABSOLUTELY CLEAN, UNBROKEN AND UNINTERRUPTED.

ELECTRIC STARTER, ELECTRIC LIGHTS, LEFT HAND DRIVE, CENTER CONTROL, LARGER TIRES, DEMOUNTABLE RIMS AND LARGER TONNEAU.

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1312 West Broadway, Glendale, Cal.

Agents for the Wonderful OVERLAND CAR
for San Fernando Valley.

1915

1915

OUR INFINITE VARIETY.

An unfailing charm of this portion of San Fernando Valley is, within certain limitations, the variety of its attractions. The elevation of the main portion of the valley in this section is about 500 feet, ranging from that upwards. Along the river bottom it is less than this, but we speak of the section mostly devoted to residences. This variation of elevation means a variety of soil and even of climate. The upper portions are more sandy, and geologically speaking, more recently reclaimed from the original granite rock. In the lower parts the flood waters of ages past have deposited material from the upper valley, resulting in a soil of unusual richness. The unevenness of the range of hills that cuts off the valley from the ocean causes a variation of the ocean breezes that pass over the hills, and this means a variation of temperature. Frost between November and March is confined almost entirely to the low areas, where the air is more or less motionless, the high levels being untouched. The variety applies to products as well as to temperature and soil, being closely related. But variety in products is something that applies to all of the foothill sections of Southern California. In times past more than now, it was common to see the apple and the orange growing side by side, but experience has shown the advisability of relegating each to the conditions best adapted to it, although in the home garden they still may be seen together. There is no fruit of the East that cannot be produced here, although it is deceptive to claim that all do equally well, while the semi-tropic products find here their home. Before the price of town lots and acreage advanced to a figure that made fruit growing seem "slow," this section was productive of large crops of deciduous fruits as well as of oranges and lemons. As for berries, Tropic was for several years the center of the strawberry business of Southern California, and Glendale has the record of having marketed that fruit every month in the year. English walnuts are grown everywhere, but it has been demonstrated that they do best in deep moist soil near the river.

Yes, it is a land of infinite variety and the homeseeker who cannot satisfy himself as far as natural conditions are concerned has just two alternatives—the frigid or the torrid zone.

LOTS OF ROOM IN CALIFORNIA

To the average person, not conversant with the facts, there is an erroneous opinion prevailing as to whether too many people can come to the state of California to live and make their permanent homes. In answer to this question, it is well to remember that California is 775 miles long, has 1000 miles of coast line, and an average width of 200 miles. The state contains 153,650 square miles, equal in area to the states of New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Ohio. The population of these nine states is 26,623,535, while the population of California is 2,377,549, having shown an increase of 60 per cent in the past ten years.

When it is considered that one acre of land in California, with water, and properly tilled, or used for raising fruit, will produce more revenue in one year than an average of five acres in the East or Middle West, and also the further fact that in Southern California, where citrus and deciduous fruit growing is followed, winter and summer vegetables, poultry raising and gardening, five acres is ample ground for an average family to provide them with plenty to do and a good living, and a nice net income besides.

Considering this, it is easy to explain why California has no fear of becoming overcrowded for a long period to come, as it is estimated on good authority that Southern California alone can easily support and provide 50,000,000 of people with good homes.

California welcomes the world in 1915, and at that time it is expected with the opening of the Panama canal that the population of the state will be swelled by hundreds of thousands who will seek homes here.

CALIFORNIA.

Every day like days of June;
It is where the roses bloom;
And I hope to go there soon—
To California.

To greet the sunshine in my room,
Breathe the air of sweet perfume,
Where nature keeps everything in tune—
In California.

Every time we are tempted to say something that would violate the spirit of neutrality toward the European peoples at war, let's not say it.

Are You Interested In Making a Home in California?

If you are, it will pay you to INVESTIGATE GLENDALE, the Beautiful City of Homes and its many advantages before locating permanently.

As this is the oldest established Real Estate concern in Glendale, we are familiar with values and conditions generally, and are in a position to give you valuable advice in locating.

Make This Office Your Headquarters.

J. W. Lawson & Co.

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Real Estate, Loans and Insurance
Phone Sunset 162 Home 761

The Hendricks Department Store

which carries the largest stock in the city. Special attention to the Mens' and Boys' department where you can find just what YOU want in only the Best Merchandise AS WE DO NOT carry any seconds or shoddy goods. Our line of Mens' and Boys' Clothing is right up to the minute, while as to the Shoes, Hats and Extra Pants, few CITY Stores can show YOU a better line. We have the goods. War talk cuts no figure here. CASH down and your moneys worth or your money back is what makes the store go.

HENDRICKS, The Cash Man

Dry Goods, Shoes, Mens' and Boys' Outfitters
1102 W. Broadway Glendale

E. B. GORRELL

F. J. KUNTZNER

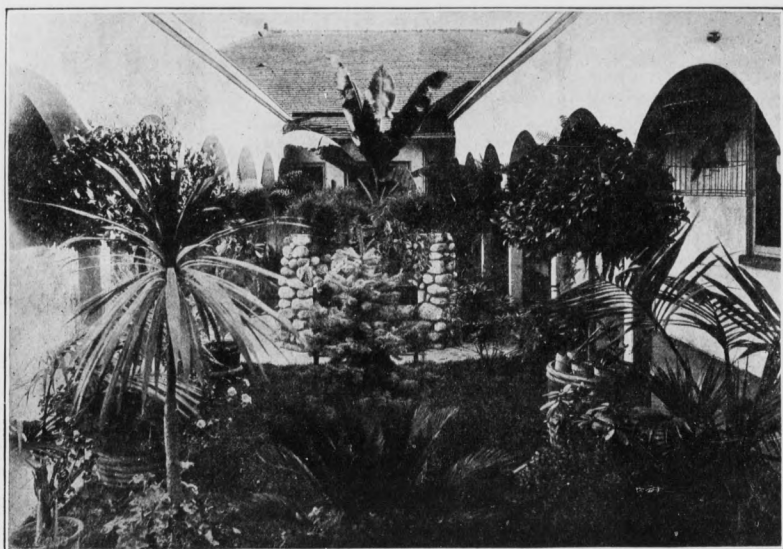
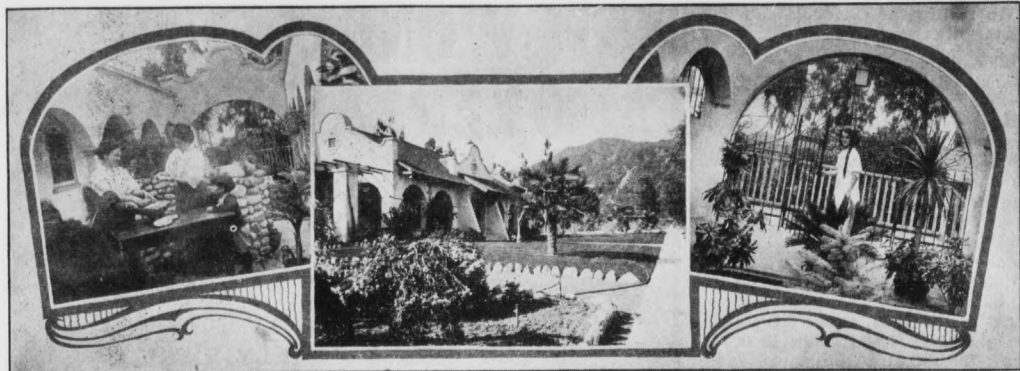
THE Glendale Paint & Paper Co.

419 BRAND BOULEVARD

Is the Only Exclusive Paint and Wall Paper House in Glendale.
Prices Lower Than in Los Angeles and All Goods Guaranteed by the Manufacturers.

PHONE SUNSET 855

HISTORIC CASA VERDUGO



Every visitor to Southern California comes with the anticipation of finding old-world romance in a new world setting, with pictures before him of an entirely different atmosphere from that of busy, modern America.

The Ramona days of California are cherished, hidden away in the shadowy cloister of the partly ruined missions and made living in the patio of a weather-beaten adobe here and there among the changeless hills. It is in such places the tourist finds the charm that was woven about the lives of Spanish grandee and caballero.

Now our own beautiful Glendale boasts of just such a place—a place that is known both far and wide as "Casa Verdugo." The Casa Verdugo, which has come down from the early days with all the characteristics of the old hacienda, the dreamy and restful languor still clinging beneath its broad porticos and thatched ramada. The mandolin and guitar still thrum with the sweet pathos of Paloma and Golondrina while dinner parties assemble.

Discriminating residents of Los Angeles, who recognize genuine Spanish cooking, are regular patrons of this, Glendale's beautiful Casa Verdugo. Tamales are something much more delicate than peppery goulash wrapped in corn husks. Their preparation is a long process, carefully worked out in the kitchen of the Casa. An enchilada, properly served, is a culinary masterpiece, and these, together with chilis grown in the garden just behind the cactus hedge, which too yields its luscious fruit, and salads gathered in fresh and cool in the early morning and put away with the dew still on them, are wonderfully prepared and placed before the hungry who throng there.

Dining here, at this old Spanish villa, is a luxury as well as a satisfaction. There is a sunny spot on the veranda for the cooler days of winter; a shady spot in the patio or un-

der the giant pepper trees which shelter a hundred people for summer, a cozy corner off the ramada or on a winter evening, when the crisp air comes down from the snow-capped mountains, there is a comfortable seat in front of an open fireplace from which glowing embers comfortingly envelope the traveler who, when the meal is over, settles himself for an hour's siesta and contentedly sighs "Ah, this is California." And we, the local praiser, quietly but possessingly add, "and Glendale too."

Casa Verdugo is cosily nestled against the foothills of the Verdugo mountains, which rise behind it, and looks out over the length of beautiful San Fernando valley and the Santa Monica mountains rising opposite. The trolley ride from Los Angeles, which goes through the heart of Glendale, is generally recognized as the most beautiful about the city. It takes but a generous half hour and from the moment the car cuts through the pass into the valley, the panorama is magnificent. Tier upon tier of mountains rise to the north and end in the highest of the Sierra Madres, while spread out below are dozens of modern homes which stand aloof in all their attractiveness where once were prosperous fruit ranches and famous berry fields. In summer the sunsets at the distant end of the valley in the fiery glow of the Mojave desert and as he gradually steals away from the darkening shades of night, so does he carry you away to the days of long ago—days that seem but a step from now to the scenes through which this old home of the Verdugos has passed, with all the surroundings so much in tune with the then.

Jose Maria Verdugo, to whom this one-time rancho belonged, was planting his trees here when the colonies on the eastern coast were fighting the battles of the Revolution. On October 20, 1774, Governor Pedro Foyes issued a proclamation granting the right to have and to hold these lands. In his petition Don Jose represented

that he had herds of "horned and other cattle and horses." He chose the mouth of Verdugo canyon for his home because of the sparkling stream of mountain water that still supplies this part of the valley. Then there were but two houses for miles and miles around.

Don Mariano de la Luzo Verdugo, the full name of this distinguished gentleman who first tilled the soil near our present Glendale, was a sergeant in the San Diego company and served at Monterey. The beginning of the nineteenth century was ushered in with Don Mariano occupying the office of alcalde of the pueblo of Los Angeles. Manuel Verdugo, whose rancho still remains near the present site of La Canada, was also a soldier.

It was Don Jose, probably, who left behind the air of the picturesque and romantic that still hovers about the place. He was one of those gallant gentlemen whom the artist has painted riding forth from his hacienda on a fine horse with many silver trappings, dressed as a caballero, knee breeches, "botas" or leggings laced and tied at the top, and the short, jaunty bolero. The dreamer here, on a drowsy summer evening, would hardly be startled to hear the click of his spurs upon the cement floor and the rich baritone of his "Buenos noches, Senor!" For ghosts have haunted the Casa Verdugo since his day—the ghosts of pleasant memories and warm-hearted greetings, greetings and warm-heartedness that could not help but remain, for presided over by Senora Peidada Yorba Sowl, a member of one of the first families of the Spanish aristocracy, the Casa Verdugo is the most unique and typical restaurant in Southern California. Its hospitality is dispensed with the same free and cordial hand that used in the mission days to place a pile of silver beside the bed of the wayfaring guests—and now delights its many patrons and at the same time adds to the creditable features of Glendale.

THE PANAMA CANAL

The Panama canal was opened to traffic August 15 to vessels drawing not to exceed 30 feet of water. This stipulation is made because of the conditions existing at Cucaracha slide which, although greatly improved according to the latest issue of Canal Record, would not admit of the passage with absolute safety of vessels drawing a greater depth of water. This restriction however probably does not affect any vessel now using the Panama route regularly, either in the Atlantic or Pacific.

The grand total of canal excavation to July 1, 1914, was 223,108,369 cubic yards, leaving 9,244,631 cubic yards remaining to be excavated, according to the revised estimate of a year ago. From January 1 to June 30, 1914, there was excavated 7,

651,666 cubic yards, and at this rate of progress the remaining amount to be taken out will be removed in less than nine more months of work.

A recapitulation of canal excavations since the beginning of work by the French until July 1, 1914, is as follows:

Excavation by French companies, 78,140,800 cu. yds., of which 29,903,000 cu. yds. was useful to the present canal.

Excavation by Americans: dry, 130,112,734 cu. yds.; wet, 92,997,204 cu. yds.; total, 223,109,938 cu. yds.

Remaining to be excavated: Atlantic division—dry, 3,977 cu. yds.; wet, 3,053,945; total for this division, 3,049,968 cu. yds. The to-

tal already excavated is 50,117,032 cu. yds., of which 8,858,977 was taken out as dry excavation and 41,258,055 cu. yds. as wet.

Central division—1,984,056 cu. yds. remaining to be excavated, of which 2,244,880 cu. yds. is in Culebra cut and 260,824 from all other points. There has already been excavated from this division 115,712,944 cu. yds., of which 102,767,120 cu. yds. was taken from Culebra cut and 12,945,824 cu. yds. from all other points.

Pacific division—4,210,607 cu. yds. remaining to be excavated, of which 374,744 is dry excavation and 4,585,351 is wet. There has already been removed from this division 57,278,393 cu. yds., of which 11,162,744 was dry and 46,115,649 cu. yds. was wet excavation.

Glendale, Pergola of Los Angeles

By Eugene Brown, Glendale, California

This is a great country. If you don't believe it ask me. I have been here just long enough to know and not long enough to have it stale. In my brief hour I have watched Glendale grow from a city of 2,000 to one of 8,000 inhabitants, including realty brokers and women who raise Belgian hares. It has expanded from a restful village to a pleasant city with nice buildings on both sides of the street.

I might have gone further when I came west, but when I visited Glendale somebody invited me to step out and vote and so I hung up my vest and became a real citizen. Now that it has been proven that the original Garden of Eden was located here I am glad I remained. Should I see a woman in a fig leaf costume we would know that the story was absolutely true.

Glendale is the pergola or rose bower at the doorway of greater Los Angeles. She is indeed the Jewel

City, sparkling in her setting amid the verdure and vines of the Verdugo hills—a community of happy and handsome homes, surrounded by well-kept lawns and the million blooms of rare and radiant flowers.

Here come health and content as comrades. The beneficent breezes of mountain and sea are here blended into an ozone that is stimulating, wholesome and inspiring.

When I first came among you I was wan, wasted and weary. Twenty odd years of the relentless grind of newspaper work had left me rheumatic, morose, weak and dispirited. I was about as companionable as a flea-bitten polecat and was so thin that my shadow looked like a mere freckle on the road. When I weighed myself I would come away owing the scales. After I had taken a vigorous course in hydraulics at the Glendale Sanitarium and had learned how to make hamburger steak out of peanuts and alfalfa I began to prick up my ears and take an interest in life. The climate and atmosphere did the rest. The simple life in nature's lap finds me ruddy and restored. Now

I can live on terms of happy equality with a smear of Rhode Island hens. I raise kale and corn and cabbage and my life is as strong and fragrant as the onions I bear to market. I do just enough in the business world to maintain my status as a fellowman, but it is back to the soil in every moment possible. We are raising the apples of the Hesperides and the poppies of Arvasan. We eat of the Lotus and use the waters of Lethe for irrigation purposes.

When God made Glendale he was feeling mighty fine.

EUGENE BROWN.

In a "swat the fly" crusade at Bayonne, New Jersey, it has been arranged that the price of admission to the Saturday matinee for all boys and girls shall be fifty dead flies. The kids will certainly have a fly time, but how would you like to be the ticket seller and have to count the "dead ones?"

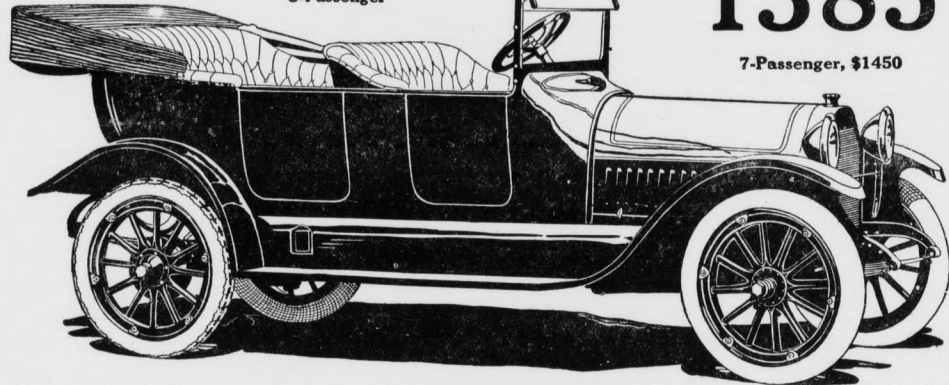
Of the three hundred and over general occupations in the United States, women have entered all but four.

Studebaker

The New SIX
5-Passenger

\$1385

7-Passenger, \$1450



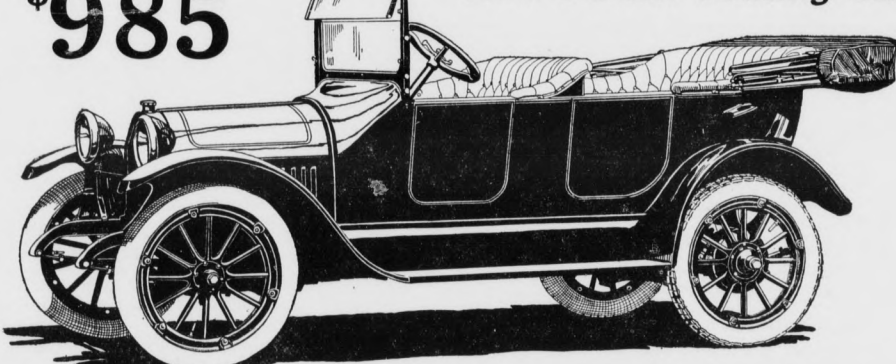
Two body styles: Five-Passenger and Seven-Passenger Touring.
Wheelbase—121 inches.
Long-Stroke (5-inch), Small-Bore (3 1/2-inch) Motor; Six Cylinders, en Bloc.
Smokeless, Non-Leaking Lubrication System.
Larger Valve Openings.
New, Exhaust-Silencing Muffler.
Annular Piston Rings.
Cellular Radiator.
Lighter Reciprocating Parts.

Crowned Fenders.
Lightened Clutch Operation.
150 Pounds Lighter.
15 x 2 1/2 in. brakes.
34x4-in. Goodrich Tires on Q. D. Demountable Rims; Safety Tread on Rear.
Roomier Front and Rear Compartments.
Continuous Aluminum Foot Board.
One-Man Type Top.
Built-in Rain and Clear Vision Ventilating Windshield, Attaching Rigidity to Top.

Scientific Anti-Rumble Gasoline Tank in Cowl.
Magnetic, Non-Leaking Gasoline Gauge, the only One Approved by Insurance Underwriters.
Full-Floating Rear Axle, Shaft Locking into Taper at Hub.
Full Equipment of 13 Timken Roller Bearings.
Irreversible Steering.
Inter-Locking Ignition and Lighting Switches.
24 Finishing Operations in Painting Bodies Studebaker Blue.

\$985

New FOUR Touring Car



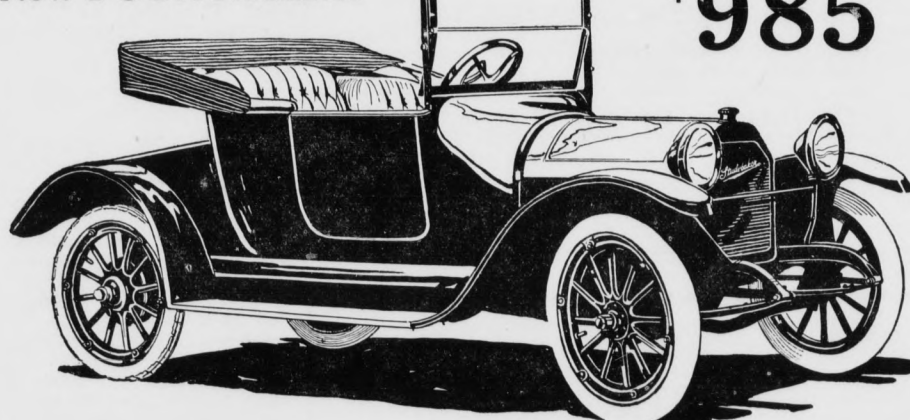
Two Body Styles: Five-Passenger Touring; Three-Passenger Roadster.
Wheelbase—108 inches.
Long Stroke (5-inch), Small Bore (3 1/2-inch) Motor; Four Cylinders, en Bloc, Exhaust, Manifold Cast Separate.
Smokeless, Non-Leaking Lubrication System.
Larger Valve Openings.
Pressed Steel Push-Rods.
Annular Piston Rings.
Tubular Radiator with Auxiliary Water Tank.

Crowned Fenders.
Special Dimming Headlights.
100 Pounds Lighter.
12 x 2 1/2 in. Brakes.
Hot-Jacketed Schebler Carburetor Bolted to Cylinders.
Magnetic, Non-Leaking Gasoline Gauge, the only One Approved by Insurance Underwriters.
Generous Footroom in Both Compartments.
33 x 4 in. Goodrich Tires on Q. D. Demountable Rims; Safety Tread on Rear.

One-Man Type Top.
Built-in Rain and Clear Vision Ventilating Windshield, Attaching Rigidity to Top.
Full Floating Rear Axle, Shaft Locking into Taper at Hub.
Full Equipment of 13 Timken Roller Bearings.
Irreversible Steering.
Flush Dash Equipment.
Extra Rim and Carrier.
24 Finishing Operations in Painting Bodies Studebaker Blue.

New FOUR Roadster

\$985



A three-seated Roadster that actually seats three grown persons in perfect comfort. Driver's seat set slightly forward. A special top, baggage compartment at rear, etc. Same general specifications as FOUR Touring Car.

No. 1 N. P.

BRAND BOULEVARD GARAGE, EDWIN DALE PROPRIETOR
Agents for Glendale and Vicinity



E. U. EMERY

Among loyal Californians who claim Iowa as their state of birth is E. U. Emery, one of Glendale's substantial men. Mr. Emery was engaged as a traveling salesman in his native state for eight years, moving at the end of that time to Birmingham, Alabama, where he had charge of the city business and was assistant buyer for a large retail grocery business for three and a half years.

Nearly nine years ago Mr. Emery brought his family to Glendale and accepted the position of sales manager for Newmark Bros. of Los Angeles, which position he continues to fill.

Mr. Emery's family consists of his wife, two sons and three daughters, the eldest son, Owen Emery, being a practicing attorney in Los Angeles, having recently been admitted to the bar.

Mr. Emery has been active in every forward movement that has been inaugurated in Glendale since he first came here. He has always been interested in the Chamber of Commerce and was president of that body for three terms.

He has been for a long time and is at present a member of the Chamber of Commerce water committee and was a member of the water commission of eleven who gave much of their time for nearly a year to the investigation of plans for bettering the water service in Glendale. Mr. Emery was strongly in favor of the purchase of the water systems by the city and his able arguments and efficient work aided much in carrying the bond election.

Mr. Emery is one of the directors of the First National bank of Glendale and is vice president and a director of the Glendale Savings bank.

He has demonstrated fully that Glendale's welfare is near to his heart.

MISS CORNING, BEAUTY SPECIALIST

Glendale's small circle of business women has recently been augmented by Miss Katherine D. Corning, who came to Glendale from Boston, Mass., July 1st and purchased the Glendale Hair Shop of Mrs. L. W. Scott, located in the Fulmer building over the Roberts & Echols Drug store near the corner of Broadway and Brand boulevard.

Miss Corning is a young lady of charming personality and an experienced beauty specialist and hair dresser, having learned the profession at the age of sixteen in Boston, Mass., in 1910, and immediately secured a position in one of the leading hair dressing shops of Brockton, Mass., which she successfully held until June, 1914, when she decided to move to Sunny California and make her home with her aunt in Glendale and engage in business for herself.

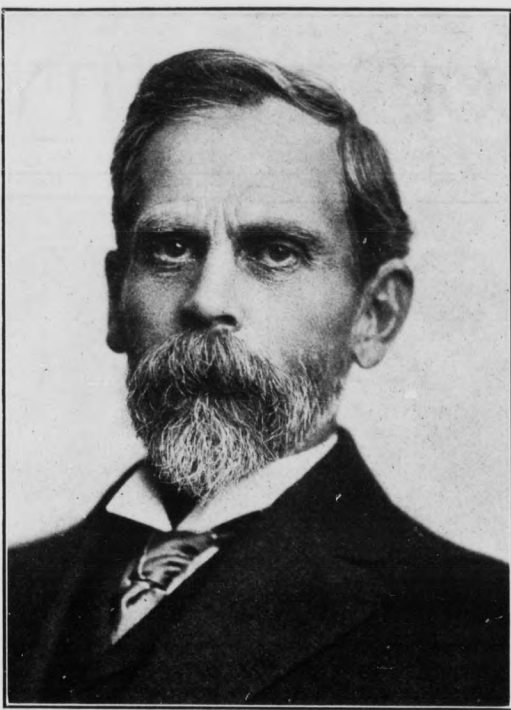
Although one of the youngest hair-dressers in business for herself in the state, Miss Corning has already a large and pleased clientele of patrons. She uses the well-known Harper Method of Beauty Culture, and



Miss Katherine Corning

gives only hand massages of the face and scalp, as it is deemed by highest authorities that continued electric massages are injurious to the skin.

Glendale women will find that work done by Miss Corning will be the equal and in most cases superior to that of the city beauty shops and that the charges are by far more moderate.



GEORGE B. WOODBERRY

In the month of July, 1860, in the town of Montecello, Minnesota, there was born unto Mr. and Mrs. George L. Woodberry a son, whom they christened George B. The father of this young child with the child's mother had journeyed from their home in Louisiana to Minnesota. Young George's father was a native of Salem, Mass., and his mother of Bixmont, Me.

During the winter of 1860-61 when George was but an infant there was a great uprising among the Sioux Indians and Mr. and Mrs. Woodberry with their young son returned to Louisiana, preferring the troublesome times of the south—for there were rumors of war and the war clouds hung low—to the Indian uprising.

Shortly after, George's father was taken ill and passed away, leaving the young mother and infant son alone. It was then that Mrs. Woodberry decided to return to New England and taking young George left on the "Old Ironsides," the last boat to leave for the north, before war was declared. In the schools of Massachusetts and Maine George Woodberry received his education, while his mother very carefully inculcated the principles of his forefathers.

In 1884 Mr. Woodberry and his mother came to California and he purchased twenty acres of land,

which is known as the Woodberry ranch and the promontory on the ranch Woodberry hill. This section of the valley has always been recognized as home by Mr. Woodberry as he has either resided on the Woodberry ranch or under the shadow of Woodberry hill since 1884. At present Mr. and Mrs. Woodberry, the latter formerly Miss Alice Wright, reside at No. 419 Glendale avenue. Their charming young daughter, Miss Anna Woodberry, is a student at Berkeley.

Mr. Woodberry's mother returned to the east about five years after coming to California and passed away there in the year 1889.

Mr. Woodberry has affiliated with the I. O. O. F. and Masonic lodges. He was a member of the Glendale school board and was elected the first city clerk of this city in February, 1906, following the incorporation of Glendale. In 1886 Mr. Woodberry was elected secretary and manager of the Verdugo Canyon Water company, which position he still holds. Well and faithfully has Mr. Woodberry served this water company for 28 years. The zeal and earnestness with which he has aided every worthy and commendable enterprise or institution in not only Glendale but throughout the valley, is characteristic of the many traits of George Woodberry, who is recognized as a man of many sterling virtues, in which the sturdy old New England training is manifested.

EDWARD H. WESTON

Mr. Edward H. Weston, who conducts the bungalow studio at 113 North Brand boulevard, Tropic, has an international reputation as an artist of ability in his profession, that of photographer.

Mr. Weston is a native of Chicago, where he grew to manhood and decided to take up photography as his life work. For four years the little bungalow mentioned above has been the rendezvous of those who appreciate art and want atmosphere and individuality, something more than a mere likeness in a photograph.

In this work, as in every other, it is ability, love of the work and a constant striving toward an ideal that makes work a pleasure as distinguished from drudgery, and makes the product a work of art instead of merely a task completed. These characteristics Mr. Weston possesses. He has unusual artistic ability. He finds his work a pleasure and he ever keeps before him an ideal, something a little better than he has yet accomplished. The result has been some wonderful examples of photographic art.

And the writer, who is no art critic, is not the judge. Approval of Mr. Weston's work comes from those who know art and frequent his studio even though it be located six or seven miles from the city where photographic studios are numerous and conveniently located, and from those who, like him, have striven for excellence in that profession.

Mr. Weston has to his credit nearly half a hundred prizes won at exhibits everywhere. Honors won in the past few months will serve to prove the excellence of his work.

In May of this year he had ten prints hung at the International Photographic Salon at Toronto, Canada, held under the auspices of the Toronto Camera club, which is affiliated with the Royal Photographic society of Great Britain. He received second prize in the "Genre" class and three honorable mentions. There were 764 prints entered, photographers from Germany, Russia, Belgium, England, Denmark, Holland, Ireland, Austria, Canada, Hungary, Wales and the United States competing.

About a month later Mr. Weston entered three prints in the exhibit at the annual convention of the Photographers' Association of America held at Atlanta, Georgia. This association is made up of a thousand of the leading photographers of the United States. Each member is allowed to enter three prints, those thought worthy being hung and others rejected. All three of Mr. Weston's prints were hung and the jury considered one of these of sufficient merit to hang in the National Salon besides awarding the artist first prize, the highest honor that may be enjoyed by any professional photographer in the United States. Miss Rae Davis, a Glendale girl and Mr. Weston's assistant, was the subject of the print which the artist has named "Sunshine and Flowers." Miss Davis has the pleasure of knowing that her likeness is being shown wherever good photography is appreciated.



Edward H. Weston

Just recently, however, Mr. Weston has been enjoying the greatest distinction of any that has yet come to him. He sent six prints to the International exhibition of the London Salon of Photography held in the galleries of the Royal Society of Painters in water colors, 5A Pall Mall East, London, England. He received a letter stating that of the six photographs submitted five were being hung. This is the leading exhibition of the photographic world. No prizes are awarded, but to have a print hung is considered the highest honor that can come to a photographer. To have five out of six prints hung is indeed true recognition of merit.

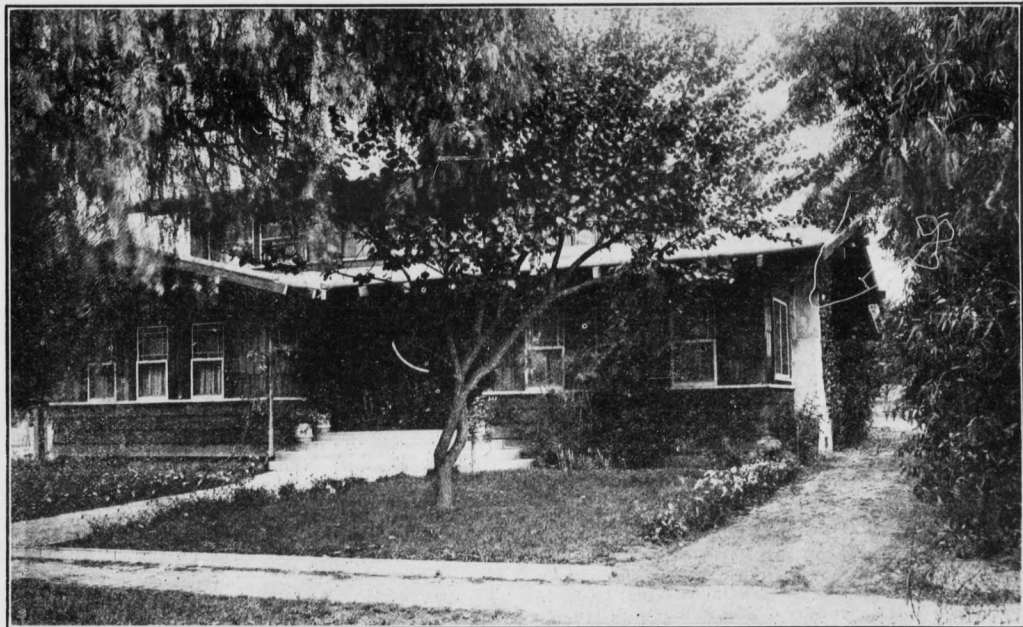
Much honor is due this artist for the quality of the work that makes such recognition possible. To receive the approval of the best photographic artists in all countries is an honor that few enjoy. This honor reflects upon the entire community and we are proud to claim this artist as our own.

Southern California offers wide diversity in the matter of summer resorts. Each year brings greater fame to this section as a playground—both summer and winter.

A FEW PRETTY GLENDALE RESIDENCES



Ard-Eevin (Beautiful View), Foothill Home of Dan Campbell, Kenneth Road



Residence of Dr. D. W. Hunt, 121 West Fifth St.



Residence Elmer Elliott, 104 N. Isabel St.

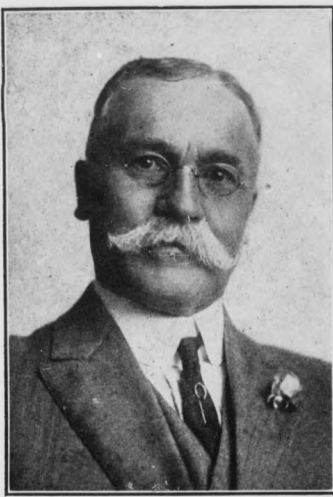


Residence Arthur Campbell, Kenneth Road

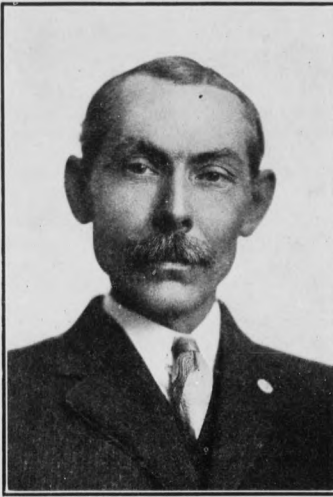


Residence Ernest Bode, 306 Orange

THE OFFICIALS OF THE CITY OF GLENDALE



O. A. Lane, Mayor



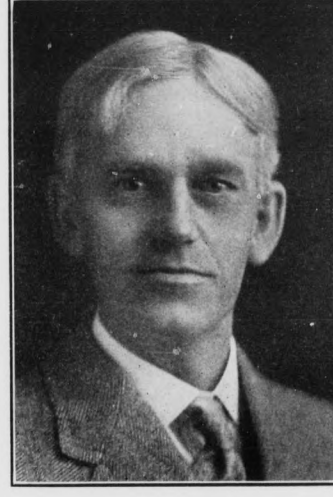
Charles Grist, Trustee



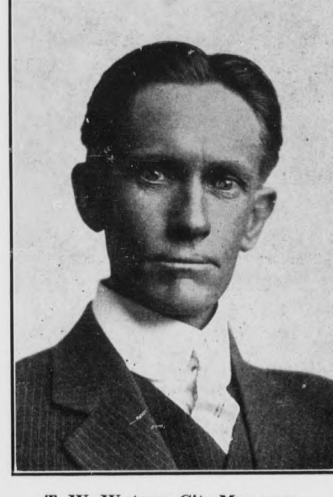
J. S. Thompson, Trustee



A. W. Tower, Trustee



Geo. E. Williams, Trustee



T. W. Watson, City Manager

O. A. LANE

O. A. Lane, president of the Board of Trustees of the city of Glendale, is a native of Canada and was born in Leamington, Essex county, Ontario, Canada, in July, 1856. Coming to the United States in 1879, Mr. Lane lived in the middle west until 1887 when he came to Los Angeles. In 1890 business interests called him to San Francisco, where he resided until the year 1906 when he returned to Southern California, coming to Glendale in June, 1907. Of active business enterprise, many opportunities were presented Mr. Lane, and he engaged in the real estate business and citrus industry in this locality and also in the sugar production in Mexico, where he had a large sugar plant erected just previous to the recent Mexican revolution. Mr. Lane has affiliated with a number of fraternal organizations, being a member of the Masonic, Knights Templar, Shriner, Odd Fellows, Independent Order of Foresters and the Woodmen organizations.

Being a member of the Glendale Chamber of Commerce he is recognized as an earnest "booster" for Glendale and as a member of the city Board of Trustees is most active in the civic prosperity and advancement of everything pertaining to Glendale.

As a member of the Brotherhood, composed of men from the different religious denominations of this city, who stand for a clean city, kept clean, Mr. Lane has always taken an active interest as well as in the affairs of the First Baptist church of this city, of which he is chairman of the board of trustees.

In a beautiful home at No. 1017 Chestnut street, Glendale, surrounded by many of the tropical trees, shrubs and plants of this delightful Southland, Mr. and Mrs. Lane reside.

THOMAS W. WATSON

Early in the summer of the present year the city Board of Trustees decided to include among its offices the important one of city manager, this office to carry with it great responsibility and much dignity. To embody with it a general supervision of the city work, the direction and supervision of the city street department and the enforcement of the city laws and ordinances was the desire of the trustees.

Thomas W. Watson of the Board of Trustees was selected to fill this important office and in order to do so resigned his position as trustee, which office he had held for nine years, having been elected one of the members of the first board of trustees following the incorporation of Glendale as a city of the sixth class.

During the greater portion of his incumbency of the office of trustee Mr. Watson was mayor, which fact, with that of his long and efficient work as trustee rendered him eminently qualified to fill the position as city manager.

Mr. Watson was born in Houston, Texas, June 8th, 1876, and when but a mere infant was brought by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Watson, to California, residing in Pasadena, where they remained until young Thomas was seven years of age, when they removed to Glendale.

Thomas Watson received his education in the schools of Glendale and has always been identified with the best interests of Glendale, whether civic, educational or religious.

When a mere lad at school he acquired the habit of boosting for Glendale and this habit so early acquired has been most carefully nurtured until now he is recognized as one of the most lively of Glendale's many boosters.

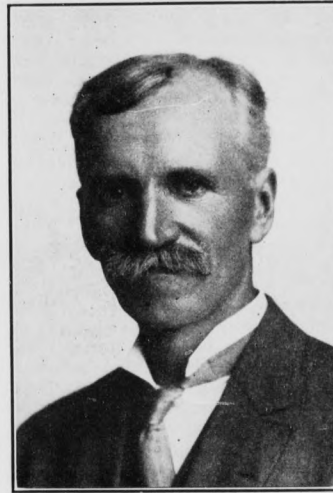
Mr. Watson is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal church of this city, and shortly after the organization of the Sabbath school of that church was elected superintendent, which position he has held the past eleven years. He is also a mem-



E. M. Lynch, Engineer



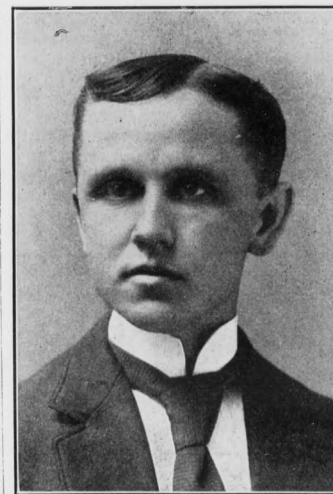
H. B. Lynch, Mgr. Lighting Dept.



J. C. Sherer, Clerk



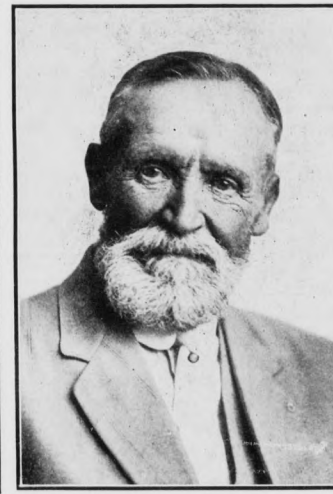
W. E. Evans, City Attorney



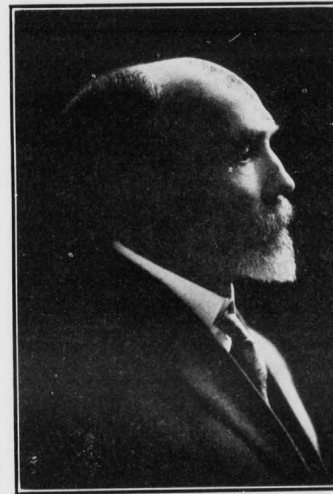
J. M. Banker, Building Inspector



G. H. Herald, Chief of Police



J. Whomes, Judge



G. B. Hoffman, Treasurer

CHARLES GRIST

One of the most active and interested workers of the five members of the Glendale city Board of Trustees is Charles Grist, who came to Glendale a decade ago from his home in Nashville, Tennessee, where he was born January 7, 1866. From his arrival in Glendale, Mr. Grist has taken an active interest in the civic progress of this city. No enterprise of a commendable character, and which tends for the best interests of the city of his adoption, is promulgated but that finds Trustee Grist an ardent advocate.

Of the Episcopalian faith, Mr. and Mrs. Grist and family are communicants. He is also an active member of the Knights of Pythias lodge of Glendale, the Yeomen and Knights and Ladies of Security.

Mr. Grist is identified with the Weber Showcase company of Los Angeles, which position he has held for years.

J. S. THOMPSON

J. S. Thompson, a member of the city Board of Trustees and a Glendale booster, who has been a resident of this city the past four years, was born at Lebanon, Kentucky, August 16, 1878, and in every respect represents the true chivalrous Kentucky gentleman.

Mr. Thompson is affiliated with Southgate lodge, No. 320, of Los Angeles of the Masonic fraternity



City Hall

and a charter member of Unity chapter, Royal Arch Masons, No. 116 of Glendale. Another fraternal organization of which Mr. Thompson is a most active member is the Glendale lodge of Elks. He has occupied the position as auditor of the Independent Steamship Company of Los Angeles for a number of years.

ALPHONSO WELKER TOWER

Alphonso Welker Tower, a member of the Board of Trustees of this city, was born January 16, 1878, in Tower, Crawford county, Indiana. He was educated in the public schools of Crawford county, later attending De Pauw university at Greencastle, Indiana, from which noted educational institution he was graduated with honors in 1903. Mr. Tower came to California September 19, 1903, and accepted a position as instructor in the Yale Boarding School for Boys in Los Angeles. The following year he attended Berkeley university, taking a post graduate course.

In August, 1905, Mr. Tower came to Glendale, accepting a position with the Glendale Union High School

which he occupied for two years, when he was tendered the position as head of the biology department of the Los Angeles Polytechnic school, which position he occupies at present. Mr. Tower has always exercised that spirit of enthusiasm and progress that is innate to a Hoosier and it was not long ere Mr. Tower was elected as a member of the city Board of Trustees. In everything that bespeaks progress, civic and religious betterment Mr. Tower has always manifested the keenest and most active interest. An active member of the First Methodist Episcopal church of this city and president of the Men's Brotherhood of that church, Prof. Tower, as his legion of friends delight to address him, is a member of the Schoolmasters' club of Southern California, also of the Sigma Nu, a college fraternity, and in the various Masonic organizations has always taken the keenest interest and been most active. He has served Unity lodge, No. 368, A. F. & M., of this city as secretary for the past five years; is a charter member of Unity chapter, No. 116, R. A. M., and past patron of Glen Eyrle chapter, Order of the Eastern Star.

Among the active members of the

Glendale Chamber of Commerce and the Federated Brotherhood of this city is to be found A. W. Tower.

In 1906 Mr. Tower returned east and June 28th a very pretty wedding ceremony was solemnized at the home of the bride's parents in Ishpeming, Michigan, when Miss Pearl Collins became the bride of Mr. Tower, thus culminating a very pretty romance that found its inception while Mr. and Mrs. Tower were students at De Pauw university.

Mr. and Mrs. Tower and their young daughter, Ruth Evelyn, reside in a pretty bungalow home at No. 885 Damasco court, Glendale.

GEORGE E. WILLIAMS

When Thomas W. Watson resigned as member of the Board of Trustees of this city to accept the office of city manager, the vacancy was filled by George E. Williams, one of Glendale's most successful business men.

Mr. Williams, who was born near Woodstock, Canada, in November, 1864, went to Port Hope, Michigan, when but four years of age, where he remained until 18 years of age when he went to reside in Flint, Michigan, remaining there until about thirteen years ago when he removed to Youngstown, Ohio.

Less than nine years ago Mr. Williams and family came to Glendale to reside, since which time he has been most actively and earnestly interested in the progress and improvements of this city. At one time Mr. Williams was a member of the school board of Glendale.

Many years ago he affiliated with the Masonic organization and is a member of Unity lodge, A. F. & A. M. No. 368, of this city; he also is a member of the Glendale Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Williams, who possesses keen business ability, is engaged in the drygoods business, owning "The Biggest Little Store" in Glendale, which was the first one established on Broadway.

EDWARD M. LYNCH

Of especial interest is the brief history of Edward M. Lynch, city engineer of Glendale, who, a native son, was born in Oakland in July, 1877. At the early age of 18, Mr. Lynch, having received a good public school education, sought employment in the gold mines of California, Arizona and Colorado, where he was employed successively. Later Edward Lynch, desiring to secure a higher education, worked his way through college, taking up special work at Berkeley, at the same time working for the Southern Pacific company in the capacity of civil engineer in the various oil fields of the state. The year 1905 found Mr. Lynch in Southern California and later coming to Glendale he was appointed city engineer of this city, which position he has most successfully occupied since 1908.

Aside from the many and diversified duties of this busy man, Mr. Lynch has found time to affiliate with but two organizations in Glendale, being a charter member of the Elks' lodge, No. 1289, and Unity lodge, A. F. and A. M., No. 368, and of the Royal Arch Masons. When Mr. Lynch came to Glendale to reside he brought with him as his bride Miss Greta Wood of Berkeley. On Damasco court Mr. and Mrs. Lynch with their daughter, Genevieve, reside, and there a generous hospitality contributes to the pleasures of the guests at their home.

GEORGE H. HERALD

Chief George H. Herald of the Glendale police and fire departments has had many varied and interesting experiences in his life time. Born in Topeka, Kansas, August 28, 1880, he attended the grammar schools and high school of his native city until the age of nineteen when the Spanish-American war broke out and he enlisted in the 21st Kansas Volunteer infantry with which he saw military duty for a time. Returning from the war he continued his studies in Topeka and Kansas City, taking a special course of study.

He was court reporter for one term and one of the interesting experiences in that capacity was the reporting of the famous cases of the Missouri Boodlers during Governor Folk's administration, at Jefferson City. These cases attracted nationwide attention.

Later Mr. Herald was connected with a law book publishing house in Kansas City, going from there to Indiana where he spent two years in the office of an electric railway. He was also connected with the secret service department of the Pennsylvania railroad for a time before coming west.

For the past ten years he has lived in Los Angeles county, California. For a time he was in the transportation business and has also served as deputy sheriff and deputy constable.

Since the first of this year Mr. Herald has been chief of police of the city of Glendale and also fire chief. He recently completed a beautiful home at 1218 West Ninth street where he resides with his wife and young twin sons.

J. C. SHERER

Perhaps no resident of this city has been more closely identified with Glendale's history or has a wider knowledge of the conditions and influences that have shaped her destiny than Mr. J. C. Sherer, the present city clerk, who has lived here since 1883 and was a property owner here two years previous to that date.

Mr. Sherer is a "Piker" by birth, but early migrated to the neighboring state of Pennsylvania, coming to California in 1875. He was a telegraph operator for many years, having been chief operator for the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph companies in Los Angeles at different times.

In 1881 Mr. Sherer bought prop-

(Continued on page 43)

CONNOR'S HOME DAIRY



A View of the Connor Dairy Farm

One of the prettiest establishments in or near Glendale is James Connor's Home Dairy located at 1662 Kenneth road, North Glendale. Here the pretty Connor home nestles in a 12½-acre grove of fine bearing lemons, while nearby graze contentedly aristocrats of the bovine tribe.

Mr. Connor's slogan is "The Only Farm Dairy in Glendale" and he takes every precaution to furnish his patrons with the very best of milk, both in quality and sanitary handling of the lacteal fluid. His methods are so well known that he is able to command the highest prices.

In the Connor herd may be seen the Brown Swiss and the Jersey breeds of cattle, the former predominating. Mr. Connor chose these breeds after a careful study of the superior points of various types. The Brown Swiss is the only breed never known to have tuberculosis. In his herd are two cows that cost \$3000 and others that are worth \$500, many of them purchased from H. E. Barton of Hinsdale, Ill., a large importer. Mr. Connor also makes a

practice of raising cows himself which bring fancy prices. There are thirty to forty cows in the herd and several routes are maintained throughout Glendale. An auto route is just being inaugurated.

One of the unusual features of this dairy is the fact that milk is delivered within two hours after milking.

The milking barn has hard wood and cement floors, is built for easy drainage, has good ventilation and is kept scrupulously clean. The milk is aerated in a special room and delivered at once. Every precaution is taken in the department where the bottles and cans are washed and sterilized. Mr. Connor and sons personally supervise the milking, doing much of it themselves, so that the work is not done by a questionable class of men.

Mr. Connor has had a valuable ranch and dairy experience, having been manager of the large O. J. Stough ranch at Burbank.

Connor's milk is recommended by Dr. Thompson of Burbank, who requests its use by all invalids and babies under his care.



A Few of Connor's Fine Herd of Milch Cows

No Picture Could Do Justice to This Store

A PICTURE MIGHT SHOW THAT WE ARE IN A LARGE AND MODERN BUILDING. IT MIGHT SHOW THAT OUR SHELVES ARE WELL FILLED WITH GROCERIES; THAT WE HAVE A MEAT MARKET AND A SODA FOUNTAIN; BUT NO PICTURE COULD SHOW THE

Painstaking Service We Give Each Patron

The High Quality of our Stock, or

The Low Prices and Prompt Auto Delivery

IT'S THE QUALITIES THAT YOU CAN'T SHOW IN A PICTURE, COMBINED WITH A STOCK THAT ENABLES US TO GIVE YOU WHAT YOU WANT WHEN YOU WANT IT THAT HAS CAUSED THIS STORE TO GROW FROM PERHAPS THE SMALLEST TO THE MOST COMPLETE GROCERY IN THE SAN FERNANDO VALLEY IN THE LAST THREE YEARS.

For Quality, Price and Service, try--

ROBINSON BROS. GROCERY & MARKET

SUNSET 778—BOTH PHONES—HOME 962
COR. PARK AVE. AND BRAND BLVD., TROPICO.

GLENDALE OFFICIALS

(Continued from page 42)

erty in Glendale on Verdugo road and two years later came here to live. He takes no credit for his part in the early development of the valley for he says: "From the condition of things then we had to do things." However, Mr. Sherer was usually found among the leaders in every forward movement. He was one of the organizers of the Verdugo Canyon Water company and the first secretary of the company. He also organized the Verdugo Pipe and Reservoir company and has been president of the company most of the time since its organization 27 years ago. He was school trustee for several years and is a member and one of the organizers of the Presbyterian church. For six years prior to March 1, 1913, he was editor and proprietor of the Glendale News. Mr. Sherer was among the men who organized the Southern California Fruit Exchange, composed of growers and organized for handling fruit, particularly oranges. He was the first secretary of this Exchange.

One of the questions against which Mr. Sherer has taken a decided stand for years is that of lowering of car fares. For years he drove to and from Glendale and Los Angeles and is in a position to know and appreciate the advantages of good car service and thinks we should pay for this convenience.

In the spring of this year Mr. Sherer was elected city clerk. Mr. and Mrs. Sherer are pleasantly located at Somerses Farm, their beautiful home on Verdugo road.

G. B. HOFFMAN

G. B. Hoffman, city treasurer of Glendale, as well as assessor, tax collector and stenographic reporter of the council meetings of this city, has fully demonstrated what a foreign-born person can accomplish by patience, industry and courage.

Mr. Hoffman, who was born July 31, 1859, in Germany, near Nordhausen, province of Saxony, came to the United States in 1884, landing at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He was unable to speak a word of English, but had been well educated in his native tongue. The ambition to become an English student was one of the aims of this young man and ere long he was attending one of the largest and most noted schools in Indianapolis, Indiana, where he made rapid progress.

After a three years' course in law Mr. Hoffman was graduated and later accepted a position in the legal department of a large manufacturing concern in Milwaukee, which position he held until coming to Los Angeles in 1903.

In 1904 Mr. Hoffman came to Glendale, and he and Mrs. Hoffman establishing their residence at No. 215 E. Third street, where they are still residing. During Mr. Hoffman's leisure moments he has been an ardent student, delving into the natural sciences with much enthusiasm.

Mr. Hoffman served three years in the German army before coming to the land of his adoption and it is a singular coincidence that the 14th German Army Corps, where he served so faithfully for three years was the first of the German army to invade France during this present war.

An ardent Republican, Mr. Hoffman is very much interested in the coming election. His early religious training was in the English Lutheran church.

JOSEPH M. BANKER

Joseph M. Banker, building inspector of the city of Glendale, may be classed among our old settlers, having lived in the valley since 1885.

Mr. Banker was born in Butler county, Ohio, in 1861, where he lived until fifteen years of age, when he moved with his parents to Topeka, Kansas, where they continued to re-

side until coming to this valley ten years later. Mr. Banker is a building contractor, and did much work in that line in Los Angeles and vicinity up to the time he began working for the city in the capacity of building inspector five years ago.

Mr. Banker spent two months in the East on a visit since coming here, which served to impress upon his mind the delights of living in this climate.

Ten years ago Mr. Banker was married to Miss Eva Byram, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Byram, who were among the very first settlers here. Their home is at 231 Cedar, just east of the Byram home.

Mr. Banker is a charter member of the First Baptist church of Glendale, which was organized ten years ago with less than twenty-five members and now numbers 275. He has been one of the church trustees from the first.

Mr. Banker is an enthusiastic member of the chamber of commerce, believing that organization has a mission to fulfill in working for the city's best interests. He is a member of Glendale lodge, I. O. O. F., and has been an officer in the lodge for the past five years.

Mr. Banker has filled the position of building inspector to the satisfaction of the people, his duties being more arduous than might be expected in a city of this size, owing to the rapid growth Glendale has made and the unusual amount of building done the past few years.

HARRY B. LYNCH

Glendale's efficient manager of the municipal lighting department is Harry B. Lynch, who is a native son of the Golden state, having been born in Oakland in 1879. He attended high school in Oakland and afterward took engineering courses both at the University of California at Berkeley and at Leland Stanford. Since 1896 he has been engaged in engineering work at various places in the west. In 1907 he came to Glendale to work with his brother, Edward M. Lynch, city engineer, and in 1909, when Glendale took over the lighting systems, he was made manager and has conducted the business of that department ever since in such a way that the business is not only self supporting, paying all help and expenses of operation, but pays the interest on the bonds and the principal also. The service has been above reproach and the rates have been reduced so that electricity for lighting and all the modern electrical appliances are within reach of all.

Mr. Lynch has been working on the water problem for several years and now that the city is assuming control of the water systems he is managing that department also.

It is confidently expected that he will place the municipal water department upon the same sound business basis as the electric light department.

Mr. Lynch became a benedict three months ago when Miss Gwendolyn Sargent of Pasadena became Mrs. Lynch. He has established his bride in a lovely home on beautiful Riverdale drive.

JUDGE J. WHOMES

Judge J. Whomes is a native of King George's realm, but he has long been a resident of this country and of California.

Mr. Whomes with his wife and baby left their native shore about forty-nine years ago and landed at New York. After a short time spent in the metropolis they went to Kewanee, Ill., where they lived for a time, later going to Texas, where they spent ten years. At the end of that time they came to Los Angeles where they made their home for thirty years, spending some time at Redondo before coming to Glendale six years ago. Judge Whomes has held his present position since first coming here.

Mr. and Mrs. Whomes reside at 200 West Ninth street. They were the parents of ten children, three of whom are dead. The others are all married and are living in Los Angeles, Pasadena and Hollywood.

W. E. EVANS

Mr. Evans, the city attorney, whose biographical sketch appears on page 18 of this issue, is a hard worker for the city's interests. To this gentleman is due much of the city's progress.

It is yet fresh in the minds of the people of this city the valiant and very unbiased fight Mr. Evans made for municipal ownership of water. The honest manner in which he conducted the campaign influenced many undecided ones to finally favor city ownership of water.

This gentleman has the confidence and respect of the entire board of trustees, and with him as the legal head of the city, Glendale is sure to keep step in progressiveness with other cities of her class.

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part of our attention is definitely devoted to looking out for the Horses, Cows, Chickens. We have the most varied kind and largest stock of foods in any suburban city in the state of California. Therefore, you do not have to go anywhere else to purchase. Our service is prompt and we have a courteous, efficient corps of workers.

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HARRY M. MILLER

Candidate for Justice of the Peace

BURBANK TOWNSHIP



Harry M. Miller is one of Glendale's popular police officers who aspires to the position of Justice of the Peace of Burbank township. Mr. Miller first came to Glendale in 1906 and for a time worked at his trade, that of a carpenter, with Contractor William A. Anderson. Two years later he was elected city marshal, Glendale at that time having a population of little more than 3,000. As the city grew in population and area and the police department was increased, Mr. Miller continued on the force, gaining much knowledge and experience that will be of inestimable benefit to him in case he wins out in the November election. He was elected city marshal three terms in succession and still continues to serve the city in the police department.

During his years of service to the city Mr. Miller has won a reputation for fairness, devotion to duty and persistency in bringing wrongdoers to justice that few officers enjoy.

He is widely known throughout the township, a fact that is largely responsible for his success in the primaries when he carried ten out of sixteen precincts with little or no electioneering. He succeeded, last winter, in bringing to justice the Eagle Rock bank robber and the La Canada postoffice robber, a fact which makes the people of those localities regard him as a friend.

The vote at the primaries August 25 has proved a source of great encouragement to Mr. Miller, as he received the highest number of votes of any of the four candidates for the office of justice of the peace. He feels grateful for the manner in which the people of the township rallied to his support at the primaries.

Among Mr. Miller's many experiences as a police officer was the uncovering of two blind pigs, one a drug store and the other a peddler's wagon, and the nearly fatal shooting of a burglar who resisted arrest. An expression frequently heard is, "We like Miller because he has kept Glendale clean."

Mr. Miller has made promises as to what he will do if elected. He will not forget that he is the servant of the people. He will maintain an office in Glendale and as the township includes four cities and three towns he agrees to hold court at any of these places when requested to do so. He will devote his entire time to the duties of his office and the study of law and will hold himself in readiness at any time to serve his constituents in any way possible.

His experience as a police officer gives him the knowledge and tact needed for the office which he seeks, especially in the handling of juvenile cases, as he has had much experience in handling children and others who have committed their first offenses. His intention is to arbitrate cases whenever possible without bringing them into court, thus saving costs and many regrets among those who are over-hasty in invoking the law.

No one has yet been able to bribe or to buy Mr. Miller. He has done his duty as he sees it. He promises to decide every case on its merits alone, irrespective of the persons involved. Even-handed justice will be his motto.

Mr. Miller is 36 years of age. He has a wife and one son, five years of age. He is the owner of considerable property, including a pretty home on Howard street.



The above represents a few of the cows in the

Morgan Dairy

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Park Ave., Tropic

Sunset 14-J

This Dairy delivers milk in Tropic and Glendale

RETROSPECTIVE

By J. C. Sherer, Glendale, Cal.

Tourists and others coming to California some thirty years ago were very likely to have had their opinions of the state and of the coast generally formed by such writers as Charles Nordhoff, a prolific and able writer on the subject, whose books descriptive of this section were very generally read throughout the eastern states and even in Europe. Nordhoff wrote from the viewpoint of the reporter naturally disposed to see the best side of things, and was generally made to see it by the hospitality with which he was received everywhere, but at the same time he could not easily exaggerate the natural attractions nor over-estimate the possibilities of his subject. The young man therefore who secured his ideas of California from the works of this writer and coming west along about 1875, was naturally filled with enthusiastic expectation as to everything that he might find on the coast. Of course, the railroad journey in itself had few points of difference as compared with the trip over the same route today, but it may be of interest to mention a few of the contrasts.

At that time there was (for the benefit of impecunious youngsters and others) a third-class fare which comprised the "emigrant" class, the cost of a ticket for this accommodation being something less than half that of first class. East of Omaha travelers of this class were confined to the smoking cars of the second-class trains. At Omaha they transferred to "emigrant" cars attached to the "fast freight," the time occupied in making the trip from Omaha to San Francisco being about five days. Buffalo had already disappeared, but there were numerous antelope on the plains of Nebraska and Wyoming and a favorite means of killing time while on the journey by these slow trains was antelope shooting from the tops of the freight cars. Strictly speaking, the sport consisted in the attempt to shoot the antelope, for the pocket pistols of the passengers did no more harm to the objects of their aim than consisted in stirring up the dust in the vicinity of the animals, causing them to elevate their little, white, insignificant tails and scurry out of range.

In the one or two instances since that date (1875), when the "flat money" fallacy has had its periodical run, the writer of this article has been himself reminded of and has called the attention of others to the facts of a common experience encountered at this time as showing the limitations of a government in imposing upon a people a form of currency not acceptable to them. In the early part of 1875 the United States had not yet resumed specie payments and no coin was in circulation east of the Rocky mountains, gold being at a premium of about fifteen cents. Arriving at Ogden, passengers from the east found it necessary to get down to a specie basis and this they had to accomplish by changing a dollar in currency into 85 cents in coin. This was made necessary in a very simple manner, the owners of business establishments from saloons up, refused to accept paper. It was the "custom of the country" and that is all there was to it. All through the period of the civil war and during the reconstruction period thereafter the Pacific coast refused to have anything to do with paper money in ordinary business transactions. But in the early part of the centennial year John Sherman put the government on a specie basis, so that in that year gold and silver once more made its appearance throughout the country at large and the business of the money changer on the Pacific coast was done away with.

San Francisco in 1875 was in a fever of excitement over two things as remembered by the writer; one was the interest in mining stocks represented by mines and alleged mines on the Comstock lode at Virginia City, Nevada, and the other was the anti-Chinese agitation. It is nearly a literal truth to say that everybody owned mining stock at that time. A few great fortunes had been made about which any one could tell you, and a great many fortunes had been lost about which nothing was said, for the losers expected to get them back again almost before they were missed. On the sand lots every Sunday afternoon a Blarney-blessed drayman, Dennis Kearney, harangued the great crowds, anathematizing the Southern Pacific railroad and foretelling the awful things that were going to happen owing to the presence of the Chinese in California. The burden of his oratorical output was denunciation of the "Nob Hill aristocrats" (Crocker, Stanford, Hopkins, et al) and the oft-repeated declaration, "The Chinese must go." The Workmen's party grew to tremendous importance in the state and had he had just a little more wisdom Kearney might have had the governorship. As it was his incendiary utterances almost precipitated riots more than once and he fell just short of attaining his ambition as a political leader. He spent the latter years of his life in San Francisco playing the role of an average peaceful citizen, existing without labor and suspected of having been bought off by the railroad people whom he denounced. It may

be remarked that in the natural course of events the Chinese did go, there probably not being half as many of them in the state now as at the time of the Kearney excitement.

Many of the men whose names have become a part of the history of our country were at this time still active and in evidence. A scene at the Bush Street theater is vividly recalled, when the performance was stopped by the entry into one of the private boxes of a small party of gentlemen, one of whom being recognized was compelled to stand up and bow his acknowledgements to the cheers of the audience. This was "Uncle Billy Sherman," as he was known to many of his San Francisco admirers, where the great general was as much at home as in any other city of the country. Speaking of the theaters, the writer recalls the names of many of the famous actors of that time whose names adorned the bill boards every week. Among them was "Lotta," a California star and always a favorite on the boards everywhere, an actress who certainly adorned her profession and did much to show that a theatrical career does not necessarily interfere with a practice of the virtues of domestic life. John McCullough was still playing "Virginius" and other heroic parts. Henry J. Montague was a matinee idol, whose picture was familiar to the public on account of his reputation as the "handsome man on the stage." Lydia Thompson was at the height of her glory, while Lewis Morrison and his wife, Rose Wood, were always favorites.

Jumping from the stage to the pulpit, there was Rev. Kalloch, afterwards shot by Charles DeYoung, who in turn was killed by Kalloch's son, an eloquent but sensational preacher, but even his eloquence failed to attract large audiences, for San Francisco was not much given to church attendance in those days. Whether it has changed much from that day to this in that respect, the deponent sayeth not.

After spending a year in California I went back to the Atlantic coast in 1876 to attend the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia, arriving there in time to attend the fourth of July ceremonies in Independence square. The oration of the day made so little impression on me that the name of the orator is forgotten, but never to be forgotten was the voice of Bayard Taylor as he delivered his splendid Centennial Ode, which in the opinion of the writer of this article is one of the greatest of American poems. Two incidents of the trip eastward upon this occasion stand out prominently in my memory. At Julesburg, Wyoming, I think it was, some cowboys came aboard full of the news of a great battle fought with the Indians on the Rosebud, in which it was rumored that the gallant Custer had been killed, a rumor that was shortly afterwards confirmed. At Omaha I purchased a copy of Frank Leslie's Weekly, then vying with Harper's Weekly for popularity, and found in it a long "poem" by Joaquin Miller, an ambitious effort at a Centennial Ode. Be-

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ing an admirer of the long-haired poet, I anticipated great pleasure in reading the production, but was greatly disappointed in the lengthy string of verse which, although well conceived, fell far short of being poetry, and did not survive to be embalmed in his poetic works.

In 1878 the writer came to Los Angeles, then having a population of about 10,000 people. The line of the Southern Pacific had recently been completed, connecting San Francisco with the southern metropolis, but Los Angeles was still considered in the north as one of the "cow counties." The city had not yet woken up and did not do so until the railroad was completed to a connection with the Santa Fe at Deming, N. M., in 1880. This put Los Angeles on the map in big letters and it has never stopped growing since.

The old Pico house at the plaza was the best hotel in town. The Baker block had just been completed and people were talking about the extravagance of the owner, Col. Baker, in putting up such a costly building, just as they were speaking of the seven-story Palace hotel in San Francisco at this time as being a dangerous experiment in high architecture and in advance of the city's needs.

There was not a paved street in Los Angeles and when the rains came the streets were canals of liquid mud. The court house stood where the Bulard block now stands and on the corner of Franklin street and Spring on the site of the recently destroyed Phillips block stood the old one-story adobe jail. The few street car lines depended on mule power, but the cable system on Temple street was introduced shortly after this time. The Herald and the Express were the newspapers of that period and although differing politically, they traded forms daily, so that one half of every issue was identical with the issue of the other paper of the same or previous date. There were no theaters in town, the hall of the Turn Verein society being the most popular amusement resort, where frequent entertainments were given. A very successful representation of "Pinafore" given by an amateur company of which Miss Mamie Perry was the bright particular star and Mr. Seymour Locke, afterwards a theatrical manager, represented the captain, is a pleasant recollection of that time.

The most of the outside towns of the county had not come into existence in 1878, the principal ones then

on the map being Pomona, Santa Monica, Wilmington, Compton, Downey, San Pedro and Pasadena. None of the well-known beach towns had come into being except Santa Monica. The railroad extended to Wilmington only, vessels stopping out at San Pedro and their passengers being transferred to and from lighters connecting with the terminus at Wilmington.

Glendale was unknown, there being no town or village in the San Fernando valley except the one of the same name as now exists near the old mission. The Richardsons lived on their splendid rancho of Santa Eulalia, other well-known families at that time being the Hunters, Sepulvedas, Verdugos and Crow. Glassell, Thom, Ross, Beaudry and a few others owned property here, but had made only limited improvements, the most notable of the latter being the orange orchards of Messrs. Thom, Ross and Crow. It was about 1882 and 1883 that the subdivision and settlement of the Rancho San Rafael took place and the lands that had been devoted to pasturage, barley fields, sage brush and cactus began to be transformed into vineyards, orchards and homes.

GLENDALE FEDERATION OF PARENT TEACHER ASSOCIATIONS

(Continued from Page 6)
cheerfully given and will continue to be given as freely.

The local federation and the individual Parent-Teacher associations need and ask for the support of those who have the love for their fellow man and a high ideal for the race in their hearts. They desire the active co-operation and encouragement of those who will give ungrudgingly and in the altruistic spirit of the Congress of Mothers, so far as they are able, of their time, their money, their talents and their energy. "It will never rain roses; if you want more roses you must plant more rose trees." Let us work together to plant the rose trees which shall in the years to come cheer and bless mankind with their beautiful blossoms of pure and true men and women, and which shall make of our fair land a paradise on earth.

A regulated noisy public school is a good working school according to the modern idea of school government. Everything is organized now-a-days, even noise.

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C. E. PECK, Proprietor

SOME OF GLENDALE'S BEAUTIFUL HOMES



Residence of W. F. Wood, 500 East Third street, Glendale, California, erected in the summer of 1913 by Contractors Chas. W. Kent & Son. Connected with this beautiful dwelling house is a fine seven-acre ranch set out in bearing orange and lemon trees. The residence has an ideal location, being only a few rods from the foothills, and of easy access to the Glendale and Eagle Rock car line. The view is excellent in all directions. Mount Lowe can be distinctly seen, as can also many other points of interest. Last season Mr. Wood placed on the market 2200 packed boxes of navel oranges picked from 650 trees. There are on the ranch 100 bearing lemon trees. This is one of the most desirable small ranch homes in Southern California.



Residence of Charles H. Toll, 1635 Kenneth Road, North Glendale



Residence of A. H. Wightman, 601 South Central Avenue



Residence of I. E. Gould, 611 South Central Avenue



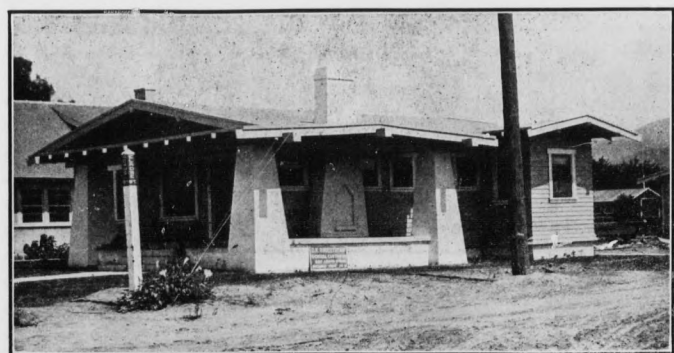
Residence of Salo Desky, 139 South Kenwood Street



Residence of J. F. Preston, 1414 Sycamore Avenue



Residence of Thos. D. Ogg, 149 South Kenwood Street



Residence of C. K. Robertshaw, 620 Adams Street



Residence of A. M. Beamon, 245 South Maryland Avenue



Residence of H. W. Walker, 217 North Kenwood Street

SOME SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

A SIX-CYLINDER SELF-STARTING CITY

By Eugene Brown, Glendale, Cal.

Having sampled life in some of our flossiest towns, I am moved to say right here that Glendale is about as good as they make 'em. Providence and mankind blended their best work right under our noses on the sunny slopes of the Sierra Madres, with the oceanic ozone for a bracer.

I had skirmished over a Gargantuan portion of our justly-famed republic before I made this discovery. Outside of a couple of decayed decades squandered in editing a newspaper, I had spent several years in rambling over our fair land in the pursuit of trade. I had waddled up and down Main street all the way from Skowhegan to El Paso and from Winnipeg to Mobile. I had dallied with the chickens from Palm Beach to Minnetonka. As a sportsman I had shot crabs in St. Louis, bucked the tiger in Denver and hunted the blind pig in Topeka. I had fraternized with the governors of North and South Carolina. I had studied the wild men of Matewan, Kalamazoo, Hamilton and Kankakee, as well as the bad men of Sing Sing, Fort Leavenworth, Joliet and Jackson. I had dwelt for years or weeks in peopled towns like Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit and Washington, as well as such communities as Dowagiac, Abilene, Keokuk, Xenia and Quincy. I had scraped friendships with men of business or politics in thirty odd states of the Union and knew my way to the postoffice or the corner drug store in a thousand different towns.

Consequently, when the day came when I was commanded to change my base of supplies, I thought I knew what I wanted. I had often been told to go to a warmer climate, but I didn't necessarily have to. I came to Glendale. My first idea was to get into a nice, quiet place where they had a comfortable and commodious morgue, and a sociable and well-established cemetery. I was so puckered up with lumbago, dyspepsia and the bots that I was a marked man. Outside of my wife and dog, nobody would associate with me, and were it not for the fact that I had put up the license money on both

sides, they would probably have left. I was so thin that my shadow looked like a shoestring lying in the road. When I weighed myself I had to put a brick in my pocket to keep from blowing off the scale.

Under these conditions, I did not promise to become a valuable or welcome resident of Glendale, but I didn't give three hoots.

Yet much has happened since then.

For one thing, I spent some time at the big insaniarium learning how to put a crimp in the meat trust by eating prunes instead of porterhouse. I found that after all, alfalfa and grated peanuts are more nourishing than hamburger, and that the stewed protose of California is better than the rare roast beef of old England. Incidentally, I accumulated a gorgeous assortment of the baths for which the place is justly famous. These included the thermic, electric, hydraulic, ecstatic, soporific and a few other species. Every time the attendants remembered my number they flagged me and gave me a bath. According to the law of average, I should not have to wash again until the spring of 1917. At the outset I was placed in the keeping of a retired prizefighter about thirty-two hands high, with biceps like a bar of pigiron. He wrapped me up in hot blankets until I fancied I was the most highly 'steamed citizen of the place. Then he rubbed me with rock salt until I gleamed like a light-house in the sun. After that he stood me up in a hot shower that cooked me to the ripe complexion of a Newberg lobster and then just to prove that he could do it, he suddenly turned a hosefull of ice water on my sizzling wishbone. Just before I died he led me into an upholstered cell. There I was laid out and massaged, kneaded, creamed and anointed until I was as fragrant as one of the kings of Israel. Then I realized the great truth that all the time I had been in the hands of friends. I came among them wasted, sullen and morose. Now I found myself refreshed, strengthened and presently made whole.

Next I mixed it with the simple life. I companioned with onions and hens. I dallied with the inspiring bean and the mild-eyed Jersey heifer.

I learned how to graft without being in politics, and how to eat pie with a pruning knife. I found out all about irrigating in a dry town. I grew ruddy and wholesome. I gathered up flesh and sinew and could be seen without the aid of a field glass. The magic atmosphere and the happy environment had wrought a physical miracle and I was no longer concerned with bargain sales on shrouds.

And what had Glendale been doing in the meantime? In my brief day as a citizen it has grown from a hamlet of country roads to a six-cylinder, self-starting city, with superb boulevards, magnificent lights and every comfort and convenience that an age of luxury can suggest.

When God made Glendale he loved his job.

THE NEW LOOP LINE

In the future we know not what type of winged "distance annihilator" will transport us at dizzy speed over a real air line from the place where we are to the one where we think we wish to be, but just at present the restless populace travels on wheels and apparently it all travels. Iron wheels, wooden wheels, wire wheels, rubber tired and even paper wheels are pressed into service and they must journey fast and far to satisfy our desires. Time was when a man might walk a league or two and not consider it a hardship, a journey by horseback might be considered a pleasure and an expedition in a top buggy at the average speed of three miles an hour was a luxury. As a common saying attributed to the Irish puts it, "Rich men ride in chaises, but poor men walk, be jazes."

Now the rich man and others ride in the latest model from the Fiat to the Ford to such an extent that the highways and the byways are congested, the treasures of the hospitals and the doctors' trusts are overflowing and the prudent man is fain to take refuge in the ordinary street car of commerce, all of which comment brings us to a starting point in advising the world at large not having at present the pleasure of resid-

ing in Glendale of what we are doing in the street car line.

To begin with there are street cars that grow true to name and also a variety known as interurban, which are different except in one immutable characteristic. If it (the individual car) is designed to carry seventy it never objects to a few more, say up to one hundred and fifty. Glendale has the interurban service, and while Glendale scenery, fine water best climate, et cetera, has always existed she never really found herself until the big red comfortable coaches of what is now the Pacific Electric came winding out through the hills from Los Angeles and traversed our valley from the river to the mountains. Since then the population counted by hundreds is now counted by as many thousands and the three-car, fifteen-minute service of the rush hours is an eloquent publicity agent of what may be accomplished by an energetic, up-to-date corporation and an intelligent, discriminating public, combined with natural advantages.

However, Glendale is young and yet has much room for growth and expansion and one of the things she soon learned was the fact that while the railroad brought the people, the people most literally stand by the railroad and refuse to wander far afield. Three blocks seems to be about the limit of the average suburbanite. To make available other sections of our city for the man whose vocation requires him to do business in Los Angeles a movement was started to extend the railroad line and service and a committee organized which is now known as the Chamber of Commerce railroad committee. This committee has worked long and continuously since ascertaining that the Pacific Electric company would expend one hundred thousand dollars on a loop line extending easterly from Brand boulevard along Broadway to a point near the Broadway grammar school, thence southerly and westerly to a junction with the main line in the city of Tropic. The route is shown on the Glendale map published in this issue of the News.

The only requirement of the company was that their right-of-way be

deeded to them free of expense and while this might appear a simple matter, experience has shown the committee otherwise.

Much of the required land has been donated, but this could not be expected from those with only small lots and possibly buildings which must be taken and it was found that approximately \$40,000 must be raised to care for this class of property included in the right of way. The committee has secured pledges for this amount, the collections are now being made and the Jewel City will soon add luster to its brightness as it passes the milestone marking the completion of the new loop which will increase our population and bind the different parts of the city more closely together.

THE SUMMER VACATION

By O. L. Kilborn, Glendale, Cal.

Did you ever notice how very hard the small boy, and sometimes the larger one, will work at playing? He will drag a heavy sled or toboggan up a long steep hill for the fun of whizzing down over the glistening snow. He will walk miles and miles to catch half a dozen fish four or five inches long or to kill one or two innocent birds. He will toil for hours building snow men or snow forts that the next day's sun will likely melt, and do many other hard things with greatest joy simply because he classes them as fun. But after all we elderly people are not much more consistent. To prove my point let me describe one of my vacations. I had been working hard for a year, so decided I really must rest for one week. So my good wife and I planned that we would go to one of the famous mountain health resorts to rest. We got up early one morning, boarded a car for Los Angeles, then another for Pasadena, where we were to take the magnificent stage to help us on our way to a rest. The "stage" proved to be a two-seated spring wagon, both seats crowded with people and the back part packed with provender for man and beast. We started. Then we stopped—to pick up a bag of mail. Went a little farther and stopped a long while to put on some more provender. Started again. Reached the end of the paved

street and turned into a dusty, very dusty road which led us down into one deep canyon, then up on a high ridge, then down into another deep canyon, called the "Hurrao Hike," or words to that effect. We bumped along over stones and plowed through deep sand and crossed a sparkling, leaping brook 36 times, finally reaching the end of the road. Then we braced ourselves for a pleasant climb over the Jig Jag trail. This is the trail that is 3½ miles long—when you come back—but about 13½ when you go up. We stumbled over loose stones and stubs of young trees, or plowed through deep dust for many weary miles, first treading one way, then turning short around and heading the other, but always up and up, with an August sun ever beating fiercely down upon us, except for rare intervals of shade. Finally we reached the top of the ridge and stopped to rest. Far above us towered the green-clad peaks and from far below came the murmur of the waters rippling over the rocks. We started on and finally the trail dipped downward and soon we were at Fritz's camp. We were escorted to a palatial tent house perched upon a pile of rocks beside the babbling brook. Furniture—two cots, one chair, one drygoods box fitted with two shelves, one cracked had-been mirror, one washbowl and pitcher, two beautiful festoons of "daddy-long legs" in the folds of the roof and a fine assortment of cobwebs. Outside we had a table and sheet iron stove. The camp is located in a narrow deep canyon and breezes are rare. Mosquitoes and gnats are quite plentiful, however. Our daily program of "enjoyment" was about as follows: On awakening admire the festoons and cobwebs in the roof for awhile, then get up at the insistent invitation of "skeeters" and gnats, get breakfast while fighting gnats, sit around all forenoon reading and fighting skeeters, eat dinner while fighting gnats, sit around all afternoon and fight skeeters, eat supper and fight gnats, then go to bed. This was varied if one wished by a 6 to 14-mile tramp up some mountain side as an additional "rest." When we got back to our daily routine we congratulated ourselves on the great "rest" we had had and very contentedly settled down to work again.

ONE OF GLENDALE'S FOREMOST BUILDERS

Harry A. Wilson, real estate dealer, secretary of the Glendale Chamber of Commerce, and general all-around Glendale booster, has been a resident of this city for more than four years, and during that time he has done his share in making a big noise and attracting the outside world to this most charming spot. When Mr. Wilson first came to Glendale the population was less than 3000, but he saw its possibilities and advantages as a home city and immediately settled down here with the intention of inflicting his presence on the inhabitants for the remainder of his natural life.

Mr. Wilson is a Hoosier by birth, a fact which accounts for many of his good qualities. He was born at Tipton, Indiana, in 1866. At the age of six years he moved to Wisconsin, where he grew to manhood, and soon after reaching his majority, he went to Minneapolis, where he engaged in the grocery business for five or six years, returning to Wisconsin at the end of that time. For a number of years he engaged in farming in Wisconsin and prior to leaving that state finally he conducted a flouring mill for several years.

Soon after coming to Glendale four years ago last April he purchased a tract of land near First and Louise, which he subdivided and sold as city lots. Mr. Wilson sees now that it would have been to his advantage to have continued



Harry A. Wilson

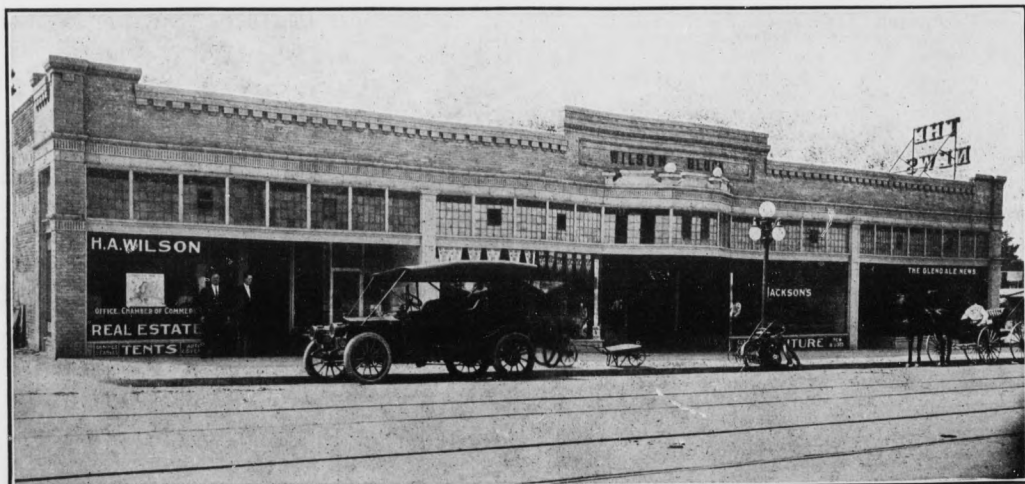
in this work on a large scale, but it was impossible at that time to foresee the marvelous strides that the city was destined to make.

Two years ago last July Mr. Wilson erected a fine modern apartment building on Louise street, where he and his family reside at the present time. Shortly after completing the Wilson Apartments, he erected the Wilson business block at Broadway and Louise, now occupied by the Glendale Evening News, the Jackson Furniture Co., the Hartfield Hardware Co., the Royal Baking Co. and the Chamber of Commerce headquarters.

Since opening his office in the Wilson block, Mr. Wilson has been engaged in a general real estate business, besides attending to the duties of Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Wilson is a member of the First Methodist church of Glendale and is one of the church trustees.

He has lived in Glendale long enough to be a judge, from past events, of the possibilities of the city and he has implicit confidence in its future. Glendale can't have too many men like H. A. Wilson.



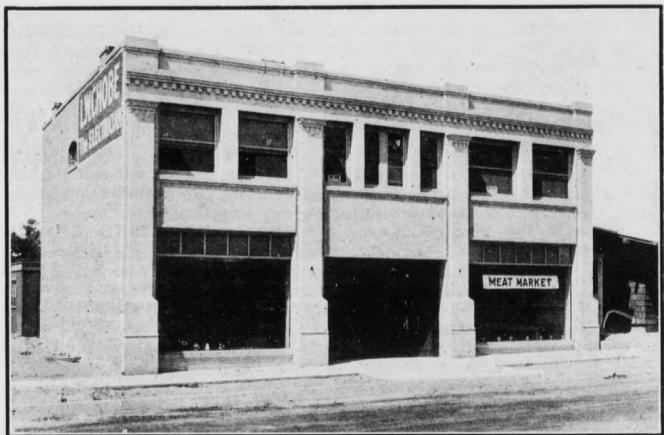
H. A. Wilson Business Block, 912-920 West Broadway



H. A. Wilson Apartments, 325 S. Louise St.

L. W. CHOBE

"The Electrician"



Lighting Fixtures and Expert Wiring

Home 995 Both Phones Sunset 360
L. W. Chobe Bldg. 817 So. Brand

ODD FELLOWS AND REBEKAHS

GLENDALE LODGE NO. 388 I. O. O. F.

Glendale lodge No. 388 was instituted January 26, 1901, in the hall over the Glendale grocery store at the corner of Third and Glendale avenues. In this location they struggled along until July, 1908, when

of the splendid institutions of our grand state of California.

The first officers of this Rebekah degree lodge were:

N. G., Cora Taylor.
V. G., Allie Good.
Rec. Sec., Louise Peck.
Fin. Sec., Nina Lyman.



I. O. O. F. Building, Corner Third and Isabel Streets

they began to feel as if they needed a little more room and a few more conveniences, so it was decided the lodge should find new headquarters. They were fortunate in locating in the Hurtt building on Broadway, where they continued to meet until July, 1914, when they moved into their own new and commodious home at the corner of Third and Isabel streets. This building, a fine brick structure costing \$10,000, would be an ornament to any city, being modern in every respect, beautifully finished on the interior, with every convenience. The lodge rooms, ladies' and gents' waiting rooms, etc., are situated on the second story, while in the basement can be found a well-equipped dining room and kitchen, and many are the banquets such as the lodge is capable of giving that have been enjoyed in this part of the building.

There were seventeen charter members of Glendale lodge, as follows:

F. Gilman Taylor, Jas. F. McIntyre, Baley Hickman, Geo. W. Haskin, Robert Garrett, Constantine Haines, Louis A. Catlin, William Nelson, Edwin W. Smith, Elmer Mitchell, Edwin Vawter, John D. Bliss, O. E. Patterson, Harry G. Lyman, Geo. V. Hale, Elkanah W. Richardson.

The following were the first officers:

George W. Haskin, noble grand.
F. Gilman Taylor, vice grand.
James F. McIntyre, secretary.

The officers at the present time are:

Daniel Kelty, Jr., noble grand.
Jesse E. Horne, vice grand.
Raymond P. Foss, recording secretary.
Marion E. Brown, financial secretary.
James A. Bullis, treasurer.

CARNATION REBEKAH LODGE

During the year 1902 a number of Glendale's enterprising citizens, believing in the principals of Odd Fellowship and being assured that the Rebekah degree would greatly add to the interest of the order, united to organize Carnation lodge.

The charter members were Harry Lyman, C. E. Patterson, F. G. Taylor, E. W. Richardson, E. D. Good, James McIntyre, Cora Taylor, Allie Good, Mabel Hunt, Nina Lyman, Louise Peck, Hattie Smith and Ella W. Richardson. The order first met in I. O. O. F. hall on Third and Glendale avenue. The years following were attended by real prosperity and the lodge embraced in its membership many of the good people of Glendale and its surrounding neighborhood. The meeting place was removed to the Dr. Hurtt building, where the home of the order was kept until the present year, 1914, when the Odd Fellow lodge built and equipped one of the finest halls in Southern California, when the Rebekah members, true to their instinct, followed to the new home on Third and Isabel streets.

Here they furnished an elegant parlor and reception room, which is a thing of beauty and we trust will be a joy forever.

The present membership numbers fifty-eight. They are an enterprising class of persons. Besides keeping up a real interest at home and making it exceedingly interesting for all who come their way, they are sending aid to needy ones who appeal for help. Also they are aiding in the building of an Orphans' home, which is one

corded to all visiting members; a pleasant evening is sure to be experienced. Come with us and we will do you good and you will gladden our hearts by your presence. The present officers are:

N. G., Eve S. Gilson.
V. G., Anna Currant.
Rec. Sec., Zada Sprinkel.
Financial Sec., Allan Bullis.
Treasurer, Martha Klamm.
Warden, Ida Smith.
Conductor, John Maloy.
Chaplain, C. R. Norton.

Time of meeting, every Thursday evening at 7:30. Place, I. O. O. F. hall, Third and Isabel.

DICTIONARY DEFECT

A business concern, after running its own trade organ for some time, decided that it must have a printing department under its own supervision, because it found that "the ordinary printing office is not properly equipped to get out large quantities of special matter on short notice in an up-to-date manner and at an 'equinomial' cost." Soon after one partner turned to the other and inquired "Do you speel 'e-q-u-e' or 'e-q-u-i' in 'equinomial'?" "I am not sure," said the other. "Look in the dictionary." After some search the first said with pained surprise, "Taint here." The second came to help him, but had no better success. Then they stared at each other in astonishment, till one exclaimed: "Well, what do you think of a man that would get up a big dictionary like that and not put in such a common word as 'equinomial'?"—Exchange.

You Can See For Yourself—

THE character of printing The News Printery is capable of doing by looking through this Anniversary Edition of the Glendale Evening News. This edition is a product of this office, all the composition, presswork, etc., being executed in our own shop.



The News can do the BEST of Job Printing, any kind, because of its modern machinery and in addition can plan and furnish copy for those wishing artistic circulars, booklets, catalogues, etc. Let us give you an estimate on your next order of printing.

We have a two-revolution, table distribution Miehle Book Press; three Platen Presses; a Linotype Machine; Cutting, Binding and Numbering Machines; Folding Machine; Boston Wire Stitcher, Stapling Machine, Perforating and Punching Machines, and just received a large amount of new Type and Metal to add to what is now the greatest printing and publishing plant in the San Fernando valley. In short, a completely equipped Printing Office, and it's working full time.

Come in, see our plant, and even if you are in business in Los Angeles, compare our equipment with the city shop you are now patronizing, and ten chances to one you will note that we have a newer and better equipment.

Much of our patronage now comes from outside cities.

THERE'S A REASON—we do high-class work

The Glendale News Printery
Sunset 132 920 WEST BROADWAY Home 2401

Central Grocery and Market

E. S. McKee, PROPRIETOR

328 Brand Boulevard

Glendale, California

Glendale's Leading Fancy Grocery and Meat Market



INTERIOR VIEW OF CENTRAL MARKET

A Large, Light, Airy Storeroom Well Filled with a Choice Stock of Meats and Groceries—well displayed, kept and handled in a Clean and Sanitary Manner.

YOU WANT THE BEST

In fact, everybody wants the best—and the place to find the best is at this store. We have an elegant display of the Best in Foods that money can buy, at uniformly low prices. Well-posted, courteous clerks. Prompt, careful delivery service. Four auto deliveries a day. It's always our pleasure to please a customer. Let us have your good will and co-operation and we can accomplish excellent results.

FOR QUALITY, PRICE AND SERVICE—JUST PHONE SUNSET 378, HOME 191

GREATER APPRECIATION OF REAL STATECRAFT

It is pleasant to find that the United States is awakening to a realization of its recent narrow escape from complications that had almost drawn it into armed conflict with a neighboring nation; it is pleasanter still that accompanying this awakening is a sincere appreciation of the statesmanship displayed in Washington during the Mexican crisis. "Think what America missed," remarks the Omaha World-Herald, evidently after giving the matter serious consideration, and then it recalls the loud clamoring of a war

party for immediate invasion of Mexico, the invectives hurled against the administration because of its refusal to be influenced by the excitement of the hour. "Had the administration given the order 'On to Mexico!'" that publication says, "this country's people would be reaching deep in their pockets to pay the cost of military waste; this country's international relations would be a tangled skein."

It would be a hard matter, perhaps, to state the case more effectively and at the same time more conservatively. If the war party had had its way, at the very least the United States today apparently

would be removed from the sphere of international influence; at most it probably would be an impotent observer of conditions which, at the first opportunity, it is now in a position to improve.

A clever sign for the doorway would be a neat letter strip across the full width of the glass. The incoming customer would read:

"Step in—Glad to see you!"

And when going out he should read the other side:

"Thank you—Come again."—Exchange.

TAKE BEFORE AND AFTER MEALS

THOSE LENGTHY GOSPELS

The negro coachman of a Southern senator who attends the Episcopal church, after many invitations from the senator's wife, went into the church one Sunday morning instead of staying outside.

"How did you like the services, Jim?" she asked afterward.

"Not much, mistis," Jim replied. "That ain't no church for me. Dey wastes too much time readin' th' minutes ob th' previous meetin'."

SELLING TO THE LADIES

"I have here a handy article that sells for ten cents," began the caller.

"Don't want it," snapped the woman.

"I didn't think you would buy it," said the caller as he turned to go. "The lady across the street told me your husband never gave you any money."

"She did, eh?" exploded the woman. Give me five of those things you are selling. My husband gives me more money in a day than that old cat gets in a month."

TROUBLE ARRIVES

Caller—So the doctor brought you a little baby sister the other night, eh?

Tommy—Yeh; I guess it was the doctor done it. Anyway, I heard him tellin' pa sometime ago 'at if pa didn't pay his old bill he'd make trouble for him.

ANOTHER FOOLISH QUESTION

There was a young woman named Strong, Much given to slang, which is wrong; When the grave parson said: "Will this man you wed?" She said: "Sure, Mike; That's why he's along."

A SQUARE DEAL

If I only had a million bucks I know what I would do; I'd take out all I wanted and I'd give the rest to you. But if you don't think that's as fair As anything could be, Why, you can do the wishing and Divide the pot with me!

THE POSITION OF THE APPENDIX

First he hit him lustily on the chest. Then he applied an ear trumpet to the left lung. Then he practiced drum playing on the right shoulder blade. Then he held a little conversation with the heart through a long, evil looking speaking tube.

"Well, doctor," said the patient, "what's my trouble?"

The doctor pulled his whiskers thoughtfully as he replied:

"Appendicitis."

"Nonsense! You must be mistaken!" exclaimed the patient.

"Sir," answered the doctor, huffily, "I am never mistaken."

"Well, you are this time. I tell you I haven't got appendicitis."

"And I say you have. You've got it badly—dangerously—maybe fatally. The idea of contradicting me!" bridled the doctor. "Why, I don't believe you even know where your appendix is!"

"Oh, yes, I do!" retorted the patient. "It's in a bottle in Dr. Jones' office!"

SYMPATHY

He was middle aged and untraveled. For forty-five years he had lived in the country. At last he made a trip to the city.

There, for the first time in his life he saw a schoolgirl go through her gymnastic exercises for the amusement of the little ones at home. After gazing at her with looks of interest and compassion he asked a boy who was standing near if she had fits.

"No," the boy replied. "Them's gymnastics."

"Ah, how sad," said the man. "How long's she had 'em?"—New York Times.

One reason why Californians are so cheerful is, they have no disagreeable, killing climate over which to worry.

The housewife has been given the fireless cooker by inventive genius. But the quillless cook is yet to be evolved.

STILL GOING UP

At a picnic party for the children one of the ladies in charge took the youngsters for a stroll, while the others picked up the dishes and remnants of the dinner. Returning an hour later she inquired

anxiously whether or not a certain fat urchin had remained on the dinner scene; not until the strollers were almost ready to return had she noted his absence. The other ladies had not seen the child, and there was also missing a basket of eatables.

A search was instituted, and presently the boy and the basket were discovered behind a tree.

"Why, Willy," asked one of the ladies, "what have you been doing since dinner?"

"The boy looked up and sighed blissfully. "There hain't been no since," he said.—Ladies' Home Journal.

UP TO HIM TO CHOOSE

"Miss Ethel," he began, "or Ethel, I mean—I've known you long enough to drop the 'Miss,' haven't I?"

She fixed her lovely eyes upon him with a meaning gaze. "Yes, I think you have," she said. "What prefix do you wish to substitute?"—New York Globe.

NO MERCY

A fish peddler was whipping his slow but patient horse in a residential street the other day, and crying his wares at intervals.

"Fresh mackerel! Fresh mackerel!" A woman, seeing his acts of cruelty, put her head out of the window and called to him:

"Have you no mercy?"

"No, mum," he replied, "nothin' but mackerel. That's all.—National Monthly.

DRAWING MATERIALS

"What have you got in that little package?"

"Drawing materials."

"I didn't know you were an artist."

"Artist nothing! It contains a couple of pairs of forceps the dentist asked me to get for him."—Boston Transcript.

NOTHING TO OFFER

"Have you," asked the judge of a recently convicted man, "anything to offer the court before sentence is passed?"

"No, your honor," replied the prisoner. "My lawyer took the last farthing."—London Mail.

CONUNDRUMS

When are true words also sweet? When they are candid (candied).

Which is the heavier, the full or the new moon? The new moon, because the full moon is a great deal lighter.

Why is an alligator the most deceitful of animals? Because he takes you with an open countenance.

Which of the constellations reminds you of an empty fireplace? The Great Bear (grate bare).

Why is the letter S like a sewing machine? Because it makes needles needless.

Use me well, and I'm everybody; scratch my back and I'm nobody. A looking glass.

RIDDLES

Formed long ago, yet made today, Employed while others sleep; What few would like to give away Nor any wish to keep.

Answer—A bed.

Long legs, crooked thighs, Little head and no eyes.

Answer—Pair of tongs.

IT WILL

"What are you going to call the new baby?"

"Reginald Claude," replied Mr. Bliggins.

"Isn't 'Reginald Claude' rather an affected name?"

"Yes, I want him to grow up to be a fighter, and I fancy that 'Reginald Claude' will start something every time he goes to a new school."

WHERE'S THIS MABEL FROM?

Percy (sitting on the parlor sofa with Mabel by his side)—It's just this way, Miss Mabel; I truly wish to get married, but, above all things, the girl who consents to be my wife must be economical."

Mabel—Say, Percy, this is getting interesting. Wait a moment till I turn down the gas.

PERFECTLY TRUSTWORTHY

There is a certain Ohio judge whose wit has enlivened many a dull case. On one occasion counsel made in his court

this statement on behalf of a plaintiff of somewhat bibulous appearance:

"My client, your honor, is a most remarkable man, and holds a very responsible position; he is manager of a water-works."

After a survey of the client, his honor replied:

"Yes, he looks like a man who could be trusted with any amount of water."

SHOOT!

David H. Greer, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of New York, is a man possessed of fertile suggestions, but he always likes to find out the ideas of other men. Upon one occasion the bishop was attending a meeting of a board of Sunday school managers, when one of the members made a very novel proposal.

Turning quickly to a very successful superintendent who happened to be present, Bishop Greer asked:

"What do you think about that?"

"I think it is a most excellent idea, Bishop, and I must say that we have been aiming to do that very thing for two years," replied the superintendent.

"Is that so?" queried the bishop. "Then don't you think it is about time you fired?"

LET HIM SHOOT

State Game Warden Davis of Atlanta, Ga., was rather startled a day or so ago when he received a hunting license from a north Georgia county, on the back of which the following was written:

"My dere ser:

"I don't want this sorter licents I thot i was gettin' a Marriage licents, sumbody sent me to mr— and sed he would gimme a licents, mandy was so mad when i got back with this huntent licents she woodent have Me. she said i didn't have anuff sents to get a marriage licents, so she ups and runs off with bill johnson and i am in a hel of a fixt. I wants my money back, unless this hear licents will let me shoot bill johnson."

"yours most truly,

"sam smith."

INTENSIVE GARDENING

Mr. Rural Hamlet, to ministerial visitor—Do have some more of the corn, Dr. Eighty; it came out of our own garden.

Little Buttin Hamlet—Yes, 'n' the chicken came out our own garden, too. Pa said he bet the folks next door would keep their hens at home after this.

QUALIFYING AS AN EXPERT

"Why are you investigating automobiles so thoroughly? Going to buy a car?"

"No; but I want to be able to butt in with advice when I see one stalled in the street."

STANDING TOGETHER

Another Georgia town has voted in favor of saloons, and here is the reason given by a citizen: "If we are going to stand for our women folks wearing shadow skirts and slit skirts and transparent skirts, and our younger women learning to dance the boll weevil wiggles, the Texas Tommy tango, the bunny hug, the bear dance, the half center, the buzzard flop and the puppy huddle, and so on down the line, then the men folks might just as well have their saloons and the whole push go to hell together."

PROBABLY PLAYED

"Is he a finished musician?" asked a man of his neighbors.

"Not as yet," was the answer, "but he will be if the neighbors have their way about it."

COULDN'T BE RIGHT

"What name are you calling?" asked the telephone girl over the wire.

"McCohan," the customer answered.

"I beg pardon?" asked the girl.

The man repeated it.

The wire was silent for a moment, then the girl said: "Wait a moment, please, I think the wires are crossed."

HOW ASA GOT HIS

A certain type of story—that having the sudden conclusion such as "Willie Jones fired a cannon yesterday, the funeral will be tomorrow"—has been claimed as purely American in its origin. But as a matter of fact this kind of story is

older than America itself. If you will turn to II Chronicles, xvi: 12, 13, you will find these words:

"And Asa in the thirty and ninth year of his reign was diseased in his feet, until his disease was exceedingly great; yet in his disease he sought not to the Lord, but went to the physicians. And Asa slept with his fathers. . . ."

SOLOMON'S WISDOM

"Am I truly your affinity?" asked Solomon's latest wife.

"My dear, you're one in a thousand," answered the wise one.

IN A REAL NICE NEIGHBORHOOD

"How do you like your new home?" a friend asked a man who had recently moved into the village.

"Pretty well."

"Have you called on your neighbors yet?"

"No," the newcomer admitted, "I haven't. But I'm going to if any more of my wood is missing."

HEALTH HINT

If the festive skelter bites you, or the cunning skelterette, Do not scratch the plaguing places, do not scratch them on a bet, For your finger nails are poison, and they're more than apt to taint— So ignore the plaguey places, and imagine that they ain't. —Anon.

ALL THAT WAS LEFT

A negro died without medical attention—and insurance, of course—and the coroner went to investigate.

"Did Samuel Williams live here?" he asked the weeping woman who answered the door.

"Yussah," she replied between sobs.

"May I see the remains?" asked the coroner.

"I is de remains," she answered proudly.

ARE WE COMING TO THIS?

"Is the room disinfected?"

"Yes, mother; and I have sterilized the curtains, deodorized the furniture, septicized all the fixtures, vaporized the air, washed my lips in an antiseptic solution, and—"

"Have you septicized the mistletoe?"

"Thoroughly, mother; everything is done. Arthur is waiting now in the hydrogen room."

"Then you may go in and let him kiss you, dear."

MEN AND WOMEN

When Lydia passes down the street Whatever men she chance to meet Gaze after her and cry "A queen! It's seldom we have ever seen Such stately grace And such a face."

When Lydia passes down the street What women she may chance to meet Glare after her and cry, "Too lean! The worst-dressed girl I've ever seen! It's lovely lace, But such a face!" —Anon.

Q. E. D.

Percy—How do you intend to support Miss Munnle?

Algy—Her father has just died and where there's a will there's a way.

IF I KNEW

If I knew the box where the smiles were kept, No matter how large the key Or strong the bolt, I would try so hard, I would open, I know, for me. Then, over the land and the sea, broadcast I'd scatter the smiles to play, So that careworn people might hold them fast For many and many a day.

If I knew a box that was large enough To hold all the frowns I meet, I would like to gather them, every one, From nursery, school and street; Then, folding and holding, I'd pack them in, And, turning the monster key, I'd hire a giant to drop the box To the depths of the deep, deep sea. —Selected.

SOME JAG

Village Storekeeper—Who's the old fellow? Oh, that's Eph Hoskins. He's been drunk ever since he learned his candidate wasn't elected.

Stranger in Town—So? Was it Roosevelt or Taft?

Village Storekeeper—Now; it was Horace Greeley!

PROBABLY SAID ON PURPOSE

Young Hibbard was exhibiting some photographs to a charming society girl with whom he was very much in love. "This one," he said, handing her a picture, "is an early photo of me with my two French poodles. Would you recognize me?"

"Why yes, think so," replied the young woman, looking intently at the picture. "You are the one with the hat on, are you not?"

HOW TO FLIM CITY FELLERS

Hiram—Haw! Haw! Haw! I skinned one of them city fellers that put the lightning rods on my house.

Silas—Ye did? How did you do it?

Hiram—Why, when I made out the check to pay him I just signed my name without specifying the amount. I'll bet there will be somebody pretty mad when he goes to cash it.

LOCATING HIM IN THE HEREAFTER

An old dorky of questionable reputation, who had been a power in the community, had died, and the church was filled with the negroes to hear what the preacher would say regarding him. After a very diplomatic eulogy, the orator wound up his remarks with, "Now, my brederen, we hopes Uncle Moses is whar we thinks he ain't."

WORTH KNOWING

The editor of the Evening Star was deeply engrossed in his work when he was suddenly interrupted by the office boy, who remarked:

"There's a tramp at the door, Mr. Hyde, and he says he ain't had nothin' to eat for six days."

"Fetch him in," said the editor. "If we can find out how he does it, we can run the paper for another week."

THE SKELETAL COP

Judge (severely)—Didn't I tell you the last time you were here that I never wanted to see you again?

Prisoner—Yes, sir, and I told the policeman so, but he wouldn't believe me.

ALMOST INCREDIBLE

Mr. Craig was reading the evening paper, while his wife sat near by, knitting. "Just listen to this, Debby," he said.

"It says here in the paper that more than five thousand elephants a year go to make our piano keys."

"Gracious!" cried the wife. "Ain't it jest wonderful, Dan, what some animals can be trained to do?"

A CLEAR TITLE; NO KIDDIN'

The principal of one of the South Washington night schools was enrolling a new pupil, a dorky boy of eight, clad in a suit that was obviously new. The moment the boy presented himself the principal had heard the sound of a fire engine in the street.

"What's your name?" asked the principal.

Then, as he wrote down the name, the principal asked, "Where was the fire, Moses?"

No response from Moses whose eyes only rolled in indignation.

"Where was the fire?" repeated the principal, surprised at the boy's silence.

"Sav, boss," came from the dorky, "yo' ain't tryin' to git gay with me, is you? Dere wa'n't no fire. My ole man buys dis suit fo' me, an' he pays three dollars fo' it."

NOTHING DOIN'

"Now, Tommy," reprimanded his mother, "don't let me catch you throwing any more stones."

"Well, what will I do when the other fellers throw 'em?" asked Tommy.

"Just come and tell me," his mother replied.

"Tell you!" he exclaimed in astonishment. "Why you couldn't hit the broad side of a barn!"

Satisfied Customers

We have always maintained that the first requisite in our business must be pleased patrons; whether it be the treatment accorded them or the quality of the Meats purchased.

Our hundreds of patrons today are the best proof of this fact.

HIGHEST QUALITY MEATS CUT BY EXPERTS
CLEANLINESS—RELIABLE FILLING OF ORDERS
PROMPT MOTORCYCLE DELIVERY

The Glendale Market

C. W. INGLEDUE, Prop.

Phone Your Next Order—You'll Get Just as Choice a Cut as if You'd Selected it Yourself

Sunset 149—BOTH PHONES—Home 2561

540 W. BROADWAY GLENDALE, CAL.

The "BROADWAY"

1006 WEST BROADWAY
BETWEEN LOUISE AND MARYLAND STREETS
GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA

Crockery Graniteware
Glassware Toys
Stationery Notions
Toilet Articles

NEW GOODS ARE ARRIVING EVERY DAY

"LOS ANGELES BEATS US IN EXPENSES
WE BEAT THEM IN PRICES"

S. F. BALLIN,
Proprietor

Chappell Announces Arrival of New Fall Goods

Large shipments of fall goods have recently arrived from the East, among which you will find:

New American Lady Corsets

A full line of sizes and Numbers of this popular corset has just been unpacked. New models to fit all figures at \$1.50 to \$3.50.

Large Showing of Blankets

Now's the time of year when a good, warm blanket feels mighty comfortable at night. We have some mighty desirable all-wool blankets, as well as cotton in cheaper grades.

Cotton Batts for Quilts

We made a special purchase of these Batts from an Eastern house, and although of an extra good quality, we're selling them at a special price.

\$1.00 Batts, full 3 lb., for 90c. Other sizes down to 10c.

Wm. CHAPPELL Dry Goods and Notions

326 S. BRAND BLVD.—NEAR P. O.—GLENDALE, CAL.

THE GLENDALE SANITARIUM

THE SANITARIUM IDEA

The greatest natural resource of a nation is the health of its citizens. Emerson said: "Health is the greatest wealth." Give me health and a day, and I will make the pomp of emperors ridiculous." With health the possibilities for happiness and usefulness in any individual are limited only by his ideals. Without health there is no one thing he may feel certain of accomplishing, either for himself or for others.

The prevalence of disease and its menace to the race has led to painstaking investigation by medical and other scientific men of the world; and wonderful have been the results, especially from the study into the cause and ways of prevention of the so-called accidental and infectious diseases. For example, we find that perpetual scourge of the West Indies, yellow fever, quite banished from the earth. Typhoid fever has lost much of its terror. Such malarious and death-dealing localities as the Canal Zone have been transformed into veritable health resorts. Such diseases as smallpox, rabies and diphtheria have had their deadly fangs pulled through the perfection of Vaccine and Serum Therapy. We now swat the innocent house-fly, and save our babies from cholera infantum. Soon we may similarly, and possibly even more effectively, prevent the dread infantile paralysis. So, wherever we look over the world, we can see determined and systematic efforts being put forth to save the race from disease. And as the horizon lifts, one is persuaded that the future practice of medicine ought to be, and doubtless will be, more and more preventive rather than curative or palliative.

While we have been making rapid progress in our battle with the infectious diseases, and the average expectation of life has been considerably lengthened, students of vital statistics have been much concerned to find that a diminishing number of people live to old age; and that the prevalence of another class of non-infectious diseases is increasing at an alarming rate. They find an increasing number of persons dying from diseases of the kidneys, heart and blood-vessels, and from cancer. They find nervous troubles and diseases of the digestive tract more common; the insane and feeble-minded crowding our state institutions, and increasing faster than the population.

Careful investigation has revealed definite causes for these classes of disease also. And furthermore, that not only may these troubles, to a very great extent, be prevented and life prolonged, but also that it is possible for the man in so-called average health to increase his breadth of life as well as his length of days. It is possible for the average man to put twice as much into life and get twice as much out of it. The man who goes through life enjoying "fairly good health," or feeling "just tolerable," living barely above the pain line, does not realize the possibilities within his reach.

Many people today do not put as much real intelligent and scientific thought into the question of their own physical well-being and efficiency as they do into that of their hens or cows. And when illness overtakes them they think it must be due to the "Southern California climate," when it is probably due to bed-room climate. Their asthma is due to "night air," when the real cause may be a discouraged heart or abused kidneys. Dyspepsia and ulcerated stomach, instead of being due to wrong habits of eating, is an inscrutable decree of the fates, or possibly is caused by a "subluxated vertebra." At any rate some excuse is usually given that attaches the blame to the Creator, conditions, or the other person, and exonerates the individual and his habits of living.

However, the day is about past when sickness and premature death is regarded as a "strange dispensation of Providence." Instead, it is coming to be recognized more and more during recent years that man's physical shortcomings are due largely to his failure or the failure of his ancestors to live in harmony with the natural laws of their being. And, also, the working of that Scriptural principle which says that the curse causeless shall not come, and that whatsoever a man sows, that shall he also reap.

Crumbine defines health as a "state of physical, mental and moral equilibrium, a normal functioning of body, mind and soul. It is the state when work is a pleasure, when the world looks good and beautiful, and the battle of life seems worth while. Health is the antithesis of disease, degeneracy and crime."

"The laws of health are as inexorable as the laws of gravitation, as exacting as eternal justice, as relentless as fate, and their violation is the beginning and cause of all disease, suffering and sin."

"Health is the most desired of earthly blessings. When finally lost, it cannot be purchased by uncounted millions, restored by the alchemist, or returned by the pulpit."

If health is such a boon, and its lack such a handicap, in life's activities and conflicts; and its loss brought about principally by misfit or hurtful and wrong habits of living; or as another puts it, by ignorance, carelessness and wilful neglect, what a serious moral responsibility rests upon us all to be intelligent in regard to the laws of life, and to keep ourselves as far as possible in the very pink of perfect health.

In its concept the Sanitarium Idea thus comprehends the question of life, health and disease with its cause, prevention and cure. It is, therefore, not altogether a new idea, for in some respects it is as old as history. It is not a modern theory that some one has cunningly devised. It is not a fad or new-fangled notion that some one is exploiting. It is not dogmatic, or a code of rules. Neither is it simply a single idea; for it is composed of a number of ideas and principles, which blend into one composite system of getting well and keeping well. There is nothing mysterious or occult about it, for the principles composing it are extremely simple and natural. The Sanitarium Idea is in perfect accord with natural law. In fact, it might be said that it finds practical expression in a training that brings the individual, in all his habits of living into harmony with the natural laws of his being.

The Sanitarium Idea, therefore, concerns us in those things, which, according to Dr. Cabot, men live by, namely, work, play, love and worship. It governs us in the matter of eating and drinking, dressing and sleeping. It teaches us the importance of fresh air and sunshine, exercise and rest.

The Sanitarium Idea takes but little note of medical creeds; but it consistently enlists every scientific principle and utilizes every scientific discovery that can be used to arrest disease and promote health and efficiency.

This is what the Glendale Sanitarium stands for, it being one of about eighty similar institutions scattered throughout the world, established on the same principles, and standing for the same idea.

In 1866 the first institution of this sort, then called the Health Institute, later known as the Battle Creek Sanitarium, was established at Battle Creek, Michigan, by the Seventh-day Adventist people; one of the fundamental tenets of their faith being the principle that true religion and the laws of health go hand in hand, and that Christians are under moral obligation to keep their bodies in the most healthy condition possible, ever regarding them, as the Scripture has said, "the temple of the Holy Ghost."

The word "Sanitarium" was coined and first applied to the institution at Battle Creek. Later other sanitariums were established in various parts of the United States and in foreign countries by the same organization.

These institutions are not money-making undertakings. None pay dividends. But few do little more than pay running expenses. Thousands of dollars are expended each year in charity work for the worthy poor, which is made possible by the workers being paid on what might be termed a "missionary scale." Such net earnings as any institution may be able to make are applied by the institution itself, either in the liquidation of indebtedness, or in improvements.



DR. V. H. LUCAS
Manager

Glendale Sanitarium History and Equipment

About nine years ago some representatives of the present owners of the Glendale Sanitarium came to this, then embryo of a promising city, to look for a site for a sanitarium. Seeing near the center of the neighborhood, composed of a few widely scattered houses along little improved streets, a rather imposing structure which appeared awkwardly conspicuous in this rural setting, they were led to investigate. The deserted appearance of the grounds and buildings gave added interest to the place; and as the grounds seemed to be the habitation of jack-rabbits rather than of people curiosity led them to further inquiry. They learned that this was simply another one of those many hotels and playhouses built along the Pacific coast in an earlier day; born as it were, prematurely, built out of time—another evidence of the impatience of a set of men who caught a vision of the alluring prospect before this great year-round health resort and playground of America, Southern California, men who were prompted to act by a sort of telescopic imagination, which projected the image of the object beheld too close at hand.

They could not wait for the normal development of the country, so built a hotel here also, trusting that some sort of telepathic influence would bring the people. But it was not unto them according to their faith, for the people remained in the east, and no patronage came; so the building was abandoned. Later it was used for a time as a boarding school for girls by one of the leading church denominations; then again abandoned until 1905, when the property was secured by the present owners, who, after making some additions, dedicated it to the Sanitarium Idea, in which role it has served with increasing success to the present time, being now filled to its capacity with patients and guests practically the year around.

The equipment of the Sanitarium is simple, yet designed thor-



D. D. COMSTOCK, M. D.
Medical Superintendent



VIEW OF MAIN BUILDING AND GROUNDS



BELLE WOOD COMSTOCK, M. D.
Head Lady Physician

oughly to put into practice all recognized and established methods in the treatment of disease. Much attention is given to dietetics, although there is no cut and dried dietetic "cure" offered. In fact, the Institution exploits no "cures" or fads or stereotyped "courses" of treatment. And every procedure, treatment or special diet is directed by a regular physician. The various hydrotherapeutic measures are utilized in the treatment of a large number of the patients coming to the Sanitarium, this requiring the regular apparatus for giving the various baths, as Russian, Turkish, electric light and hydro-electric; also needle sprays, percussion, Scottish and spray douches, besides the several kinds of hot and cold packs and compresses and other modifications and combinations of these procedures.

Another department is devoted to the various manipulative methods, such as Manual Swedish, Medical Gymnastics, Massage, and various vibratory appliances; this department requiring but little apparatus. The electrical department is equipped for giving practically all forms of this agent used therapeutically, including the various galvanic, sinusoidal, static, faradic and high frequency currents, and the X-ray. In this department may also be found the Finson and arc lights. Fully equipped operating rooms and surgical ward are maintained. As diagnostic aids, a clinical and chemical laboratory and an X-ray equipment capable of doing first-class fluoroscopic and photographic work are operated. While the various physical or non-medical procedures are used principally in the treatment of the patients, yet the value of drugs in the treatment of many diseases and conditions is recognized; therefore, a quite fully stocked drug or medicine room is accessible to the physicians of the institution.

EDUCATIONAL

In harmony with the Sanitarium Idea, as set forth above, it is evident that one of the most important phases of this work is its educational feature. Accordingly, just to the degree that it fails to educate the people along lines of healthful living, it falls short of doing the work for which it was established.

The purpose and endeavor is to show to every one who comes to the Institution the importance of sowing and cultivating health, and the ways in which this may be accomplished. These things are presented from a scientific standpoint, and almost without exception the interest and enthusiasm of the individual is enlisted. Work along this line consists of individual instruction, regular weekly lectures and question boxes, illustrated with suitable demonstrations and stereopticon. Such subjects as physical culture, cookery, healthful dress, hygiene, simple treatments for minor ailments, patent medicines, dietetics, and other similar subjects of a practical and scientific interest are taken up.

This educational feature also includes a regular line of field work, there being held from time to time what are termed Schools of Health, in which the same line of instruction is given by way of lectures and practical demonstrations. These Schools or Institutes usually last from one to two weeks, and as a rule are held under the auspices of women's clubs, church societies, health clubs, schools, and occasionally in connection with evangelistic efforts.

NURSES' TRAINING SCHOOL

A training school for nurses is also conducted, known as "The Glendale Sanitarium and Hospital Training School for Missionary Nurses." Although a thorough training along all lines of nursing is given, those simply desiring the professional advantages of what the school has to offer are not received, but earnest, mature young people who, casting aside selfish ambition, have consecrated their lives to Christian service, are gladly admitted.

The plan of the training school is that these young people may receive such a training that they may not only become skilled in the art of professional nursing, but also become so familiar with the causes of disease and the principles of healthful living that they may in turn become educators of the people, being able to show them the advantages to be gained from a simple, systematic and temperate life. Furthermore, they are taught to view these things in the light of the teaching of the Great Physician, and to put them into practice in their own lives. Their training is designed to give them a preparation that will enable them to unite, as Christ, the first great Medical Missionary, did, the "Ministry of Healing with the giving of the Gospel message. Their training includes, not only the regular practical experience in the care of the sick, but also a course in Missionary Methods, each one getting experience in various lines of field work, as outlined above, some time also being spent in visiting nurses' work.

Our school numbers about fifty nurses in training, a number of graduate nurses being employed. Nearly a hundred young people have graduated from the Training school since its organization. While not all of them have accomplished all that was planned for them, yet many of them are now engaged in active missionary service in various parts of the land. Some are carrying on educational work, others are in institutional work, some are devoting themselves to regular bedside nursing, while others have found their way into foreign mission fields.

CONCLUDING WORD

In conclusion, let it be said that those carrying the immediate responsibility of the work of the Sanitarium feel that, in the privilege to be numbered among the citizens of Glendale, their lot has fallen in pleasant places, for in this fair city, which is beautiful for situation and environment, and so richly endowed by nature in the natural things that please and make a desirable habitation, is also found that other requisite which must be supplied by man—a cultured, patriotic and enterprising citizen body. The constraining influence of this happy combination leads every citizen to work with enthusiasm and courage for higher ideals and greater accomplishments, and to take just pride in that which has been done. That the Sanitarium may not fall behind in the rapid progress of our city, and that it may, indeed, be a help and do its part in bringing about greater achievements, is our earnest desire and hopeful expectation.



GLENDALE LODGE OF B. P. O. ELKS, NO. 1289

"The Faults of Our Brothers We Write Upon the Sands; Their Virtues Upon the Tablets of Love and Memory"

Glendale lodge, No. 1289, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, was instituted October 14, 1912. Glendale being in close proximity to Los Angeles and also a part of that great state into which the other states of the union are pouring their best citizens, many members of the Antlered Herd had already made their place of abode in the Jewel City. These Elks naturally were enthusiastic for a local home, and worked unceasingly, for its establishment. At the institution of the lodge their names appeared on the roster, along with other new members, in the following list of charter members:

Dr. Wm. Bachman.
W. J. Anderson.
G. A. Bellinger.
C. H. Boyd.
H. D. Brown.
R. D. Clements.
J. Walter Elliott.
J. H. Farnett.
Peter L. Ferry.
David L. Gregg.
H. E. Hoffer.
J. W. Lawson.
Edward M. Lynch.
W. M. Kimball.
Dr. H. G. Martin.
Frank B. McKenney.
H. D. McKevitt.
S. C. Packer.
A. M. Parker.
George T. Paine.
Frank Patch.
Dr. S. A. Pollock.
J. J. Nesom.

Peter L. Ferry, exalted ruler.
Wm. Herman West, esteemed leading knight.
Howard W. Walker, esteemed loyal knight.
S. C. Packer, esteemed lecturing knight.
H. E. Hoffer, secretary.
Dr. S. A. Pollock, inner guard.
F. J. Willett, tyler.
C. H. Boyd, treasurer.
Dr. H. G. Martin, esquire.
W. M. Kimball, chaplain.
F. B. McKenney, David L. Gregg and Edward M. Lynch, trustees.

The growth of Glendale lodge, B. P. O. E., since its installation has been remarkable as well as substantial. The Central building on Broadway, its present home, was leased for a period of years, and both the social quarters and the lodge room proper have been luxuriously furnished.

During the first six months, or to March 31, 1913, the membership grew to a total of 227 members. From March 31, 1913, to March 31, 1914, new members to the number of 188 were initiated. From March 31, 1914, to date, 44 members have been admitted, making the present membership 459 total.

Glendale Elks lodge, although only two years old, already is preparing for a home of its own, and beautiful lots on the south side of Colo-



Wm. Herman West, Exalted Ruler.

untiring, united efforts. Glendale Elks' patrol also came in for a bounteous share of the "bouquets" handed to No. 1289. The team drilled nightly in the huge auditorium to the great delight of the immense throngs.

Not only at the gambol has the Glendale Patrol been in great demand, but they have responded to invitations from Los Angeles, Santa Monica, Monrovia, Pasadena and other cities of the Southland. Under the able management of J. C. Waite and the efficient captaincy of W. C. Wattle, Glendale Elks' Patrol made a name for itself and likewise for each individual composing the team, the membership of which is as follows:

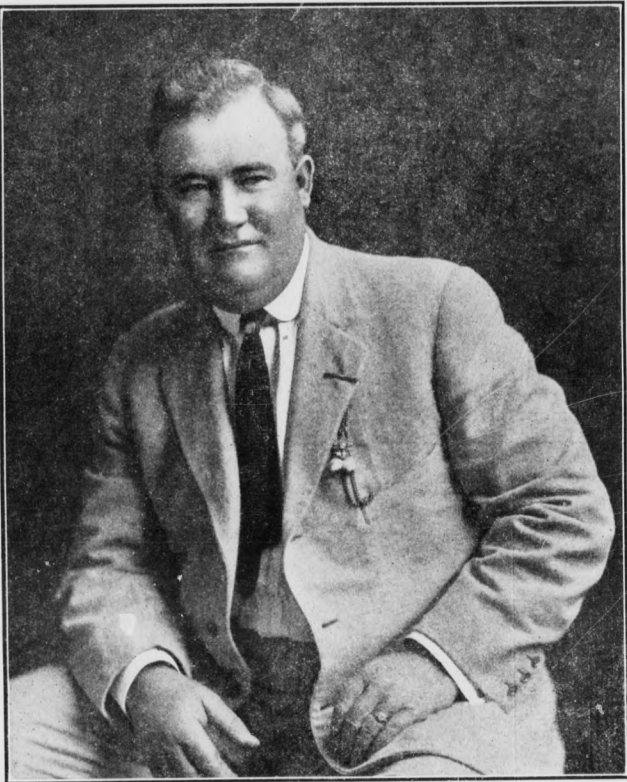
J. C. Waite, manager.
W. C. Wattle, captain.
Burt Anderson.
E. A. Bemis.
Frank Beyea.
H. G. Brown.
A. L. Butler.
George Coint.
Gerald Delgado.
G. A. Dodson.
Joe Fortunato.
E. D. Gregg.
James Jensen.
G. H. Jordan.
J. A. Gregory.
J. S. Kelley.
B. A. Kendall.
O. M. Lane.
George Mitchell.
Harry Sohner.

for Glendale) and the following list of present officers see great things in store for No. 1289.

Wm. Herman West, exalted ruler.
S. C. Packer, esteemed leading knight.
Dr. H. G. Martin, esteemed loyal knight.
Geo. H. Melford, esteemed lecturing knight.
R. D. Clements, secretary.
Hadley G. Brown, inner guard.
B. A. Kendall, tyler.
Herman Nelson, treasurer.
Albert D. Pearce, esquire.
Rev. C. Irving Mills, chaplain.
F. B. McKenney, David L. Gregg and George T. Paine, trustees.

During the short life of Glendale lodge of Elks, four brothers, J. H. Regan, John W. Parker, Chas. B. Cunningham and Henry G. Pettit, have been called to the great beyond by "Him who doeth all things well." Living or dead, an Elk is never forgotten, and the true ideals and sentiments of Elksdom are well expressed in these lines:

"Keep not your kisses for my dead cold brow;
The way is lonely, let me feel them now.
Think gently of me—I am travel worn,



Peter L. Ferry, Past Exalted Ruler.

make it one of the most beautiful spots in Glendale.

Finances are a secondary matter with this progressive organization, for while practically an "infant," its net assets are now \$8,589.70, which have since increased, as those figures were the ones used in the last report of subordinate lodges to the grand lodge.

Glendale lodge ranked eighth in growth in comparison with all lodges throughout the United States during the last fiscal year, which the following table of new members initiated makes more explicit:

Newark, N. J.	601
Spokane, Wash.	277
Detroit, Mich.	256
Visalia, Cal.	242
Oskosh, Wis.	222
Terre Haute, Ind.	216
Freemont, N. Y.	196
Glendale, Cal.	188

This substantial growth of Glendale lodge of Elks is further exemplified by increased membership and prosperity throughout all lodges in America.

Eleven new lodges were instituted during the last fiscal year, and 47,374 new members were taken into the order, making the present combined membership of all subordinate lodges total 428,479. The full significance of this growth is more fully appreciated when it is made known that eight years ago the membership was only 224,479.

The last report of the grand treasurer showed nearly a half million dollars on hand, and the net assets of subordinate lodges reaches the grand total of \$22,463,805.59.

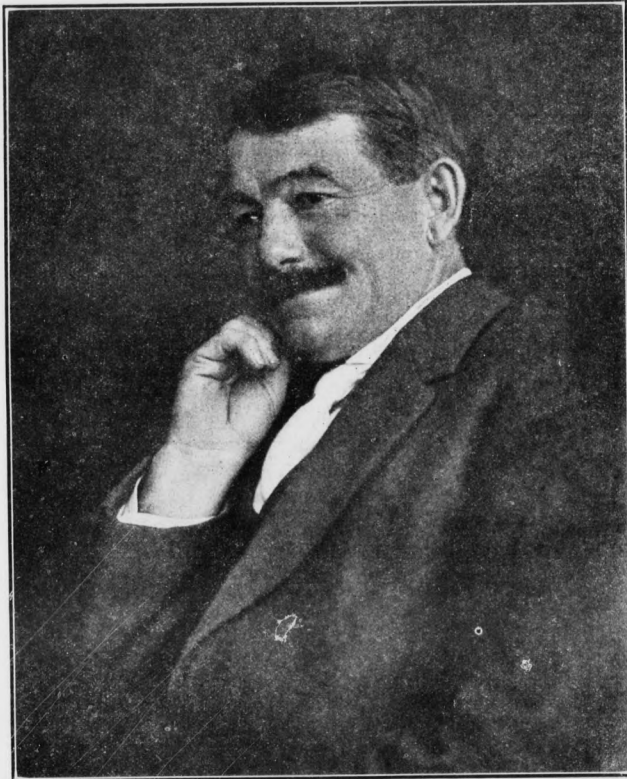
All Elks' hearts swell with pride when they speak of the national Elks' home to be soon under course of construction at Bedford City, Virginia. The home fund now totals over a quarter million dollars.

All Elksdom is looking forward with great anticipation toward the 1915 convention of the grand lodge of Elks, which meets next July in Los Angeles, and on account of the close proximity of Glendale to the convention city, No. 1289 will take an active part in the entertainment of the visitors. Ample financial provision has been assured and this means that many visitors will be seen on the streets of the Jewel City. Los Angeles has been pledged to give the Elks the very best treatment in so far as hotels and hotel rates are concerned, and already arrangements are being made for their accommodation even at this early date.

That we believe the war in Europe, while greatly to be deplored, will result in turning the tide of American tourists to California rather than to Europe, and they will come in such increased numbers next year that the question of hotel accommodations is becoming a most serious problem. Hence these early preparations for the comfort of the "Best People on Earth."

Another happening of more than usual interest to the members of Glendale lodge is the first annual reunion of California Elks to be held in Modesto on October 8, 9 and 10. J. W. Lawson, who is trustee for the southern district of California, which comprises the fourteen lodges south of the Tehachapi, will attend this reunion, as will also William Herman West, S. C. Packer, Dr. H. G. Martin and George H. Melford.

During the recent Elks' gambol held at Venice opportunity was presented for members of No. 1289 to show their ability to "make good," and to state that they were successful is unnecessary. Our exalted ruler, Wm. Herman West, and in fact every officer and committeeman worked valiantly, and much praise for the success of the affair was received from other lodges for their



John W. Lawson, Past Exalted Ruler.

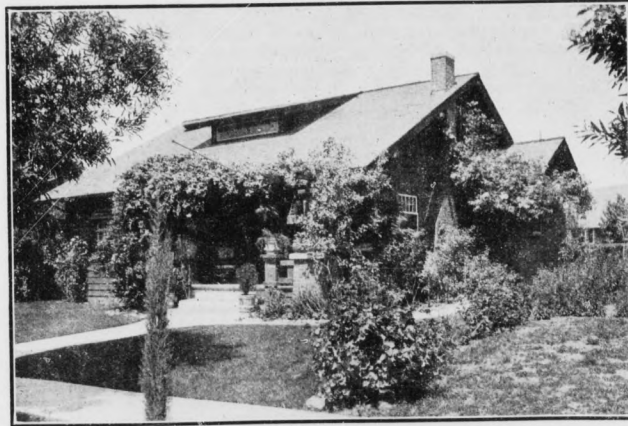
W. F. Spraker.
H. Steelman.
C. J. Wolfe.
H. R. Wolfe.
P. M. Zabel.

Increased prosperity is assured for Glendale lodge of Elks during the coming year. Every member is a booster for the order (as well as

My faltering feet are pierced with many a thorn.
Forgive, oh hearts estranged, forgive, I plead;
When dreamless rest is mine I shall not need
The tenderness for which I long today."



Central Bldg., Home of Elks' Club



Residence of Wm. Herman West, 1427 Hawthorne

SOMETHIN' WRONG WITH GLENDALE

"Why, good morning, Sarah; come right in. Why, thank you, we're glad to get home, too, though we did have a mighty good time in California. But, as I said and say again, 'Homeville, Indiana, is good enough for me.'"

"Why, no, we ain't goin' to move to California. Yes, I know Joshua wants to, but I set my foot down agin it. We've lived here all our lives and our folks before us and we ain't goin' gallivantin' around, sellin' off our furniture what we've used ever since we've been married and our mothers before us and disposin' of our farm what Joshua's father and grandfather owned before him, and move to California. No, Sarah, Homeville is where I expect to spend the rest of my mortal days. I know Joshua's tellin' the neighbors that we're goin' to California to live, but not while I'm livin' we ain't."

"Yes, we had a right good time out there. Joshua's sister's girl lives in Glendale and we visited there considerable. I ain't sayin' Glendale ain't a pretty place, but give me Homeville every time. Sarah, it's scandalous the way that place is growin'. I wouldn't live there. There's somethin' wrong somewhere. Look at Homeville, a good respectable place. Has there been any change in the last forty years? Of course, some's been born and some's died, but aside from that there's no difference. Now, people go to Glendale that's been there three and four years ago, and they say 'Why, I wouldn't have known the place, it's grown so, there's such a change. They say the population has doubled in the last four years. People keep comin' in and they keep buildin' right along. Why, Sarah, eight years ago Glendale was just the size of Homeville, 700 population, and now it's nearly 10,000. I says to Joshua, 'No, sir, we'll steer clear of a place like that. There's somethin' back of all that, a nigger in the fence, somewhere.' My land, if Homeville would commence to grow like that, we'd be scared to death, wouldn't we? I said to Joshua, 'Homeville's good enough for me.'"

"Yes, Mabel and John took us all around and showed us everything. I ain't sayin' there ain't some awful pretty places around there and we had a good time, but California ain't Homeville. Joshua's just like a child, Sarah. He carried on awful. He was so tickled with every new thing he saw."

"Yes, Mabel and John took us all around and they tried to get me to say that I liked Glendale, but I just said 'Homeville's good enough for me for quite a spell, yet.'"

"John, he put some of the real estate men on to it that Joshua wanted to buy in Glendale. One firm by the name of Clearsurf, Dishem and Guard came around to the house in an automobile and wanted to take us around to look at some of the places they had for sale. I said, 'No, I didn't want to see no houses; I've got a house in Homeville, Ind.' says I, 'and that's all the house I need.' Well, Joshua and Mabel coaxed until they got me to go and I don't say that some of the places they showed us wasn't nice in some ways, but, my land, Sarah, they wasn't like Homeville. The first place we went to was what they called a bungalow and of all the new-fangled arrangements you ever saw. Sarah, what would you think of movin' into a house where you didn't scarcely need any furniture? In them bungalows everything is built in. I didn't mind the bookcases and desks and china closets and such things so much, but when Mr. Clearsurf or Dishem or whichever one it was reached under the desk in the settin' room and pulled out, you never could guess what, Sarah—a bed, then I balked. It didn't look respectable to me and I said so right to his face. But Joshua was that tickled with it. He says, 'We wouldn't need to use it, Ma, unless we had extra folks to stay over night.' I give him a look and I said, 'No, I guess we wouldn't. Joshua Winters, I've lived in a decent, respectable house for more than sixty years and I've always give my company respectable beds in respectable bedrooms to sleep in and when I pull a bed out from under a built-in desk in the settin' room for my company, it'll be a cold day.' And all the satisfaction I got out of Joshua was, he says, 'No it won't, Ma, for there ain't sech a thing as a cold day around these parts.' Well, he thought that was a smart remark, but I didn't laugh none. Of course, I don't say the rose pergola over the side porch wasn't pretty. I never saw so many pretty roses in my life, Sarah, but, of course, it wasn't Homeville."

"Well, this Mr. Dishem or Guard or whatever his name was, took us to see a ranch. Joshua was like a child with a new toy. I was actually ashamed of him. He wanted to buy every place he saw. This ranch had all kinds of fruit on it and Joshua thought it would be so nice to have oranges right outside the door. I don't say that them orange trees just hangin' full of big yellow fruit wasn't pretty and didn't look temptin', but, Sarah, did you ever see any-

thing look prettier than that old snow apple tree down in our orchard when it's hangin' full in the fall? Well, they was every kind of fruit you ever heard of and I guess lots you never did hear of on that place. 'It's dirt cheap,' says Mr. Guard, 'and the automobile, horse and cow, chickens and rabbits all go with the place.' That settled me. I spoke up and said, 'We don't buy our stock that way. When we want a horse or a cow we go out and buy it like respectable people and don't get 'em with tradin' stamps.' But that automobile took Joshua's eye and I was afraid for awhile I couldn't argue him out of buyin' the place. He said, 'Ma, if we had that auto we could go to the beach every day.' I gave him one witherin' glance when he said go to the beach, for, Sarah, I'm almost ashamed to tell you how he acted one day when Mabel and John took us to Venice. There was a lot of men and girls paradin' up and down the beach or lyin' on the sand with almost no clothes on. Some went into the water and some didn't. For my part I was ashamed to be there, but will you believe it, Joshua, as old as he is and a deacon in the Methodist church, was tickled to death and before I knew it, here he comes out of the bath house with one of those undress suits on himself (paid a quarter to rent it) and Sarah do you see that old Dominick rooster struttin' around out there, well, that's what Joshua looked like. I guess there was no lookin' glass in the bath house, for he was mightily pleased with himself and he splashed around in the water and acted like a child. I turned my back and walked up and down lookin' for shells hopin' no one would know he belonged to me. Joshua ain't a handsome man when he's all dressed for meetin' with his weddin' suit on and all but bein' a very spare man that bathin' suit didn't improve his looks. Well, when we finally got ready to go he turns around and looks back as if he hated to go and says to John, 'Some chickens,' I said, 'Joshua, for pity's sake, has the water gone to your brain? Them's sea gulls.' Well, when we got home I give him a piece of my mind. I ask him if he forgot he was a deacon in the church and I said I thought it was high time he was goin' home where he wouldn't forget he was a grandfather and a Christian. And he kinda whined and said, 'Why, I ain't doin' anything wrong, Ma, just havin' a good time. What's the matter with Glendale? Don't we go to church every Sunday and hear just as good preachin' as old Brother Longwind gives us? That made me mad, Sarah. Him a deacon in the church speakin' disrespectful of Brother Longwind who has been faithfully preachin' the same sermons to us year after year for twenty-five years and exhortin' us to lead better lives, and I told Joshua right to his face, says I, 'No, I'll never come to this place to live. I'll never jine a church where the preacher preaches a different sermon every Sunday and you don't know when you start to meetin' what you're goin' to hear. No, sir, Joshua Winters, the Homeville M. E. church is good enough for me and that's where I intend to worship for the rest of my days and so will you.' Well, he didn't say much, but I could see I had all the argument on my side. I don't say but what that preacher wasn't a smart man and all that, but when you're used to hearing the same sermons for twenty-five years, it's a little too much to ask people our age to take up any of these new-fangled notions."

"Well, to go back to this ranch we looked at, Joshua stuck and hung for wantin' to buy it, but I set my foot down and said no. They showed us other places too, but Joshua wanted the ranch where the automobile was thrown in. He tried every way to make me give in. Says he, 'Ma, it's a 1912 Ford, good as new, and it's just the same as a free gift and, Ma, I always thought one of them green automobile veils would make you look young.' But I can read Joshua like a book and his flattery didn't feaze me. I had made up my mind and I stuck to it."

"As I said, Glendale is growin' too fast. I don't know what's wrong, but there's somethin', and I told Mabel and John so. John says, 'Why, Auntie, it's just because people have found out about Glendale's advantages as a place to live; that's the reason they're comin' here so fast.' 'Pshaw,' says I, 'Homeville's a good place to live, too, but people don't come flockin' there by the hundreds.' 'No,' says John, 'but Homeville doesn't have the things that attract people like Glendale has. For instance, look at the schools.' That made me mad, Sarah. Didn't our mothers and fathers and ourselves and our children all go to the Homeville school and learn all they know there and ain't it good enough for the children today? I wish you could see the school houses in Glendale. They are buildin' new ones all over town and the high school! My land, they had a great big white buildin' that looked like a palace and that wasn't enough, they bought a big piece of land right alongside of it and they're buildin' two more. They teach everything under the sun there. What this world's comin' to, I don't know. 'Mabel, she belongs to a club there

in Glendale called the Wednesday Morning club. I guess there's over a hundred women belong to it and of all the things they're workin' for and tryin' to do, I couldn't begin to tell you. I don't say but what it's all right, but I told Mabel the Homeville M. E. Aid was the only society that could have my name on its roll."

"Sarah, do you know that they take movin' pictures like they show down at the Homeville theater in Glendale? It's awful. Them actors and actresses run around the streets all painted up and with all kinds of clothes on. One day me and Joshua walked down on Broadway to get some copies of the Glendale Evening Reporter to send back to Homeville. Well, as we was walkin' along the street we met a man, a kind of a pleasant young fellow. He stops us and says he, 'Excuse me but did you ever work in a movin' picture?' While Joshua was collectin' his wits I said, 'No, sir, we never worked anywhere but in Homeville, Indiana. We are here on a visit.' 'Oh, I see,' he says, 'Well, wouldn't you like to work in a picture? It would only be a few hours' work a day and easy money, \$4 a day.' I said, 'No, Joshua, I guess we better not have anything to do with this young man, he's a stranger to us.' He had been gettin' politer and politer all the time and I always mistrust a man when he gets too polite, it ain't natural. 'Oh,' he says, 'I'm so sorry. I wanted some one just your style for a big scene in a picture we're makin'.' At the word style, Joshua pricked up his ears. 'Oh, yes,' he says, 'I've got plenty of style if that's what you want. What is it you want me to do?' 'Well,' he says, 'we want you to act in a scene where a couple comes into the city to see the sights and buys a gold brick.' Well, when he said 'act' I got my dander up. Says I, 'You insult me, sir, I'm a member of the Methodist church in Homeville, Ind. I never did any play actin' in my life and I don't propose to begin doin' the devil's business at my age, and this man here is my husband and a deacon in the church and he won't do any play actin' for you, either.' But, would you believe it, Joshua wanted to go. He says, 'It would help us out in our expenses, Ma. You know it cost us quite a bit to come out here and they need a man with style; it seems like it's Providence that we should meet here this way.' I said, 'No, you'll do no such thing.' Well, this fellow kinda winked at Joshua and says 'Well, I'm sorry you can't take this up, but come up to the studio and see me some time anyway. I'd be glad to have you come.' Well, what do you think Joshua did? He went up there behind my back and acted out a part in that picture. As near as I can make out they made a fool of him and now he's deathly afraid they'll show that picture here in Homeville at the theater. I would hate to have it get out here in Homeville that he acted so scandalous. Of course, I tell you everything, Sarah, knowin' you won't say a word to anybody."

"Yes, I'm glad to be home, Sarah. Homeville's a pretty nice place. I don't say but what Glendale's a very nice place and Mabel and John did entertain us well."

"The mountains? Oh, yes, the mountains are grand, Sarah. In every direction you look in Glendale you see mountains all around, and it is a grand sight. Of course, I've been used to prairies all my life and they're good enough for me, but the mountains are pretty. Why, Sarah, there's a great big park near Glendale, right in the mountains. Just think, it's over three thousand acres. Just think of a picnic under the green trees in the winter time, Sarah. Of course, I've always been used to cold weather and snow in the winter time and it hardly seems right not to have it. Joshua kept sayin' to me, 'Ain't it nice not to have cold weather, Ma?' But I says, 'I've been used to cold weather all my life and I'm too old to change my ways now.'"

"Yes, they have a big Sanitarium there in Glendale, Sarah, a lovely place with just beautiful grounds and lovely trees and flowers. Mabel says to me, 'Wouldn't you like to come here and stay if you got sick, Auntie?' I says, 'I don't say it ain't a lovely place and sick people don't have fine care here and good doctors, but when I'm sick I want to be in my own bed in Homeville, Indiana, with Dr. Bleedum, whose took care of us ever since I can remember, to look after me and close my dyin' eyes.'"

"Yes, it's too bad about Glendale growin' so fast. It's a real pretty place. I dunno what's wrong with it."

"Oh, must you go, Sarah? Come over again and I'll tell you all about the places we visited and the wonderful sights we saw in California. Oh, yes, we're goin' again. I told Joshua last night we'd never spend another winter in this cold climate. We might even move to California. Glendale's such a nice place to live and we think it would be nice to spend our last days near Mabel and John. Take some of these oranges with you. I picked 'em off the trees myself right at Mabel's kitchen door."

MRS. ANNA L. SMITH, SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS WOMAN

More and more each year women are entering the business field—and making good in their respective endeavors. A local example of the success that may be attained by a woman in business is the millinery of Mrs. Anna L. Smith, located at the corner of Broadway and Maryland.

This millinery establishment has had a most surprising and satisfactory growth. This business was started in the spring of 1912 in one-half of the building now occupied by S. Berman, next the postoffice on Brand boulevard. While the beginning was inauspicious and unpretentious, Mrs. Smith's first season surpassed her fondest expectations. So closely did she apply herself to the business and so carefully did she study the desires of Glendale women that new patrons were added by the score—most of them women who



Mrs. Anna L. Smith

were really particular about having their hats made to order to harmonize with their wardrobes as well as styles that would enhance their natural charms. In Mrs. Smith the public found a woman who was not only a real artist in the designing of chic and fashionable hats, but whose persuasive personality and excellent judgment was of great advantage to her patrons in the selection of their hats.

So quickly did the business expand that it was soon necessary to transfer the store to more pretentious quarters, therefore a lease was secured in the Bentley-Schoeaeam Bldg. on Broadway and Maryland, in the heart of Glendale's business district, where this popular establishment has continued to expand, until now Mrs. Smith employs from four to six assistants, who are busily engaged in the manufacture and designing of distinctive and stylish hats in the style most becoming to each individual patron.

Not only has the subject of this sketch built up a most enviable millinery business, but through her own unaided efforts, owns a beautiful home most advantageously located on Riverdale drive, one of the most desirable residential sections of Glendale, where this shrewd business woman forgets the tedious transactions of the business day world and relaxes in the enjoyment of her flowers and landscape gardening. Here, too, she acts the part of a charming hostess to her scores of friends and her parties and social affairs are looked forward to by young and old alike. Mrs. Smith is indeed a person of rare attainments, for her indomitable will and stick-to-it-iveness have made her the master of a number of languages and



THE WHITTEN RANCH IDEA

It is one thing to have for a country home a place on which much money has been lavished; it is quite another matter to put such a place on a self-supporting basis. Yet this is what has been done at the Whitten ranch.

For fifteen years Mr. R. H. Whitten, as president of the Angelus University, had been tied down to his desk, but the back-to-the-land fever caught him, and about three years ago he began looking over all of Southern California for a spot on which he could settle down and make his dreams of an ideal life come true. He selected a piece of unimproved foothill acreage on Kenneth road, and less than two years ago he began developing it. Today, besides the imposing Swiss chalet residence, the palms, the flowers, the shrubs, the pergolas and walks, there are orange trees just coming into bearing, and fields of green alfalfa; there is a dairy of twenty cows, and there is a poultry department of 600 laying hens.

Mr. Whitten's hobby is live stock, and it is doubtful if a finer lot of animals can be found anywhere in the state than he has gathered together at his ranch. The cows are Holsteins, Guernseys and Jerseys, all being pure bred—several imported. Being a natural student and investigator, Mr. Whitten made a careful analysis of the milk of different breeds, and decided upon a mixture of these three as being the best combination. The Holstein milk furnishes the quantity, the Guernsey the color and flavor, and the Jersey the cream; consequently, the mixture comprises richness, nutritive value, color and flavor.

The cows are kept in a large field where there is plenty of shade and fresh water. They receive the best of clean, wholesome food, the alfalfa being produced on Mr. Whitten's extensive ranch in the San Joaquin valley. It is needless to say that all animals are tuberculin tested and are kept free from disease.

The milking is done in a screened room. It has a cement floor and metal stanchions, and is kept spotlessly clean and free from flies. The cows are brushed and their udders are sponged before being milked, and the attendant's hands are washed before milking each cow.

The milk is carried at once to a sanitary milk house, where it is cooled in a patent cooler and bottled by machinery. It is delivered in that white milk wagon which has attracted so much attention lately as it has passed through our streets. The wording on top, "PURE—THAT'S SURE," is the Whitten Ranch slogan, and every safeguard is employed, both in producing and handling the milk, to give customers an absolutely perfect product.

Of no less importance is the Poultry Department. Mr. Whitten believes that not every fresh egg is a good egg—that food has a great influence on the flavor and quality; also does the health of the fowls. Whitten ranch eggs are the product of a strain of large, healthy, vigorous White Orpingtons, trap-nested and scientifically bred for superior egg-production, fed on sweet, wholesome foods, and kept on large alfalfa ranges under perfect sanitary conditions. The eggs are laid by clean hens in sanitary nests; gathered twice daily by clean hands; kept in a cool, dry place, away from flies, dust and odors; and are never over 24 hours old when delivered. As would naturally be expected, they are superior in size, flavor and nutritive value.

Aside from the marketing of table eggs, Mr. Whitten does an extensive business in the sale of hatching eggs and breeding stock. He makes a specialty of heavy laying birds—all hens used in his breeding pens having records of 200 eggs or more per year—yet the fancy side is not lost sight of, as is evidenced by the fact that Mr. Whitten has in his pens the first cock, and the cock and hen in the first pens at the 1914 Los Angeles Poultry Show, as well as several winners of blue ribbons at eastern shows.

"It costs money to produce superior products," said Mr. Whitten, "but there is a reasonable profit in it, and that is all I want. The greatest compensation to me is not the money I bank from the enterprise, but the sweet satisfaction of knowing that I am enabling the people of Glendale to get absolutely fresh, pure and wholesome milk and eggs—the kind that I tried for years to get, but could not get. To have them stop me on the street and thank me for serving them; to have them say that they never before tasted such good dairy and poultry products—I tell you, it touches the heart strings. It gives a satisfaction that is inexpressible in words. It is my highest reward, and is worth more to me than all the treasures of India."

Mr. and Mrs. Whitten cordially invite all customers, friends and interested persons to visit them, inspect the best-equipped and most sanitary dairy and poultry ranch in the west, and see how the ideal life can be made a profitable life, as well; also to get an unsurpassed view of the beautiful San Fernando valley from their mountain-side home. The latch string always hangs out; a right royal welcome awaits all.

a musician of no mean ability in addition to a successful business woman, and her example should offer encouragement and inspiration to many other women who have their way to make in the world.

Economy of production and the strength of product are claimed for a Detroit inventor's machine, which forms steel tubing from ribbons of the metal and welds the seams.

Los Angeles is laying its first plans for the forty-fifth state fruit growers' convention, to be held there on November 9 to 14. More than one thousand horticulturists, representing the entire fruit-growing industry of the state of California, will attend the convention. This number will include more than one hundred women interested in the industry, members of the women's department.



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Special Attention Given to Nervous Diseases
Specially Trained Graduate Nurses
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CHARLES C. MANGER, M. D.

GLENDALE THIRTY YEARS AGO

By G. B. Woodberry, Glendale, Cal.

Some years ago, to be exact, when the eighties of the nineteenth century had reached the age of four, in the month of November the writer turned westward from a point "way down east" in the state of Maine, near what is known locally as the jumping off place, and his destination was that ne plus ultra of Southern California valleys, the place where now flourishes the Jewel City, our Glendale, city of homes. Mark Twain it was who once characterized New England as a place where they have nine months of winter and the rest late in the fall; and early November is a good time to say good bye to familiar faces and scenes for a new home in a sunnier clime, as then all nature is in the sere and yellow leaf and the soft white blanket of the snow that later wraps all in its widespread folds has not yet been spread. Thirty years ago the latent possibilities of Southern California soil and climate were but just becoming known, the six

and ruin on the lake front at Buffalo caused by a fierce November hurricane, through the interminable rows of dead corn stalks in the prairie states of the middle west, unsightly witnesses to a fat soil and harvest; past the semi-desert, at that time, of Western Kansas; over the mountains by the Raton Pass; through the valleys of New Mexico, with their vast flocks and herds of sheep and cattle; past the brilliant sandstone formations of Arizona; over the Colorado at Needles, and into the sandy wastes of the Mojave desert—of a truth it seemed more desolate and drear with each successive day's journey, and I doubt not such has been the experience of many a traveler since. At that time the Atlantic and Pacific railroad, recently completed, connected the Santa Fe with the Southern Pacific at Mojave, and all travelers to the coast over the Santa Fe were introduced to California by way of the Mojave desert. What that

block and the old court house between Spring and Main.

Northerly from Arroyo Seco and easterly from the Los Angeles river extended the Rancho San Rafael, which embraced within its limits the territory where now are found thriving towns and cities such as Tropic, Eagle Rock and Glendale. This grant from the Spanish crown was made to the Verdugo family and their home was located in the Verdugo valley near perennial streams and not far from the present county boulevard. The old family "casa," built of adobe, still stands and representatives of the family yet reside in the valley.

At that time the name Glendale was unknown as applied to this section, the vast influx of capital and population culminating in the memorable boom of 1887 was just beginning to be felt and portions of the rancho had been purchased and subdivided by real estate operators, who

one evening with a team and loaded wagon, only to lose his way in the labyrinth, and come to a halt in a cactus patch with a barbed wire fence prohibiting further progress. It must have been near what is now the intersection of Arden and Central avenues.

To enable us to minimize any real or fancied deficiency in the water service, the 1884 method as in operation along the Verdugo road may be described. At regular intervals the water of Verdugo canon belonging to the land along the road was run into the Verdugo reservoir at its present location and stored there. Three times a week the outlet to the reservoir was opened and the water took its way along an open ditch which passed through the lands and by the dwellings to be supplied with water. It was sometimes a question of patrolling the ditch armed with the usually peaceful hoe, for the owners farthest from the reservoir, to obtain their quota; for use between times water for domestic use must be stored. We then had in this locality a real live specimen of Arkansas Traveler, in appearance terrifying to women and children, but really a gentle, good-hearted and illiterate wanderer over the earth. His hounds, his horse and a fondness for "dictionary" words were the weaknesses of poor old Hardy Jones. Apropos of the water supply he would frequently remind us that up in Sonoma county he had a "hydram" which furnished water for his domestic purposes.

The winter of 1884-5 was one when California went "dry" and to the tenderfoot, accustomed to abundant rainfall, the situation called for a good, vigorous whistle to keep the courage up. Some phrases current were: You can work every day in the year in California and if you make a living you will have to; If you live three years in California the first will be on faith, the second on hope and the third on charity; also, a jack-rabbit will starve on a ten-acre patch. How little we knew of the real truth and of the substantial, enduring prosperity destined to make of Southern California both a playground and a workshop to become known and desired of all the world.

CALIFORNIA PRODUCING STATE

California in fifty years has been converted from one of the great stock states of the union, producing hundreds of thousands of cattle and sheep and millions of pounds of wool, first into one of the greatest cereal-producing states, producing hundreds of cargoes of wheat and barley for Europe, one county turning out in one crop 14,000 carloads of wheat, finally into the great fruit-producing section of the world.

The San Fernando valley, a wheat field a few years ago, is being rapidly developed into an orchard section, where two-year-old peach trees are yielding two boxes of fruit apiece and where one company is planting 200,000 deciduous fruit trees in one little section of the valley. In the production of many varieties of fruit, California has a monopoly on the markets of the world and in others a monopoly of the American continent. Almonds come in this last category, California and Southern Spain being the only competitors for the markets of the world. Almonds are uncertain bearers, but when the crop is short the prices are high. The California Almond Growers' Exchange says of the crop of this year that it will be about one-third of normal, say 1000 tons, but they will bring \$500,000. The cheapest are selling at 11 cents wholesale and the best at 18½ cents. Southern California produces nearly all the English walnuts marketed on the American continent, amounting last year to a crop of 9500 tons, which sold at an average price of 14 cents a pound, bringing \$2,500,000. The crop of the present year is estimated at \$3,000,000. The deciduous fruit crop for the whole of Southern California for this year is estimated to produce an income of \$15,000,000.

WALRUS SLAUGHTER

That the walrus is rapidly nearing extinction is the warning sounded by the Daily Industrial News of Nome, Alaska. That paper describes the slaughter caused by one crew in a single season. The catch amounted to 723, of which 420 were cows with calves. Many were fatally wounded or shot dead and not recovered. A full-grown bull walrus weighs a ton. The walrus is a tempting bait to the hunter because of the amount of wealth found in the skin, the oil and the rich ivory in the tusks. The disappearance of the walrus means the extinction of the Eskimos, who depend largely on this animal for food supply, fuel, lights, boats and leather.

Wouldn't dollar wheat, this year, make the farmer's grin spread from ear to ear?

The largest almond shelling plant in the United States is planned for Sacramento.

This is no horseless age. The noble animal still has prominent part in the world's activities.

The harbor of Havre is being deepened to accommodate the largest passenger steamers at all tides.

southern counties were yet disparagingly referred to as the "cow counties" and some, resident in California del norte, claimed that a wheeled vehicle could not be kept from drying up and falling to pieces during the long dry season. The magic key, water, made available by the intelligent and untiring industry of the "gringos", has long since unlocked the storehouse of those latent possibilities and demonstrated to those who passed by "the cow counties" how widely they erred in their judgment.

Westward, ever westward, by day and by night, past the destruction

meant at that time can be best explained by those who experienced it.

Arrived at Los Angeles at the only station then, the old River station, the traveler boarded one of the small street cars operated with mules on the only line in town, and which connected East Los Angeles with the Plaza and a few blocks beyond, and usually stopped near the Nadeau, newly completed on First and Spring streets. This was about the southern limit of business, which was carried on on the other corners of First and Spring in board on end shacks. The other notable buildings at that time were the Baker block, Temple

were placing the same on the market.

Verdugo road was the direct outlet from the Canada valley to Los Angeles, and Verdugo was the address on letters arriving at the little combination general store and postoffice kept by S. I. Mayo at the northwest corner of what is now the home place of Prof. Root of the high school staff. Mayo was a genial, rotund, ex-conductor from New England. Just below his residence was the home of J. C. Sherer, then a youthful citizen of single habits, and now our city clerk. Scattered along the road were a few Spanish and Mexican families. The previous year (1883) five families had purchased land on what is now Glendale avenue and had built homes, planted vines and trees and otherwise improved their holdings. They were S. J. Coleman, L. C. Miller, J. F. Jones, E. T. Byram and B. F. Patterson, and their lands began at what is now Oakwood avenue and extended to about Sixth street on the east side of Glendale avenue. Mr. Patterson is the only one of these pioneers now living, and he still calls Glendale his home.

On what is now known as Lomita Park tract H. J. Crow had some years before carved out from the sage brush and cactus an orchard and home site and planted seedling orange trees; on what are now known as the Thom and Ross ranches the respective owners had done the same and the trees had reached a bearing age. The dark green foliage was about the only relief to the prevailing russet brown over all the valley in that 1884 November. The giant eucalypti, which now align Lomita avenue, were planted by Mr. Crow to ornament his private drive and were small trees at that time. For the rest, sage brush, greasewood and cactus—a paradise for bees and hunters of small game. Three roads traversed the valley from north to south, but when one wished to go east or west he took the first track which presented itself and was lucky if he happened on the shortest route to his destination. After becoming reasonably familiar with the locality the writer returned from above Burbank

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For Those Sore Lungs

Many of the Attractive Homes and Public Buildings in Glendale

Show the high grade of the Interior Finish turned out by the GLENDALE MILL CO.

This Mill is one of Glendale's Home Institutions and is one of the largest steady employers of local labor.

A specialty is made of furnishing interior trimmings in Mouldings, Panels, Ornamental Lattice Work, Built In Effects, etc. The Glendale Public Library and the new Masonic Temple being recent examples of the interior wood work furnished by the Glendale Mill.

When Glendale people want anything in the way of Windows or Doors, Fixtures of any kind, Window Frames, Window Screens made to order, in fact anything from an Ironing Board to the Interior Panel Work of a \$40,000 residence, give the Glendale Mill an opportunity to please you.

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The emperor of Austria, the oldest monarch in Europe, arises in summer at 3:30 a. m.

Sabbath days are quiet islands on the tossing sea of life.—Samuel Wiloughby Duffield.

The report that there is a famine of political candidates in California is grossly exaggerated.

London's largest electric sign, recently erected, contains about 1000 incandescent lamps.

He also is a peace-promoter who keeps his chickens from wandering into his neighbor's garden.

The time is not far off when even timorous persons will think nothing of engaging airship passage to Europe.

Speaking of the modern tendency to make things smoother all around, the United States last year produced 24,563 short tons of pumice, valued at \$55,408.

THE HOME OF PEACE

By K. T. P., Glendale, Cal.

Ah, fierce the battles rage; the war clouds burst
In all our "Fatherlands" across the sea;
There discord rules, there air and earth are filled
With deadly engines, slaying pit-eously.

We dwell within our valley, far from harm,
Our hills around in majesty sublime
Enfold us with their sweet security,
And whisper peace through all our sunny clime.

Our great Pacific sends her fairest breezes,
They come all perfume laden, soft and pure,
Our hearts beat high with gratitude for peace,
With prayers for home and Glendale evermore.

THE LURE OF CALIFORNIA

At a recent farewell dinner in San Francisco to a popular business man who was about to leave to take charge of the New York office of the trust which had absorbed his business, it came out that the guest of the evening had offered his directors to work five years for nothing, if they would let him stay in California, but they insisted, instead, on transferring him to New York at an increased salary.

This is only a minor personal incident, but it illustrates the lure of California. Here was a gentleman, well-connected, who knew intimately both California and New York, who preferred to work for nothing in California to doing the same work for a large salary in New York, even with two or three months' leave in California every year.

And who that knows would hesitate to make the same choice if he could afford it? New York, ugly, uncomfortable and disheartening, with a climate whose best days are only just endurable, dirty, noisy and nerve-racking, an enormous mass of petty people engaged in petty affairs, with a few great ones engaged in exploiting the rest, and a few inspired idealists lost from sight in

the crowd, a city which wears out the body and weighs down the soul—who for any stress but that of necessity would live in New York, and who that knows California would leave it?

There is a glamour of distance about a great city that soon disappears on contact. But the glamour of California never wanes. Here beauty is the common environment and comfort is unescapable. Here there is opportunity. Whoever can do anything worth doing finds all men ready to have him do it. There is more than enough for every one to do, and there is no crowding and jostling at the door of opportunity. There is room to grow and to breathe and to work. If one must needs get rich he can draw from the bounty of nature rather than from the spoilation of his fellow men. And if he has some more important and pleasanter aspiration, that, too, is open freely before him. Here is the atmosphere of hope, of progress, of an abounding future. One sees the world growing around him. Work is worth while. Or, if pleasure is wanted, here is the playground of the continent.

It is the lure of California, and we all feel it.—California Outlook.

IRRIGATION DISPLAY AT SAN DIEGO EXPOSITION

As the plans of the management of the San Diego exposition are unfolded and the scope of the coming big show becomes more widely known the world is beginning to realize the magnitude and importance of the work and the part it will play in the development of the country west of the 100th parallel. San Diego's coming exposition will be a radical departure from established customs that have prevailed at expositions of the past, and the big show that will present such a picture of beauty on the hills of Balboa park in 1915 will be marked by distinctive features of such character as will make it different and more attractive and more lasting in its results than any exposition the world has seen.

One of the great lessons to be taught by the exposition will be the importance of small land holdings and the part small farms have played and will play in the settlement of many of the perplexing economic questions of the day.

To carry out and illustrate this at the exposition will be the aim of the ablest minds of all the west coast states, and from all sections will come the earnest efforts of those who having the interests of their several states at heart, will show to the world their possibilities and resources.

To illustrate this idea in a way befitting its magnitude and importance and properly portray the story each state or section has to tell, was one of the problems that confronted the exposition management. This problem has been solved in a practical way which bids fair to make it one of the crowning features of the exposition when viewed from a point of lasting benefits.

Ample space has been set apart on the exposition grounds where each state can show the character of the fruits of its soil and the story of the state told in the eloquent and convincing language of growing crops.

As the success of agriculture depends on moisture and as water is king in all semi-arid lands of the southwest, the question of irrigation that links itself with the story of the progress of this land in the past and its hopes for the future. Irrigation is the life of the southwest, and through it former desert lands are now the beauty spots of the nation; and former waste lands, since the coming of the waters, are rightly named earthly paradises.

The importance of irrigation justly makes it a paramount issue and will, in connection with the small farms idea, form the basis for one of the most important features of San Diego's coming exposition and one that will be productive of permanent good.

No feature will receive more attention or more deservedly so than irrigation, and it is the aim of the management to make the display as comprehensive and useful as brains and money and special talent can devise.

There will be many acres of the exposition grounds devoted to illustrating the different methods of bringing the life-giving waters to the land. Irrigation methods in all ages of recorded history will be amply portrayed. There will be interesting exhibits showing how the inhabitants of Babylon, Persia, India, Egypt, Rome and other ancient understood the art. Later methods used by the early pioneers of California, Nevada, Utah and Mexico and by the Indians in the remote past in Central and South America, and by the Chinese for thousands of years; in fact, all lands will be portrayed in an interesting form.

Models and exhibits of all the important irrigation works in the United

States will have a part in the display, together with illustrations of the benefits that have resulted from them.

San Diego is the birthplace of American irrigation and it is fitting that this subject should receive especial prominence at the exposition. The first work of irrigation in our country was inaugurated at San Diego by the Mission Fathers' way back in 1774. The old dam built by the Fathers near Morena, at San Diego, still stands and is the oldest monument to irrigation in the United States.

At a recent meeting of the National Irrigation congress held in Salt Lake City the congress endorsed the San Diego exposition and pledged the valuable aid of the congress toward making it a big success. With that object in view the congress appointed one of its members to have full charge of the interests of the congress at the exposition, investing him with full power to make the irrigation exhibit of the congress one of the best adjuncts of the exposition. The representative has developed plans and accomplished much work, and it is safe to say that the irrigation feature of the show will be not only comprehensive, but on a scale in keeping with the importance of the subject and one that will teach an invaluable lesson to the millions who will attend the exposition, and will be of especial benefit to the people who live in the Southwest country or the many who contemplate coming to make their homes in this land of golden promises fulfilled.

A NEW IDEA BORN

In the lean and hungry days which the possibility of war and the certainty of politics bring to the best managed countries now and then, there is a big fund of encouragement in the study of a venture which seeks to create values through the utilizing of neglected resources. If the search seems bound to be successful, so much the more encouraging.

That is the honest, sober impression of what San Diego's forthcoming Panama-California exposition is going to do—produce permanent benefit, thereby differing sharply from all previous world's fairs which as a rule have carried a local stagnation in their trail. This new affair, opening on New Year's eve, and thanks to the bounteous climate of the extreme south of the Pacific coast, continuing uninterrupted for a year and a day, differs from the others because its ideals and its manner of working them out are essentially new, and the prime cause of it all was what at one time was thought a calamity.

And San Diego was faced with a realization that competition with San Francisco would be either murder or suicide. Instead, it was forced into a consideration of something entirely different, and thus evolved the new idea. By sheer necessity its managers were forced to see what was wrong with the old-time exposition, knock out the faults, and substitute new virtues. So were the prospective exhibitors who went to San Diego with an idea of showing just what they had shown at other fairs. They discovered after conferring with H. O. Davis, the director general, that they had been mistaken—in brief, that they would devise new exhibit programs or would stay away. It was a painful discovery for some, but after they got the new habit of thinking they agreed. At present they are the best supporters the new plan has.

What is the new idea? Well, it is best illustrated by telling what was wrong with the old one. The average person left Chicago or St. Louis with a vivid recollection of the Midway or the Pike and a very feeble vision of the exhibits. These exhib-



The Home Telephone Co. Is a Growing Local Institution Owned by Local Capital

The Home Telephone Co. of San Fernando valley is a local institution in that the majority of the stock is owned by local men.

It was the first telephone company to install phones in the San Fernando valley and now has over 1250 subscribers in Glendale, Eagle Rock, Burbank, Lankershim and La Canada valley, and has a connecting link with over 50,000 phones in the city of Los Angeles.

As a local enterprise it is one of the largest employers of local labor, over 20 Glendale men and women being on the regular pay roll. The business office of the company is located in Glendale Savings Bank building and the telephone exchange occupies a large room on the second floor of the Woods Hotel building.

The Home Telephone Co. aims at all times to give the best possible service, and installs new phones in a prompt and efficient manner, as well as furnishing all their subscribers with an unlimited free service to Los Angeles.

Under able management the company has had a marvelous growth since its incorporation and is now under the direction of the following officers:

L. C. Brand, president; Dan McPeak, superintendent; Hugh Blue, secretary; Arthur Campbell, superintendent. Directors: Judge Taft, Ada Faulkner, Mary L. Brand.

A Home Phone Is a Great Convenience In Your Office, Store or Home

The telephone instrument is a common sight and yet few people realize what a disadvantage it would be not to have access to a phone.

Many who do not now have a phone of their own can little imagine the great convenience, the saving of time and the pleasure a phone would afford.

A business man who has not had a Home phone installed could increase his patrons, as people will not phone orders to a store which doesn't have the phone that they use.

Every woman knows the steps a phone in the home will save. Groceries and meat can be ordered, messages can be telephoned, and the modern telephone is a great convenience socially in a hundred and one ways.

Why be without a phone another day when by notifying our office you can have a phone installed in a prompt and efficient manner?

If you already have a Home phone and there is any complaint in the service phone same to the Trouble Department and same will be promptly remedied.

UNLIMITED
FREE TELEPHONE
SERVICE
TO
LOS ANGELES
AND
CONNECTIONS TO
ALL PARTS
SAN FERNANDO VALLEY

THE HOME TELEPHONE CO.

OF THE

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY

SAVE
YOUR WIFE
STEPS
AND ADD TO THE
PLEASURES OF
HOME LIFE
BY
INSTALLING A
HOME PHONE

its, theoretically the chief reason for the whole affair, in reality went for nothing with ninety-nine per cent of the visitors, and did so solely because they were not entitled to consideration. They were bulky and well arranged, but they were not novel. The visitor could have seen just the same thing in the grocery around the corner in his home town, and he could see no reason for his spending good time which might be spent on the midway in looking through uninteresting exhibit halls.

The tea exhibit was of tea boxes. San Diego's is a tea plantation whose young saplings were brought to San Diego from the Lipton plantations in Ceylon, set out and tended by Singapore nurserymen just as in the orient, and the plants are growing, the leaves are being stripped and cured by the Singapore boys, and the little brown women are preparing the tea and serving it in the pavilion and the surrounding gardens. It is novel and highly entertaining. That is why San Diego's tea exhibit will attract interest.

The old-style agricultural exhibit

was of two sorts, stacks of fruit and vegetables and a hall of standing machinery. San Diego's machinery is in an open tract sown to different crops of cereals and grasses, with the heavy tractors puffing their way up and down the field with heavy plows and giant reapers in operation. And the fruits and vegetables are growing—in a large citrus orchard where orange and lemon and kumquat ripen on the boughs within reach of the hand, with the amazing fragrance of the citrus carried far through the air in blooming season—in the orchard of the model farm, where peach and apricot and apple and cherry and pear trees are set out and bearing, with a thousand rows of vegetables covering the ground beneath them, getting their water from the tiny irrigation ditches, a model intensive farm such as the thousands of this sort which are springing up throughout the southwest and gradually forming the mighty industry which is making the coast cities possible. There is a vineyard, there are berry vines, a model poultry house, the model of the bungalows of California which supply the amateur farmer

with all the comforts of the city apartment.

These are suggestions of the way the new idea works out—the showing, not of lifeless finished products but of moving processes, satisfying the human desire to "watch the wheels go 'round.'" Overwhelming as is the gorgeous beauty of the Southern California landscape of sea and sky and mountain with the quaint Spanish buildings of the Exposition Beautiful, the most impressive feature of the whole affair is the earnestness of the purpose and the abundant promise of result.

The result aimed for? It is not a local "boom" nor one for California. It is the development of that great stretch of undeveloped country which the Panama canal, whose opening the exposition celebrates, will make it possible to develop. San Diego, remember, will be the first port of call north of the canal. Also, by a curvature of the California coast, it is much further east than any other point. More important, the grades over the Sierras are markedly lower, a considerable factor in railroad de-

velopment and the time element of freight hauls. The products of this country and the material brought from the east normally would alike pass through San Diego as the natural gateway between the canal and the interior. That explains the direct responsibility of San Diego for aiding the southwest's development.

In the country which can get its materials from the eastern manufacturing centers more cheaply via rail and water, through San Diego than in any other way, there are today 8,000,000 acres under cultivation. The census gives the annual product in 1910 as \$143,000,000 in farm products alone, exclusive of minerals of nearly as much. But also in that country are 36,000,000 acres of exactly the same general character, potentially just as productive. A little arithmetic will show what the annual output should be when the whole section is developed.

The connection is this: Newspaper articles, magazine articles, even land shows—yes, even political speeches—have not sufficed to start the back to (Continued on Page 54)

TRY GLENDALE MERCHANTS FIRST

The Service of this Store to You

It is the aim of this store to render personal service to its customers.

This aim finds expression in a complete stock, fresh goods, pure and dependable preparations and courteous treatment. Our prices are the lowest we can make them without sacrificing quality.

Our aim to serve you led us to put in the San-Tox line of remedical and toilet preparations. This line met our requirements both as to quality and price. Every San-Tox preparation is sold under a guarantee of satisfaction or money refunded.

Look for the San-Tox nurse, emblematic of Service, Purity and Honest Prices.

Our Soda Fountain service is superb.

Deliveries on all purchases free.

The Glendale Pharmacy

J. J. FREEMAN, Prop.
Phone Sunset 146
592 W. Bdv., Glendale.

SOME COMPARISONS

By W. B. Kirk, Glendale, Cal.

"Comparisons are sometimes odious," but to measure the growth and advancement of a community by that of another similarly situated and under the same conditions is surely legitimate, and let us hope profitable to both, and should be an inspiration or a spur to the upbuilding of each.

The editor of The News has asked me to make such a comparison, which, he thinks, my residence in Glendale and familiarity with other towns and cities fully warrants.

Although a resident of California for only nine years, I made four trips to this section twenty-five or twenty-six years ago, and also spent the winter here thirteen years ago, so I feel like an old-timer in such a fast-growing section.

To the Sanitarium belongs the credit of bringing me to Glendale, and I think we should never overlook the fact that the advertising done by that institution and the method and results of treatment are among the best assets of Glendale, and should be appreciated to the fullest. Although the Sanitarium building was erected for hotel purposes in 1885, it had a precarious existence, because the community remained almost a sheep pasture till the coming of the Pacific Electric railway eight or nine years ago. Even when I came here six years ago the town was a scattered village, with not a street light of any kind, and the weeds in the parkways on all the streets running north and south from Fourth street grew higher than one's head. There wasn't a brick building in town except the one now occupied by the Glendale Savings bank and the Woods hotel. The only place where a piece of staple gingham or a spool of thread could be bought was run by Noble Bros. in a frame building on Glendale avenue. There was no gas, and electric light cost \$1.50 a month minimum, after paying \$15 for a meter (which was billed "service").

Contrast these conditions with the Glendale of today, with its splendid public utilities and up-to-date stores and stocks of goods and they look mighty good to us.

In point of population I believe no town in the United States has had as large a ratio of increase as has Glendale. From 1500 to 9000 in six years is going some, and we've just started. This is the more remarkable when we consider that Glendale is not a tourist town in any sense, or attractive for transients, but is strictly a home town. Even with the tourist attractions possessed by such towns as Pasadena, Long Beach, Venice and Santa Monica these cities have not equaled Glendale in proportionate growth of population or in

improvements. Taking the towns which are similarly situated to Glendale, none has done so well. Monrovia was a good town when Glendale was a village. Santa Ana and Orange were prosperous towns twenty-five years ago. Tustin, then a good town, is now almost a memory.

Among the oldest towns in the county are Downey and Compton. These towns, with Anaheim and Fullerton, also thriving towns a quarter of a century ago, are all supported by a fine farming country and with the enterprise of Glendaleans would be three times their present size. They are practically the only towns of consequence in our section of Southern California not on an electric railway. Their inhabitants were foolish enough to reason that electric transportation to Los Angeles would ruin the trade of their merchants by sending it to that city. So they build about one house a month, while we build one a day. Artesia, two miles from Norwalk, with Santa Ana line of the Pacific Electric, and having no steam road at all, is growing and prospering, while the latter is standing still.

No better example of what good transportation facilities, or rather the lack of them, means to a community can be found than in San Diego. With a magnificent harbor, one of the finest on the Pacific, with a climate the most equable in the world; with an immediate "back country" needing only development of water to make it highly productive, and situated nearly as close to the great citrus sections of Riverside county as Los Angeles, and closer to the Hemet-San Jacinto section, San Diego was almost the equal of Los Angeles in size and importance till its communication with the latter sections was cut off by the floods in Temecula canyon and its rail transportation was limited to the Santa Fe through Los Angeles. The latter city profited by its splendid transportation facilities and gained such a lead on her southern neighbor that San Diego will never be the metropolis she might have been, although an outlet to the east is now building and is infusing new life and energy into her.

In addition to its unsurpassed transportation facilities the greatest advantages which Glendale has, as they appear to me, are climate, having neither the chilly winds and fogs of Hollywood nor the excessive heat of Eagle Rock and Pasadena. Though situated in the San Fernando valley, it misses the wind and sandstorms which are sometimes prevalent in Van Nuys and San Fernando. Our distance from Los Angeles is just about right for the combination of

city-country life. Our drainage is perfect, our water the best, our lighting system the pride of the town and our population made of that good middle class—neither the rich nor the poor—these things are bound to make it the Jewel City of Southern California.

A NEW IDEA BORN

(Continued from Page 53) the land movement fully, and the sections and quarter sections are still idle. San Diego's exposition, more especially its agricultural display, shows not alone products, but processes. It is an educator with a direct human appeal, and the firm belief is that here at last is something which will start the development. The spirit of the exposition has been carried out in the individual state's display, each state showing the exact condition of every river valley within its confines. The prospective settler can see exactly what he has to choose between. He can even get detailed figures of temperature, rainfall, soil analysis, average cost, average product. And the manufacturer can acquire information, and the business man and the banker. A territory capable of producing \$650,000,000 a year more than at present, is worth looking over.

That is the vital part of San Diego's exposition, the serious, earnest, effective purpose and manner of achievement.—Southwest Contractor.

CHARM IN CALIFORNIA NOMENCLATURE

Charles Edward Russell comments in Harper's Weekly on a certain base imitiveness in Americans, maintaining that our geographical nomenclature, as well as our manners, fashions and architecture, are slavish copies of prototypes across the water. Cocktails, skyscrapers, weather and sleeping cars are almost the only evidences of originality he is willing to allow us. He reminds us, to our sorrow, that we call our cities Canton, Troy, Oxford, Manchester, and so forth, while the old historic names die out of men's speech. But California need not blush. She has her faults, but in the names the traveler meets most frequently as he journeys up and down the timetable she has cherished the genius of her history. Consider the lingering beauty of Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, San Bernardino, San Joaquin, Mojave, Tulare, and, again, the ring of Siskiyou and Tehama. There is charm in Los Angeles, rolled not too trippingly over the tongue. And what great city on the face of the earth is blessed with a name more euphonious, more peculiarly her own, than San Francisco? California should breed poets, were her moon and her stars, and her brown hills and oaks, and her magic days and nights set aside altogether, by the influence of her names alone.

OCCUPATION OF THE PACIFIC

The occupation of the Pacific by the world's foremost civilization will prove the most absorbing problem of the coming centuries. The attractions are superior to any hitherto offered to progressive peoples, soils of every sort, climates of every variety, airs of every temperature, wealth in every form.

All new lands have their primeval resources to draw from. As compared with the seats of ancient empires in the Mediterranean, of Syria and Carthage, of Greece and Rome, or of the less prolific shores of the broader Atlantic, whether of Europe, Greenland, or America, the untouched wealth of the Pacific is vastly superior to them all.

So that with the natural and inevitable progression of the race, while the material reduction of the Pacific is going on, we may with reasonable confidence predict for these shores a culture and development such as the world has never imagined.—Hubert Howe Bancroft in The New Pacific.

OWNERSHIP OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY HOMES

The United States census department at Washington has just issued a bulletin dealing with the ownership of Los Angeles county homes. The important facts contained in the bulletin relative to this county are as follows:

There are 127,362 homes in Los Angeles county.

Of this number, 6815 are farm homes, and 2831 of the farm homes are owned by their occupants and are

— One of the Many Homes —
— that Spickerman Builds —

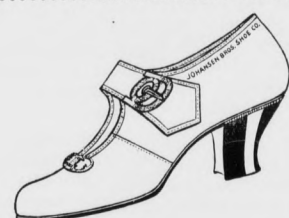


Home of C. W. Spickerman, 236 N. Maryland

C. W. SPICKERMAN & SON

Builders of Beautiful Homes

REAL ESTATE, LOANS and EXCHANGE
427 Brand Boulevard Phone Sunset 996



CROFTON SHOE SHOP

341 Brand Boulevard Glendale, California

Men, Women and Children's Shoes

— AGENTS FOR THE —

Celebrated CROSSETTS Shoes

— MAKES LIFE'S WALK EASY —

Buster Brown School Shoes

We Give American Trading Stamps

P. S.—The P. & S. Depot is Opposite

Glendale Hardware Co.

The Largest Hardware Store in the San Fernando Valley



Glendale Hardware Building, Corner Broadway and Isabel

Light and Heavy Hardware :-: Paints :-: Automobile Tires
Builder's Supplies and Plumbing

SUNSET
Corner Broadway and Isabel

— BOTH PHONES — HOME

Glendale, California

Real Estate

FIRE INSURANCE



LOANS & RENTALS

WOOD REALTY CO.

1211 W. BROADWAY GLENDALE, CAL.

free of mortgaged incumbrance.

The mortgaged farm homes number 1951.

Renters occupy 1932 farm homes in this county.

Out of a total of 127,362 homes in the county, 120,547 are urban homes.

There are 57,380 urban home owners in the county.

Of this number, 25,370 are mort-

gaged, and 31,144 of the urban homes are free of incumbrance.

There are 59,563 rented urban homes in the county.

The census enumerators were unable to secure data pertaining to the ownership of a small percentage of both the rural and urban homes in this county.

The constitution of Mexico, like Mrs. Gummidge, is "a lone, lorn creature."



Residence of M. P. Harrison, 245 S. Kenwood St., Glendale

GLENDALE

THE

CITY OF HOMES



Residence of Mattison B. Jones, 106 Orange St., Glendale



Residence of Mrs. E. C. Frank, 578 Eagle Rock Rd., Glendale



Residence of W. J. Clendenin, 246 Orange St., Glendale



Residence of Chas. L. Chandler, 135 S. Louise St., Glendale

GLENDALE'S BUILDING ACTIVITY---A MILLION DOLLARS IN 20 MONTHS

Permits Issued Since January 1, 1913 by J. M. Banker, Building Inspector

BUILDING PERMITS, JANUARY, 1913

E. H. Willisford, 231 Orange St., Dwlg	\$3,000
Nehr & Hoyt, Lomita & Columbus, Dwlg	2,000
Mary Sands, Burchett Street, Dwlg	1,800
R. P. McMullin, 1306 Chestnut St., Dwlg	2,000
Mr. Townsend, 482 Brand Blvd., Garage	75
Myron Betz, N. Hawthorne St., Dwlg	250
Geo. L. Messinger, 5th & Glendale, Dwlg	235
H. E. Betz, 124 N. Kenwood, Dwlg	2,000
Geo. Clover, 125 North Kenwood, Dwlg	3,000
William Morrow, Franklin Court, Dwlg	2,000
W. H. Pardon, 144 Oak St., Addition	100
W. L. Hillman, Glendale & Maple, Dwlg	740
M. L. Weaver, 235 S. Kenwood, Dwlg	2,500
E. R. Copeland, Hawthorne street, Flat	2,200
J. F. Stanford, 145 Central Ave., Garage	50
M. J. Spencer, 441 S. Maryland Ave., Gar.	150
T. C. Arbutnot, 334 N. Maryland, Add'n	500
Ada Hendricks, Maryland Ave., Dwlg	2,000
Cole & Dammerell, Bdw. & Orange, Shed	250
Peter L. Perry, 1455 Salem St., Garage	60
Seymour Thompson, 1013 Fairview, Gar.	100
James Webb, 1316 Milford St., Garage	165
L. E. Starkey, Belmont near 5th, Dwlg	500
Frederick Baker, 109 N. Maryland, Shed	25
John Graff, 1219 Lomita Ave., Addition	100
Harry Valient, 6th near Pacific, Dwlg	500
F. A. Aldrich, Orange Grove, Dwlg	2,000
C. O. Pulliam, Cor. Kenwood & 2d, Gar.	125
Ed. Lee, Third and Jackson, Garage	100
M. L. Rowe, 322 Orange Street, Flat	3,000
Chas. M. Lund, Howard near 3d, Addition	200
Mr. Gould, 139 Louise St., Dwlg	3,500
R. C. Lowe, N. Adams and 1st, Dwlg	1,300
Albert Cornwell, Louise near 6th, Dwlg	1,750
J. F. Lilly, 136 South Louise, Dwlg	3,000
Henry Braun, Glendale & 9th, Dwlg	6,000
George Taylor, Louise near 1st, Dwlg	2,000
John Clendenin, 220 Louise St., Dwlg	2,000
Joseph Engther, 334 Brand Blvd., Store	350
Stephen Mandary, 1427 Pioneer, Dwlg	2,000
D. A. Lane, 5th near Columbus, Dwlg	1,200
C. H. Allison, 1029 Fairview Ave., Garage	100
Will Lacy, 207 N. Maryland, Dwlg	2,000
St. Mark's Church, 5th & Louise, Church	2,000
Henry Michael, 824 Lincoln Place, Dwlg	1,600
H. V. Cowan, Lomita nr. Glendale, Dwlg	1,800
H. G. McBlain, Lomita nr. Glendale, Dwlg	1,800
Albert Hesse, 119 South Louise, Dwlg	3,000
J. E. Aycock, Chestnut nr. Everett, Dwlg	400
Ed. Daniels, 1420 Broadway, Dwlg	100
S. M. Huddleson, 119 Geneva St., Dwlg	40
Total	\$67,665

BUILDING PERMITS, FEBRUARY, 1913

John Menke, 26 Isabel St., Dwlg	\$ 1,000
F. W. Wood, West Third St., Dwlg	7,000
J. F. Stanford, First nr. Central, Dwlg	2,000
J. F. Stanford, Verdugo R. & 10th, Dwlg	2,000
W. Glendale Parsonage, Pacific, Dwlg	1,500
W. B. Hyney, Brand & Chestnut, Dwlg	1,000
W. B. Hyney, Brand & Chestnut, Dwlg	1,000
W. F. Limer, 1422 Riverdale Drive, Dwlg	2,500
Mrs. Frank Hester, 1115 Maple Ave., Add.	50
Miss Cora Goodell, 7th & Lomita, Add.	1,000
O. Spencer, 1706 Vine Street, Dwlg	1,200
O. A. Bishop, 212 Orange Grove, Addition	100
Thomas Addison, Dayton & 3d, Addition	200
W. E. Evans, 113 Orange, Garage	200
Mr. Smith, Dryden and Louise, Garage	100
Elizabeth Hunter, 1st & Remington, Dwlg	2,000
E. Masters, 918 Fairview Street, Garage	100
F. W. Pigg, Brand and Second, Dwlg	5,000
F. W. Pigg, Patterson Street, Dwlg	2,000
F. W. Pigg, Patterson Street, Dwlg	2,000
F. W. Pigg, Patterson Street, Dwlg	2,000
J. H. Flower, 4th & Brand Blvd., Store	12,000
H. R. Warren, 918 Brand Blvd., Dwlg	1,000
V. M. Ott, 916 Brand Blvd., Dwlg	1,000
Dr. Lusby, 1108 Broadway, Repairs	1,500
A. Leighton & Co., Lomita & Brand, Office	135
Barnett Foley, 1111 Maple Ave., Residence	2,000
Glendale Bldg. Co., 127 S. Louise, Res.	3,000
Stephen Mandarey, Pioneer Drive, Garage	65
Security Home Bldg., Vine nr. Cen., Dwlg	2,000
J. E. Henderson, Pacific nr. Oak, Garage	50
L. G. Reynoldson, 508 Orange St., Garage	100
Chandler & Lawson, 315 S. Maryld, Shed	100
Cole & Dammerell, Bdw. & Brand, Shed	100
J. L. Gray, Isabel & Doran, Dwlg	2,500
Total	\$58,500

BUILDING PERMITS, MARCH, 1913

W. R. Walker, Maryland nr. Doran, Res.	2,000
H. H. Loyche, Lomita & Glendale, Add.	125
Geo. P. Bohannon, Myrtle nr. Cen., Res.	2,000
I. N. Hall, 124 Glendale Ave., Addition	1,800
Olivia Nelson, 328 Cedar St., Residence	2,000
W. P. Francy, Ivy near Pacific, Residence	1,500
Laura McKee, 1420 West Sixth, Apartment	3,000
J. B. Shook, 1440 W. 6th, Dwlg	500
Glendale Bldg. Co., 254 N. Maryld, Dwlg	2,000

Emma Metzger, 137 Jackson St., Dwlg	3,000
J. J. Muhlan, 1211 Maple, Addition	100
Alfred Hezmalboch, 1433 W. 7th, Dwlg	1,200
N. L. Rudy, Lomita & Central, Garage	100
R. H. Elliot, 440 Rock Glen Ave., Add.	150
R. Okubo, Chestnut nr. 8th, Residence	400
A. F. Stoffel, 422 South Louise, Garage	50
M. H. Berry, Lomita & Columbus, Dwlg	2,000
Maggie L. Case, 1561 Sixth St., Dwlg	200
Glendale Bldg. Co., 341 N. Maryld, Dwlg	2,250
Dr. C. C. Manger, Connor Court Pl., Add.	450
A. L. Maddy, 209 S. Belmont St., Barn	125
R. H. Wells, 1504 W. Broadway, Addition	150
Ingram Willis, 2d near Central, Dwlg	1,500
L. E. Brockman, 452 East Second, Garage	100
Mrs. A. H. Thompson, Louise, Dwlg	2,000
L. W. Terrill, Chestnut nr. Brand, Add.	500
J. S. Gibbs, Chestnut nr. Glendale, Gar.	50
H. L. Webster, 1519 Vine St., Garage	50
August Shier, 207 Howard St., Dwlg	500
G. H. Jordan, 1406 West Seventh, Shed	25
A. W. Martin, 445 Pacific Ave., Dwlg	3,000
H. B. Fletcher, Milford, Dwlg	2,000
Annie Farling, 6th and Glendale, Dwlg	2,000
M. Morehouse, Belmont & Lomita, Dwlg	100
J. W. Andree, Pioneer Drive, Dwlg	2,000
H. R. Woefe, 1540 Ivy Street, Dwlg	50
J. F. Stanford, 1st and Central, Dwlg	2,000
J. F. Stanford, First and Central, Dwlg	3,000
F. P. Kocher, Chestnut & Everett, Dwlg	1,000
J. E. Carpenter, Ninth nr. Brand, Dwlg	2,000
Glendale Bldg. Co., 320 Maryland, Dwlg	2,500
Total	\$49,475

BUILDING PERMITS, APRIL, 1913

Clarence Smith, Hawthorne St., Residence	1,000
R. C. Lowe, North Adams Street, Shed	100
Robert Westwood, 215 N. Maryland, Gar.	60
Annie Travis, 228 Isabel Street, Shed	40
Charles Smith, 908 Damasco Court, Shed	50
J. T. McClellan, Louise & Third, Residence	500
Mrs. H. A. Thompson, Louise Street, Res.	2,000
J. A. Cheever, 1547 Penn Street, Barn	25
Oliver Nelson, 210 Cedar Street, Residence	800
Harold Heyney, Maple and Louise, Res.	1,000
W. B. Hyney, Chestnut & Brand, Flats	4,000
G. H. Slatford, Maple & Louise, Residence	1,000
W. B. Hyney, Maple & Louise, Residence	1,000
W. B. Hyney, Chestnut & Brand, Res.	2,000
Thomas Berry, 537 Orange Street, Res.	2,000
C. W. Spickerman, 236 Doran, Residence	2,500
T. S. Provolt, 1435 Myrtle, Residence	1,500
M. Bryant, 200 North Louise, Addition	75
Chas. Eudemiller, 420 Orange, Garage	50
C. McPeck, Vine & Columbus, Garage	50
W. B. Kibbie, 919 Damasco Court, Res.	2,000
Milton Hesse, Maryland Ave., Residence	2,000
Milton Hesse, Maryland Ave., Residence	2,000
F. T. Wilkins, 415 Central Ave., Residence	700
F. T. Wilkins, 415 Central Ave., Residence	700
W. H. Stiles, 1514 Broadway, Addition	50
A. M. Freburg, 118 S. Maryland, Res.	2,000
Dana Shadrock, 207 E. 6th, Gar. & Dwlg	500
J. F. Smith, Kenwood near 2d, Residence	700
Mr. Brooks, Louise & First, Addition	635
Mrs. J. Frei, 6th near Pacific, Dwlg	100
Martin Sunkes, 1447 Oak Street, Addition	100
E. J. Ford, 1000 Maple Street, Addition	100
Henry Johnson, 335 Everett, Garage	100
L. A. Wood, 545 Orange, Barn	500
Vincent Litman, 1424 Second, Residence	2,000
W. S. Knott, Broadway & Louise, Res.	5,000
G. B. Helffenstene, 1440 Myrtle, Residence	1,500
A. Askeland, 925 Adams Street, Garage	50
Edna Ady, Maryland and Doran, Addition	150
A. G. Moore, 1321 West Seventh, Garage	150
H. C. Fenstermaker, 145 S. Central, Ad.	200
W. J. Clendenin, 216 Orange, Garage	50
A. L. Maddy, 210 Belmont, Dwlg	1,600
S. Mandarey, Sycamore Avenue, Office	150
B. V. Greenwood, 1540 Patterson, Dwlg	2,000
G. W. Calkins, 1467 Salem, Dwlg	2,000
Asa Hall, Maryland and Doran, Dwlg	2,000
Total	\$48,765

BUILDING PERMITS, MAY, 1913

J. F. Stanford, Hawthorne, Apartments	\$ 6,000
B. F. Anderson, Hawthorne, Apartments	4,000
Ethel B. Johnson, 1503 W. 5th, Dwlg	2,000
T. W. Preston, 725 Adams, Dwlg	350
F. M. Litchfield, 421 Isabel, Shed	25
W. H. Aikin, Louise and Vine, Addition	500
F. A. Aldrich, Orange Grove & Ced'r, Dwlg	2,000
Fanner & Farrel, 1445 W. 1st, Dwlg	2,000
Idea F. Taylor, Brand near 9th, Dwlg	3,000
Glendale Bldg. Co., Maryland, Dwlg	2,500
Thomas Wood, 1425 Broadway, Dwlg	250
H. A. Miner, Louise and Doran, Dwlg	2,000
F. W. Pigg, Brand Blvd. & 2d, Dwlg	3,500
F. W. Pigg, Brand Blvd. & 2d, Dwlg	3,500
K. C. Sippel, Adms. & Bdw., Dwlg & Gar.	1,000
Fox-Woodsum Co., 2d and Geneva, Garage	500
Geo. Binter, 335 Brand Blvd., Store	8,000

Mrs. E. B. Clarke, Maryland nr. 1st, Dwlg	2,500
Geo. Binter, 136 Kenwood, Garage	75
Mary Sands, 1445 Burchett, Shed	100
E. Ross, Louise Street, Dwlg	1,800
H. M. Dart, Lomita & Adams, Dwlg	1,500
S. A. Cook, 339 Orange Street, Addition	25
H. A. Goodwin, 916 West Ninth, Dwlg	2,500
Ben Goodrich, Avenue A, Dwlg	2,500
S. J. Gilmore, 128 Sinclair Ave., Barn	100
Dr. Lulu Margum, 1445 Oak St., Addition	500
James Dale, Ivy near Columbus, Removal	25
E. V. Clarke, 114 N. Maryland, Garage	50
Minnie McGlish, Glendale nr. 8th, Dwlg	500
A. F. Wilson, 1428 West Second, Dwlg	2,000
R. Roberts, 1506 Penn Street, Addition	100
H. J. Chambers, Maryland & 2nd, Dwlg	2,500
P. H. Bullock, Lomita & Brand, Removal	100
E. R. Copeland, 439 S. Central, Addition	200
May Clark, 1526 West Second, Dwlg	1,500
John Rosrea, 29 Vine Street, Dwlg	400
Homer Water Co., Alley bet. Brand and Maryland Avenue, Removal	35
F. Wilkinson, 221 S. Central, Addition	200
R. Z. Imier, 514 Central, Dwlg	1,000
Mrs. M. Bruce, Oak and Columbus, Dwlg	500
C. J. Rohde, 933 Verdugo Road, Shed	100
D. S. Moneton, Raleigh Street, Dwlg	1,700
C. B. Wilson, 5th near Franklin, Dwlg	150
R. F. Beatty, 202 Second, Dwlg	2,500
W. T. Bullock, V'dgo Cn. Rd., Bee House	400
E. A. Henderson, Vine Street, Dwlg	1,500
H. W. Faacks, 1510 Vine Street, Garage	75
W. H. Price, 1117 Rock Glen Ave., Dwlg	500
Total	\$68,760

BUILDING PERMITS, JUNE, 1913

Echo Dale, 1434 Hawthorne, Dwlg	\$ 1,400
N. L. Rudy, 1413 Lomita, Apartments	2,500
L. W. Armstrong, 1462 Salem St., Dwlg	2,000
W. F. Hilkey, Adams bet. 2d & 3rd, Barn	100
Dr. Farrow, Patterson St., Dwlg	2,000
Wm. Lacy, 135 Jackson, Addition	50
W. H. Aiken, Vine Street, Dwlg	2,500
J. H. Dougherty, 505 Central, Addition	75
Kalem Co., Verdugo Road, Store Room	250
Joseph de Grasse, Ninth Street, Dwlg	1,500
Asa Fansen, 133 N. Louise, Garage	100
Glendale Building Co., Kenwood, Dwlg	3,000
Glendale Building Co., Maryland, Dwlg	2,000
Mrs. Annie E. Williams, Maryland Ave. and Doran, Street, Dwlg	3,000
Mrs. C. Rottner, 1545 Myrtle, Dwlg	250
S. E. Grant, 209 East First, Addition	25
H. Van Fleet, 833 Pacific, Addition	500
C. W. Burkett, 5th nr. Isabel, Addition	1,000
J. Lowe, Patterson nr. Central, Dwlg	3,000
K. C. Sipple, Broadway & Adams, Add.	1,500
Mr. Long, 320 S. Brand, Store Room	500
John Camphouse, 121 N. Maryland, Garage	100
H. L. Mull, 1423 Salem, Dwlg	2,000
I. N. Myers, 1419 Salem, Dwlg	2,000
Brand Blvd. Garage, 423 Brand, Garage	150
C. Ames, 468 East Second St., Addition	100
W. F. Hilkey, Adams bet. 2d & 3d, Dwlg	500
W. S. Walker, 212 N. Kenwood, Garage	50
John Goetz, 9th near Brand, Dwlg	1,700
W. S. Noland, 239 Isabel, Dwlg	500
Mr. Jackson, 2d & Brand to 3d, Removal	16
E. Sturgis, 1423 Broadway, Dwlg	500
E. Sturgis, 1423 Broadway, Dwlg	2,500
Lena Dobbin, 1224 West Sixth, Dwlg	500
W. S. Althouse, 347 North Isabel, Dwlg	2,750
B. Lovelace, 1513 Hawthorne, Dwlg	1,000
J. R. White, First Street and Orange	300
L. G. Dodge, First and Central, Dwlg	3,500
R. A. Siple, Sycamore & Columbus, Add.	125
J. M. Taylor, 866 Brand Blvd., Dwlg	150
M. Elbe, 1452 Broadway, Garage	85
A. F. Howard, 1530 Hawthorne, Garage	100
Wm. Hesse, 916 Glendale Avenue, Dwlg	700
August Schlichter, 562 West 2d, Dwlg	700
Charles Guthrie, 1440 Pioneer Dr., Dwlg	100
R. R. Scanland, 871 Dam's Court, Dwlg	2,000
Total	\$49,576

BUILDING PERMITS, JULY, 1913

M. P. Patterson, 415 E. Second, Residence	1,500
Alfred Cockshutt, 509 W. 8th, Residence	100
F. W. Furbeck, 1109 Lomita Ave., Res.	1,000
E. Reagan, 1440 Broadway, Residence	500
C. B. Stanford, 1445 N. Patterson, Res.	2,000
William Mulligan, 1409 Central Ave., Res.	1,500
Anna Farling, 138 Elrose Ave., Residence	1,000
Manuel Verdugo, Verdugo Rd., Residence	75
Manuel Verdugo, Verdugo Rd., Residence	100
H. A. Ellis, Verdugo Road, Residence	40
Harry Chase, 113 Isabel, Residence	2,000
F. W. Fanbungh, 1437 Hawthorne, Res.	2,000
B. Eudemiller, 412 Orange St., Apartments	6,000
Glendale Picture Show, Broadway & Isabel	
Frank Dupuy, 118 West Sixth, Garage	100
H. L. Lowe, Broadway near Maryland	
D. H. Smith, 2nd & Maryland, Apartments	4,500

Lulu Grosvenor, Burchett St., Dwlg	1,800
Susan Taggart, 1430 Hawthorne, Garage	100
L. Lund, 544 Orange Grove, Dwlg	1,500
E. L. Schimler, 1430 Ivy Street, Dwlg	1,500
W. H. Rathburn, 1457 Sycamore, Addition	100
Edith King, 313 Olive Street, Dwlg	500
R. S. Siple, 350 Columbus, Dwlg	1,500
R. A. Siple, 352 Columbus, Dwlg	1,500
W. S. Bartlett, La Canada Blvd., Dwlg	700
C. E. Kimlin, 441 Cedar, Dwlg	2,000
H. P. Coker, 126 East Third, Warehouse	200
W. Daupp, 443 Rock Glen Ave., Addition	500
Geo. W. Ley, 1523 Pioneer Drive, Dwlg	2,000
Geo. W. Ley, Pioneer Drive, Dwlg	2,000
P. F. Flynn, 600 Seventh Street, Shed	40
Gray Hotel, Broadway & Isabel, Garage	50
Dr. E. F. Archer, 621 West 7th, Garage	50
Glendale Blvd. Co., 322 Maryland, Dwlg	4,000
Bank of Glendale, Glendale & Bdw., Store	10,000
H. L. Miller, Adams Street, Sanitarium	4,500
F. Ramfron, Dwlg	1,300
Total	\$58,260

BUILDING PERMITS, AUGUST, 1913

Mary Paxton, 927 W. Chestnut, Dwlg	\$ 2,500
J. M. Gonzales, 112 N. Louise, Dwlg	3,500
B. L. Anderson, 1316 Hawthorne, Garage	300
Grace Taylor, 1432 Burchett, Dwlg	1,600
C. H. Woolsey, 1629 Riverdale Dr. Dwlg	1,500
Dr. R. A. Chase, 5th and Adams, Removal	350
R. J. Westwood, 215 N. Maryland, Porch	50
P. J. Case, 326 N. Isabel, Dwlg	2,500
E. R. Parmalee, 870 Damasco Court, Dwlg	1,800
E. R. Parmalee, 874 Damasco Court, Dwlg	1,800
Frank Burton, 1532 Oak Street, Dwlg	1,500
E. E. Osgood, 221 Louise Street, Garage	50
Marie De Verdugo, Verdugo Rd., Res.	2,500
C. E. Peck, Penn and Pacific, Residence	2,800
E. A. Carrel, 1454 Oak Street, Residence	1,500</

INVEST YOUR FUTURE IN GLENDALE and SHARE ITS MARVELOUS GROWTH ADVANTAGES GLENDALE OFFERS A NEW-COMER

Delightful Climate
Pure Water
Healthful Altitude
Charming Scenery
Paved Streets
Boulevard Lights
Growing Churches
Beautiful Homes
Enterprising Merchants
A City of Opportunity
Moderate Taxes
Moral Atmosphere
Children's Paradise
Satisfactory Police
Perfect Drainage
Modern Apartments
Strong Banks

By the Mountains

GLENDALE AS A HOME CITY

"The dearest spot on earth is home." Glendale is pre-eminently a city of homes. Culture, refinement, security, quietude and contentment prevail here.

The prosperous middle classes predominate in this community. The very rich and the very poor are practically unknown here. Few cities can boast of so large a proportion of home owners as Glendale. This insures a more permanent population.

A community growing as rapidly as Glendale offers many opportunities for investment and business enterprise.

Stores and shops and financial institutions are keeping pace with increasing population.

The growing of oranges, lemons and deciduous fruits is a profitable source of income.

The raising of vegetables, small fruits, nursery stock, flowers and other products bring good returns.

Poultry raising is making dividends for many of our citizens.

Local dairies are prospering.

Realty values in Glendale are still low when compared with other cities of like size. Steadily increasing population has given stability to values here, without inflation. Shrewd investors are making substantial profits on realty investments.

Residents of Glendale enjoy a broad field of endeavor, brought to their very door by superior rapid transit facilities—the great San Fernando valley, with its infinite possibilities, and the throbbing, pulsating city of Los Angeles, with a commercial and manufacturing future which can hardly be overestimated.

Glendale might well be known as "City of Opportunity."

SALIENT POINTS

The location of Glendale is ideal. The gentle slope to the southwest gives perfect drainage. The mountains to the north and east protect it from winds, and yet aid in precipitating and conserving the moisture needed for vineyards, fields and citrus groves that enrich the community.

An altitude of about 600 feet above the level of the sea removes the lassitude so often felt in tropical climes. The healthfulness of this section has brought to our midst several sanitariums, notably a thriving branch of the famous Battle Creek institution.

Pure mountain water in abundance is conserved in the natural gravel beds of Verdugo canyon and in artificial reservoirs for domestic and other use.

NOTABLE POINTS

Glendale is famous for its beautiful homes. Along the foothills some of the most charming homes of America are being built. The bungalow type, with its air of comfort and convenience, predominates. Our streets are well improved with cement walks and paving; are lined with shade trees and amply lighted at night. Ornamental lights and electroliers beautify many streets.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

Glendale is justly proud of its schools. The best talent is employed in its teaching force. Imposing buildings are being erected to meet the rapidly growing demands. The capacity of the High School is being trebled. New Grammar Schools are being provided for. Pupils have every modern facility.

A commodious Public Library has just been completed. Occidental College is only a few minutes' ride by trolley from the heart of Glendale. Numerous colleges and universities, including the new State Normal School, are of easy access by trolley.

MORAL AND SOCIAL LIFE

The leading religious denominations are each represented by one or more thriving churches, with able pastors. No saloons or other contaminating influences are countenanced in the community.

The musical and literary tastes of our people are well satisfied by clubs and societies, some of which are soon to erect their own exclusive homes.

Fraternal organizations are numerous and prosperous. The Masons and Odd Fellows have imposing buildings of their own. Others are in contemplation, the Elks having bought lots on which they soon will erect a modern clubhouse.

An atmosphere of home and home loving surrounds the community. Nearly every family owns its own home. You meet here delightful people from every corner of the globe. Newcomers receive a hearty welcome.

FACILITIES

Besides enjoying every benefit of the great city that lies at its very threshold, Glendale has—

Three strong, well-managed banks.

Fine retail establishments representing all lines of business.

Two railroads—the Southern Pacific and the Salt Lake.

Two interurban street car systems.

One daily and two weekly newspapers.

Fifty-five miles of paved and improved streets.

A municipal lighting plant furnishing current at one-third the usual rate.

A gas rate of 70c per thousand, soon to be further reduced by the piping of natural gas.

A Merchants' Association that commands results.

An active Chamber of Commerce with 450 members, whose secretary will be glad to answer further inquiries.

CAR SERVICE

Eight miles by rapid transit over a scenic route, occupying 25 minutes, takes one to the heart of Los Angeles. The business men of Los Angeles can thus have their homes in this charming suburb, and bring up their families under ideal conditions.

BUILDING ACTIVITY

No city of its size in California is more favorably known than Glendale. Everybody has a good word for it. The building permits of the past few years reflect a steady growth, in volume equal to that of much larger cities.

Financial disturbances, wars and rumors of war do not retard this growth. It is more than keeping pace with the mighty city that lies at its door. It will share largely in the commercial and industrial growth that will follow the completion of the Panama canal.

The building permits for the year of 1913 totaled \$700,000.00, and the building during 1914 promises to total three-quarters of a million.

WRITE FOR INFORMATION

If you are interested in the value of residence or business property in the city of Glendale, or small fruit and chicken ranches in the vicinity of Glendale, full information will be sent upon request.

Should you desire to engage in any business or profession in Glendale, you can get advice as to whether there is an opening for the work which you mention.

Address: SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Glendale, Cal.

Modern Schools
Municipal Water
Health Resort
Public Library
Good Roads
Municipal Lighting
Clean Amusements
Fire Protection
Chamber of Commerce
Merchant's Association
Three Newspapers
Civic and Social Clubs
Progressive Citizenship
Phenomenal Growth
Cheap Gas
Industrial Section
Excellent Car Service
Near the Sea

Table Showing a Phenomenal Growth in Population and Increase in Realty Values



A View of Ninth Street, Glendale, Showing Magnificent Pepper Trees.

Population

1900..... 725
1910.....2746
1913.....7905
1914.....8800

Realty Values

	1900	1914
Business Lots	\$450 to \$800	\$2000 to \$7000
Residence "	150 to 500	450 to 3000

All the Advantages of the City Coupled
With the Pleasures of Country Life



A Shady Glen, Verdugo Park, Glendale.

GLENDALE'S BUILDING ACTIVITY---A MILLION DOLLARS IN 20 MONTHS

Permits Issued Since January 1, 1913 by J. M. Banker, Building Inspector

(Continued from page 55.)

J. F. Stanford, 206 Central, Dwelling	3,000
J. B. Carson, 322 N. Isabel, Dwelling	2,000
W. F. Simon, 704 N. Brand Blvd., License	35
R. L. Wallis, 432 Orange Grove, Porch	500
W. P. Mandarey, 1421 Pioneer Dr., Dwl'g	100
T. W. Preston, 725 Adams Street, Porch	200
J. F. Preston, 1414 Sycamore, Dwelling	2,000
J. H. Walters, 1440 Patterson, Dwelling	2,000
J. Zipwab, 418 Everett, Addition	200
J. Care, 1436 West Fifth, Removal	100
J. L. McCracken, Colina Drive, Dwelling	500
A. W. Smith, 145 East Second, Dwelling	1,500
Total	\$51,465

BUILDING PERMITS, OCTOBER, 1913

William Prendeville, 624 Adams, Res.	\$ 1,500
Harry H. Flower, 526 Adams, Residence	1,000
M. J. Williams, 1528 West First St., Res.	1,800
M. C. Chase, 314 S. Isabel St., Residence	1,500
Joseph De Grasse, 1542 Penn St., Res.	650
J. H. Heinmiller, Adams & 3d, Residence	500
J. F. Stanford, 1212 W. Ninth, Residence	2,000
E. L. Schuyler, 1461 West Third St., Res.	1,500
J. Hoopes, 1510 W. Sixth St., Residence	1,600
W. F. Collins, 118 South Kenwood, Res.	2,400
F. E. Green, 532 Orange Grove, Residence	1,800
Jamie Jeffries, 1430 Salem St., Residence	2,000
J. N. Marsh, 211 Cedar St., Residence	2,000
J. N. Marsh, 210 Dayton Court, Residence	900
Perry Dodge, 1314 Broadway, Residence	2,800
L. J. Spafford, 1422 Fifth Street, Residence	1,500
George D. Altin, 833 N. Louise, Residence	1,000
J. M. Hunter, 1420 Hawthorne, Residence	1,500
E. D. Nichols, 1464 Milford, Residence	1,500
M. V. Hancock, Hawthorne St., Residence	2,000
Daniel Kelly, Ivy and Pacific, Residence	100
S. E. Grant, 209 East First Street, Porch	100
M. G. Verdugo, Wabasso & Verdugo, Mov.	60
G. H. Barager, 342 Orange Grove, Res.	300
J. A. Henderson, 1430 Hawthorne, Res.	500
Fred Baker, 109 N. Maryland, Garage	50
J. M. Parish, Adams nr. Lomita, Repairs	280
A. L. Feliz, 1653 Vine Street, Barn	25
C. Anderson, 468 Orange Grove, Res.	25
R. I. Caruthers, 1108 Chestnut St., Shed	50
M. Banker, 231 Cedar Street, Garage	50
Parker & Sternberg, 419 S. Brand, Add.	150
C. B. Cunningham, 1222 Chestnut, Porch	50
C. Bergus, 835 Louise Street, Garage	50
C. E. Boss, 338 Orange Grove, Dwelling	300
W. R. Middleworth, 1561 Fifth St., Res.	1,500
Delma Houle, 401 Seventh St., Residence	1,600
G. W. Curl, 601 Brand, Moving Building	8
J. E. Peters, 1500 Sixth St., Residence	2,500
C. W. Spickerman, 1435 Salem, Residence	2,000
J. E. Rieger, 535 Cedar, Dwelling	800
H. E. Colby, 138 East Second, Addition	200
Elizabeth Brown, 216 Cedar, Addition	100
Glen. Hardware Co., Isabel & Bdw'y., Shed	250
Total	\$42,448

BUILDING PERMITS, NOVEMBER, 1913

H. F. Beauchamp, Dwelling	\$ 1,800
E. S. Shank, 1533 Riverdale, Garage	200
Frank Thomas, Jackson Street, Residence	2,000
Kate Mondon, Dryden & Campbell, Dwl'g	200
J. E. Jeter, 1011 Chestnut Street, Garage	100
G. F. Burton, 1214 West Ninth St., Add.	50
L. J. Sherwood, 1417 Riverdale Dr., Gar.	150
C. M. Lund, 3d and Howard, Porch	200
J. Meeker, 470 Glendale Ave., Addition	200
Harry E. Stock, 524 Jackson St., Dwelling	300
Dave Carney, 508 Louise St., Residence	1,500
Joseph Gastreich, 114 Lomita, Shed	50
Glendale Bldg. Co., 341 N. Maryland, Res.	4,000
Glendale Bldg. Co., 119 S. Louise, Garage	100
Pauline Harter, 114 S. Kenwood, Res.	2,000
C. E. Froleg, Sycamore Canyon Rd., Dwl'g	400
Dr. Bachman, 303 W. Ninth St., Garage	100
W. H. Morrison, 907 Maple Ave., Repairs	30
Mary Reif, 1014 Dryden, Repairs	200
C. Sinclair, 1629 Vine Street, Dwelling	850
Glen. Masonic Lodge, 530 Brand, Temple	12,000
Glendale Milling Co., 220 Geneva, Office	500
Harry Valiant, 1554 W. 6th St., Addition	50
A. E. Mills, 1559 Vine St., Dwelling	1,650
P. E. Swanson, 120 S. Howard St., Dwl'g	1,000
H. B. Todd, 1468 Third St., Garage	100
Chas. E. Stanley, 336 Everett, Laboratory	160
J. F. Stanford, 1449 Patterson St., Res.	2,000
C. E. Chambers, Pacific nr. Bdw'y., Repairs	100
A. F. Stoffel, 422 Louise, Repairs Res.	1,000
S. R. Dixon, 6th & Verdugo, Pigeon House	1,800
City of Glendale, 5th & Kenwood, Library	11,000
J. A. Fairchild, 5th and Maryland, Res.	400
Annie Badger, Oak and Pacific, Residence	1,000
N. W. Hammon, 1461 Sixth St., Residence	1,200
H. A. LaGross, Doran & Louise, Residence	2,000
Total	\$50,390

BUILDING PERMITS, DECEMBER, 1913

S. Mason, 1020 Chestnut Street, Flats	\$ 4,000
Mrs. Jannette Rand, 136 E. Sixth, Dwl'g	4,000
Pearl C. House, 1556 Burchett, Dwelling	2,000
Elmer Elliott, 104 N. Isabel, Dwelling	2,000
C. W. Ingledue, 238 Isabel, Dwelling	2,000
R. A. Siple, 348 Columbus, Dwelling	1,600
Laura Johnson, 1420 Riverdale, Addition	200
Salo Desky, 139 S. Kenwood, Residence	3,000
Frank C. Peters, 1525 Myrtle, Residence	2,000
J. F. Stanford, cor 2d and Central, Res.	2,100
Frank C. Peters, 1525 Myrtle, Dwelling	2,000
M. L. Noble, 1413 W. 5th St., Dwelling	2,000
George P. Bohannon, 1421 Myrtle, Dwl'g	2,000
C. H. Pumphrey, 1226 Chestnut, Dwelling	2,000
Walter R. Webb, 1434 Riverdale Dr., Dwl'g	1,000
C. E. Kimlin, 106 W. 5th, Dwelling	2,000
Glen. Pigeon Lofts, 650 S. Verdugo Rd. Of.	215
F. S. Fell, Bena Way, Garage	300
F. Radley, 1526 Vine Street, Dwelling	800
A. H. Brunsdale, 372 West Fifth, Garage	500
C. E. Peck, 856 Pacific Ave., Garage	50
C. E. Peck, 856 Pacific Ave., Garage	50
A. H. Brunsdale, 372 West Sixth, Garage	500
Christian Ch'h, 6th & Louise, Sunday sch'l	500
Intermediate School, 3d & Jackson, Sch'l	817
W. A. Farrel, 509 Chestnut, Addition	50
L. Maddy, Second and Glendale, Ice House	25
F. S. Dupuy, 118 West Sixth, Porch	50
Annie Travis, 232 Isabel, Addition	150
J. C. Stiel, Patterson and Third, Garage	25
P. H. Field, 623 West Eighth, Office	25
Ed. Daniels, 526 Brand Blvd., Garage	75
S. J. Miller, Seventh & Columbus, Garage	25
E. H. McMahon, 1015 Fairview, Garage	100
Total	\$37,507

BUILDING PERMITS, JANUARY, 1914

Jones & Evans, Second and Brand, Stores	\$15,000
A. J. Muhleman, 709 West Ninth, Dwelling	1,600
J. Whytock, Jackson Street, Dwelling	3,000
C. K. Robertson, Cedar Street and Orange Grove Avenue, Dwelling	700
H. R. Libbey, 1517 Penn, Garage	100
Presbyterian Church, 421 Cedar, Garage	50
S. B. Jones, 1543 West Seventh, Addition	1,000
Ambrossini, 413 Jackson Street, Dwelling	1,000
Ambrossini, 417 Jackson Street, Dwelling	1,000
J. P. Cullen, 306 N. Maryland, Addition	200
Geo. Klamm, 235 E. Bdw'y., Chicken House	100
C. F. Morton, 112 Isabel Street, Dwelling	2,500
L. E. Starkey, 420 Belmont, Garage	100



Residence E. U. Emery, 117 S. Kenwood St.



For Sale—\$1000—140 S. Jackson St. Residence of Roy D. King, Real Estate and Insurance. Member of L. A. R. B. 328 Security Bldg. Phone A2405, Main 7222.

J. H. Showalter, 479 Orange Grove, Dwl'g	1,500
Parker & Sternberg, 1226 Milford, Garage	50
Louis Sipple, 229 E. Fifth, Gar. & Repairs	200
J. H. Showalter, 479 Orange Grove, Dwl'g	1,300
John Gordon, 1498 West Third, Dwelling	1,500
O. J. Bell, 1514 Vine Street, Garage	25
C. B. Cunningham, 1222 Chestnut, Dwl'g	500
W. D. Lathrop, 1509 Hawthorne, Garage	100
S. J. Stewart, Fifth and Cedar, Barn	20
F. Proctor, 235 North Louise, Dwelling	3,400
R. T. Burr, 823 N. Campbell, Dwelling	3,800
Mrs. S. B. Oliver, 819 W. Seventh, Dwl'g	1,900
C. M. Retts, 419 Mariposa, Dwelling	700
Meyers, 923 Mariposa St., Dwelling	1,400
J. C. Bower, 219 Isabel St., Dwelling	500
Mrs. Soper, Lomita and Everett, Dwelling	650
G. J. Stanton, 769 Brand Blvd., Addition	150
A. Siple, 346 Columbus, Dwelling	1,600
Wm. Brown, 126 S. Isabel Street, Porch	75
J. F. Hunter, Everett & Orange Grs, Dwl'g	800
J. F. Stanford, 1521 Burchett, Dwelling	2,000
Glendale Sanitarium, Bdw'y. & Isabel, San.	1,200
Wm. Prendeville, 111 E. Elrose, Dwelling	800
J. H. Flower, 734 Adams St., Dwelling	3,500
Hunchberger & McFadden, 537 Brnd, Gar.	3,500
E. B. Riggs, 513 Cedar Street, Dwelling	1,000
John Todd, 330 Orange Grove, Dwelling	2,500
Jos. Kirkby, Verdugo Canon Rd., Addition	300
Total	\$48,520

BUILDING PERMITS, FEBRUARY, 1914

Milton Hesse, 473 West Second, Dwelling	\$ 2,000
J. A. Fairchild, 311 Central Ave., Dwelling	500
W. C. Boyd, 1444 Salem St., Dwelling	2,000
J. E. Horn, 810 West Third St., Repairs	100
R. R. Davis, Piedmont Park, Shed	20
1st Nat'l Bank, Bdw'y. & Brnd, Vent House	20
M. L. Rudy, 1108 W. Broadway, Partition	1,000
F. D. Griffith, 1463 W. 5th, Dwelling	500
F. D. Griffith, 5th nr. Columbus, Removal	500
H. E. Reed, 120 Isabel, Dwelling	2,000
F. B. Bertrand, 1530 Milford, Dwelling	1,400
M. Taylor, Adams and Lomita, Dwelling	200
C. Dubois, 245 Maryland Ave., Garage	100
J. F. Currie, Central & Patterson, Removal	500
C. Landmann, 1560 Myrtle, Garage	70
W. B. Gaylor, 218 Stanley Ave., Dwelling	500
R. A. Siple, 301 N. Kenwood, Dwelling	1,800
O. A. Fish, 1306 Hawthorne, Four Flats	5,000
L. A. Bryan, 1275 W. 9th St., Dwelling	2,000
A. Ambrosini, 717 W. 5th St., Dwelling	1,500
O. A. Steiner, Cedar & Orange Grove, Add.	35
Coral H. Sloan, 1554 Myrtle St., Garage	400
Drew Nicoles, 1101 W. 7th St., Addition	40
A. Ambrosini, 446 Jackson St., Dwelling	1,800
Mrs. M. Johnson, 1535 Hawthorne, Add.	150
S. J. Stuart, Fifth Street, Dwelling	1,000
W. J. Clendinning, 3rd & Orange, Dwl'g	2,000
L. H. Allison, 1412 Pen St., Shed	50
W. Weisenhemler, Fifth Street near Pacific Avenue, Removal and Repairs	350
G. M. Smith, Louise and Dryden, Shed	55
M. L. Noble, 1413 West Fifth St., Dwelling	625
Freeman Kelley, Glendale Ave., N. 1st, Sh'd	40
A. Cover, 1313 Chestnut St., Dwelling	3,000
Geo. Maitland, Geneva St., Dwelling	3,000
Total	\$35,135

BUILDING PERMITS, MARCH, 1914

C. K. Robertson, 524 S. Jackson, Dwelling	\$ 1,500
F. P. Wilson, 209 Central, Garage	75
B. Anderson, 504-506 Orange, Four Flats	5,000
R. P. McMullen, 552 Orange Grove, Add.	250
A. C. Anderson, Sycamore Cn. Rd., Dwl'g	500
David Francey, Mov. & Repair, Dwelling	300
fm. 511 Maryland to 1424 Hawthorne	
R. L. Hendricks, Moving and Repairing fr.	
521 Maryland to 804 Fifth Street	
Mrs. Booth, 801 Raleigh Street, Shed	500
Dr. Comstock, 212 Isabel Street, Dwelling	2,000
Susan Taggart, 1430 Hawthorne, Tent	100
Soper, Moving Dwelling	500

C. S. Westlake, 1458 Oak, Repairs Dwl'g	75
H. D. Allen, 1314 W. 5th, Repairs, Moving	500
C. J. Killenberger, 309 Howard, Dwelling	2,500
L. H. Allison, 1525 Penn Street, Dwelling	1,800
Odd Fellows, cor. Isabel and 3rd, Building	10,000
Alice Straub, 289 Pacific Ave., Repairs	500
Henrietta Brockman, 341 Belmont, Repairs	500
H. A. Wilson, 131 S. Brand Blvd., Garage	50
J. H. Folz, 1450 Myrtle Street, Porch	150
J. E. Carpenter, 1218 Ninth St., Dwelling	2,000
H. W. Potter, 851 Central Ave., Garage	350
A. L. Burson, 771 S. Louise, Dwelling	1,500
Miss Sophie Metzger, 1454-6 W. 5th, Apts.	2,750
L. W. Chobe, 815 S. Brand, Flat & Store	5,000
H. A. Wilson, 920 Broadway, Garage	50
H. P. Coker, 126 East First Street, Garage	100
G. H. Jordan, 1321-23 Hawthorne, Apts.	4,000
J. W. Affitt, 1104 Bdw'y., Remodeling Store	200
W. R. Walker, 524 Louise St., Addition	75
Mrs. L. J. McKeehan, 205 N. Louise, Dwl'g	2,500
L. S. Jenkins, 730 Glendale Avenue	30
Oliver Nelson, 328 Cedar Street, Dwelling	500
Mrs. Ginger, 430 Adams Street, Dwelling	1,000
W. Brunsdale & Son, 6th & Everett, Dwl'g	500
W. R. Jarvett, 1453 West Seventh, Porch	25
John Horsch, 130 Cedar Street, Dwelling	2,000
A. Carnahan, 229 Isabel Street, Dwelling	2,500
L. C. Patol, Oak Street, Dwelling	125
C. K. Robertson, 205 N. Louise, Dwl'g	2,000
Dr. T. M. Hedges, Fifth & Franklin, Dwl'g	2,000
Total	\$56,155

BUILDING PERMITS, APRIL, 1914

J. A. Pirtle, Avenue A, Dwelling	\$ 500
C. Mushewitz, 1600 Vine Street, Removal	50
J. A. Farrell, 123 E. Broadway, Garage	50
Geo. Hunter, 1461 Vine St., Dwelling	1,300
S. Robensteln, 1534 Oak Street, Dwelling	1,000
E. F. Howard, 1530 Hawthorne, Repairs	100
C. U. Mandis, 825 West Third, Repairs	350
Wm. Robbins, 911 Lomita Ave., Repairs	50
Frank Adams, Seventh and Adams, Dwl'g	2,600
M. Morehouse, 133 Lomita Ave., Repairs	60
J. J. Lissou, 920 Lomita Ave., Addition	200
Frank Adams, 8th & Adams, Chick'n House	500
John McVer, 502 East Sixth, Addition	75
Mrs. M. O'Brien, 406 1/2 W. Fifth, Addition	300
C. R. Appenfelder, 1206 W. 7th, Porch	60
Jos. Engbart, 328 Brand Blvd., Addition	400
Mrs. C. Brown, 1215 Lomita Ave., Add.	100
L. H. Hurt, 5th & Belmont, Garage	50
Al Pert, 1512 Ivy Street, Porch	75
J. L. Anderson, 431 East Sixth, Dwelling	1,000
Fred Fish, Maryland Avenue, Porch	50
H. B. Woodhill, Avenue B, Barn	200
H. F. Rand, 141 Elrose, Move and Repair	500
H. F. Rand, 143 Elrose, Move and Repair	500
L. Grossman, Ninth Street, Dwelling	1,900
J. W. Burton, Verdugo Park, Shack	100
F. E. Sherholtz, 250 Sinclair Ave., Add.	100
C. H. Whipple, Jr., Colina Dr., Tent House	400
L. D. Rambeau, 1023 Chestnut, Dwelling	1,000
W. O. Borthick, Glendale Ave., Dwelling	1,600
Ada Taylor, 868 Brand Blvd., Porch	25
F. S. Howland, 438 Isabel Street, Repairs	500
F. S. Howland, 621 Fifth Street, Repairs	500
J. A. Barton, 423 Orange Street, Flats	2,500
G. H. Hunter, 1438 Seventh St., Dwelling	1,300
J. J. Davis, 900 Damasco Court, Dwl'g	200
Rudolph Schaub, 1231 Maple Ave., Dwl'g	2,400
H. Colver, 105 N. Isabel St., Dwelling	1,800
J. L. Land, 916 West Second, Addition	100
E. B. Van Alstine, 1447 Riverdale Dr., Dwl.	3,000
T. F. Fambrough, 1461 W. Second, Dwl'g	2,000
Total	\$31,295

BUILDING PERMITS, MAY, 1914

S. R. Dixon, 6th & V'd'go, Pigeon Lofts	\$ 200
P. A. Olson, 119 S. Jackson, Dwelling	2,475
J. H. Gervais, 1212 Chestnut, Dwelling	500
E. Daul, 1571 Ivy Street, Kitchen	100
W. C. Roberts, 1435 W. Fifth St., Garage	35

T. M. Burgess, 134 South Louise, Garage	100
J. F. Stanford, 1509 Burchett, Dwelling	2,000
Glendale High Sch'l, 5th & Louise, School	25,000
Glendale High Sch'l, 5th & Louise, School	35,000
F. E. Dowd, 1465 Burchett, Dwelling	1,500
S. P. Stoddard, 225 Orange Street, Garage	400
Nat Green, 120 East Ninth, Addition	20
J. O. Corless, 316 Everett St., Garage	50
J. Quackenbeck, 119 East Sixth, Dwelling	1,000
E. H. McMahon, 1016 Fairview, Porch	50
L. S. Jenkins, 730 Glendale, Brooders	150
C. W. Brockman, 116 Avenue A, Garage	100
H. Bensen, 1419 Pioneer Drive, Garage	50
C. Kellenberger, 309 Howard, Garage	50
Total	\$68,600

BUILDING PERMITS, JUNE, 1914

W. S. Bartlett, Canada Blvd., Dwelling	\$ 650
L. W. Chobe, 815 S. Brand Blvd., Shed	100
J. Hooper, 1510 West Sixth St., Addition	150
F. W. Pigg, 110 S. Central, Dwelling	4,000
Mrs. L. W. Adams, 469 Pacific Ave., Porch	75
Peter Jensen, Belmont and 3rd, Stores	3,000
F. M. Farrand, 415 East Sixth, Addition	100
H. E. Betz, Hawthorne St., Dwelling	1,500

MUSICAL ARTISTS

Contributed

Glendale may rightly be called the Artists' Glen of Southern California. The location is the most ideal of any of the suburban cities, the shortest and the most scenic route out of Los Angeles by electric train or auto boulevard, an ideal spot for the artist home.

One of the greatest living pianists, the Belgian artist, Brahms van den Berg, has made his home in Glendale for two years past, residing at the lovely Thornycroft. Mr. van den Berg, after making a wide tour of both Europe and America, playing with the New York, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Thomas Symphony orchestras, again touring in joint recital with Emma Calve, came back to Southern California and to Glendale. Mr. van den Berg played with the Los Angeles Symphony orchestra with Adolph Tandler as director last season, since which time he has been besieged with pupils from all over Southern California. Students in harmony and composition are registering at the studio, as Mr. van den Berg is also a composer of note. His studio at Blanchard hall is without question the most luxuriously furnished in Los Angeles today. Mr. van den Berg is ever singing the praises of Glendale.

Another in our midst who has won laurels in both this country and in Europe is our native daughter, Mrs. Catherine Shank, a songstress who was spoken of in Paris by the critics of the Figaro and American musical papers as having the most beautiful voice of any American student heard at the Trocadero, Paris, with grand opera and grand opera comique. Mrs. Shank sang for eight years in the artist quartette of the Pasadena Presbyterian church and was head of the vocal department of the Occidental college for two years. At present she is the soloist at the Second Church of Christ, Scientist, the largest of its kind in Los Angeles, is at the head of the vocal department of Cumstock School of Music and Dramatic Art. Mrs. Shank has appeared many times with the Ellis and Lyric clubs of Los Angeles, and has been heard in most of the oratorio work heard here. She was the soloist at the opening of the auditorium with the Symphony orchestra. Mrs. Shank has a large class of artistic singers and is beloved by all who are privileged to be with her in her studio. Mrs. Shank has a beautiful home with lovely gardens on Riverdale drive and Glendale has been her home for seven years past.

A composer and teacher of prominence who has lived in our midst for two years past is the Reverend Joseph Tonello of Florence, Italy.

A retired priest, Father Tonello, as he is called by all who know him, came to California to spend his remaining days, preferring this climate to that of his beloved Italy.

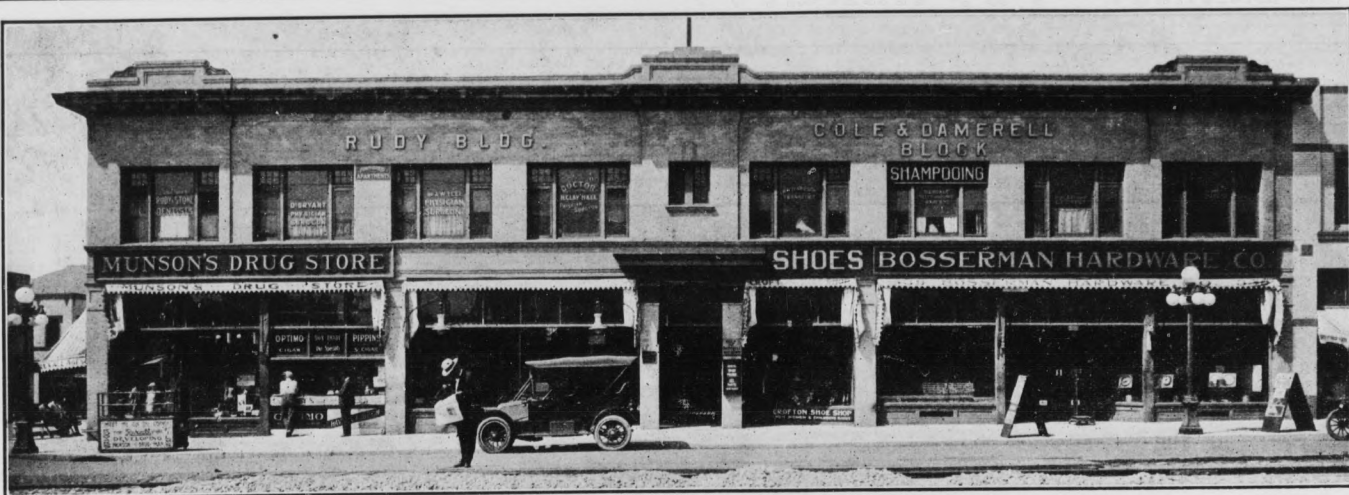
He purchased an acre of ground in one of the most picturesque spots about Glendale, at the top of the hill overlooking Silver Lake and overlooking Glendale, on the Ivanhoe lane. Father Tonello is the friend of all music-loving people; his home is the mecca of many of the great artists of the day. Caruso, Galski, Bussoni, Scotti, Ganz and many others visit at his home annually. Father Tonello spends a few weeks at his former home in Italy each summer. One of his vocal numbers, "Dio Ti Salvi," which is always spoken of in highest praise by critics, is sung in many recitals in Europe by Caruso.

A noteworthy figure in Glendale is in the personage of Mrs. Mabel Ashton Bosserman, who has won distinction as a teacher of pianoforte and is known as a thorough musician. Her artistic sympathies have brought her into contact with many of the great musicians of the day. Mrs. Bosserman has studied piano, violin, voice and composition, beginning at a very early age, and has studied almost continuously since the start was made. Mrs. Bosserman studied for six years with Albert Koch, who was a graduate of the Leipzig, Germany, conservatory and who later was chosen to direct the queen's favorite band, the Scotch Kilties, on their tour around the world. For five years she was the pupil of the eminent teacher, Victor Heinze, who now has one of the largest classes in artistic piano playing in Berlin, Germany. Mrs. Bosserman was the first pupil in this country of the great Bohemian artist, Ottakar Malek, who was at one time head of the piano department of one of the greatest music schools in the world at Prague, Bohemia. Mrs. Bosserman studied for four years with this artist.

In the methods used in the teaching of music Mrs. Bosserman has kept in close touch with the artists of the day, visiting with the greatest of piano teachers, Theodore Lechitzky, at his home in Vienna, Austria, and talking at length with him on how to produce good players. Since living in Glendale Mrs. Bosserman has reviewed much of her work with Brahms van den Berg and in vocal with Mrs. Catherine Shank.

A man must be a great and clever thinker to be able to avoid extremes.

No man can make a real success who seeks only wealth.

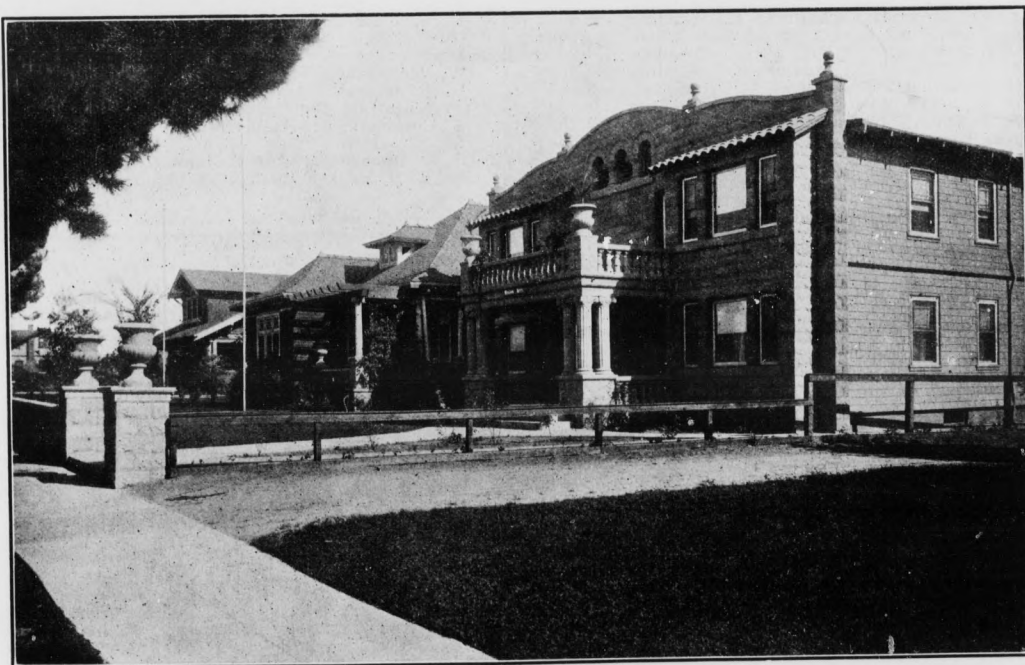


A Few of Mrs. M. L. Tight's Many Apartment Houses



OLIVE GROVE APIARY OF F. R. BUCHANAN AND G. L. HEAD

The Olive Grove Apiary is located in a beautiful valley in the foothills southeast of the city, and is operated more as an experimental yard than as a profit-making concern. The bee industry, or better termed apiculture, is fast forcing its way to the front as one of the money-making industries of Southern California. The climate being such as it is, and the enormous supply of blossoms and other honey-producing materials so great, the bee is kept busy almost throughout the entire year. For the past three years the owners of this yard have been working in conjunction with Mr. De Sellem, the county beekeeper, experimenting for the cure of many bee diseases, more especially the disease known as "black brood," which has worked such havoc among the bees all over the state. Their experiments have proven very valuable to them and enabled them to establish one of the most perfect apiaries in the state.



Mason Apartments, 1016 Chestnut



Jones & Evans Business Block, Corner Second St. and Brand Blvd.



Glendale Fire House No. 1, 915 W. Broadway

IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

Among the various civic bodies that have existed in the city of Glendale since its incorporation, the Glendale Improvement association stands out above all others as the first organization of its kind to advance the interests of the city and work for a Greater Glendale.

It had its origin in what is now John Roman's real estate office on Brand boulevard near Colorado street. One of its purposes, as set forth in its bylaws, was to create a Greater Glendale.

This organization elected as its first president John W. Usilton, one of Glendale's well-known citizens, and as secretary, E. H. Kerker, also well known; three vice presidents, Harry P. Coker, A. M. Watson and H. A. La Gross; executive board, Frank L. Muhleman, chairman; H. M. Doll, W. C. Wattles, Frank Showalter and J. C. Shere.

This organization, among other things, immediately set about to educate the people to vote for annexation of additional territory. After a long campaign, in which the people of all of what is now Casa Verdugo, Glendale and Tropic took part, the proposition failed to get the necessary majority. This did not prevent them from continuing to work in the interests of a Greater Glendale, and later on they were successful in accomplishing in two or three elections the greater part of what was desired in the first one.

To the efforts of the association as a body, as well as to the individual efforts of its members working for annexation of additional territory to the city of Glendale can be allotted the fact that Eagle Rock and Tropic incorporated, it was a step that became necessary in order to prevent annexation.

The association was for Glendale and vicinity what the Roman forum was to Rome. It permitted a full and free discussion of all subjects of general interest to the people of the community, and discussion was only checked when attempts were made to discredit the motives of the association as a whole.

Mr. Usilton was elected president a second time and was followed by Frank Showalter and Rev. E. H. Willisford, all of whom gave freely of their time and talent to aid in up-building the city.

Among the notable features that were carried on under the auspices of the association were the barbecues held in the month of May for a number of years, in which people from all parts of Los Angeles county participated, and the reputation of Glendale as a royal entertainer was lastingly established. These barbecues were something to be long remembered, thousands of pounds of beef were roasted, under the supervision of R. G. Doyle, well known in all Southern California as an expert in that line, he being ably assisted by William Anderson, E. S. McKee and others. Nothing was too much trouble for the members of the association when the good of Glendale was its object.

The association was also noted for its social features. The ladies of the association had charge of this part, and many delightful entertainments were enjoyed, in which local talent took part. Among the ladies who devoted time and talent to the work of the association, which included the collection of funds to defray the expenses of erecting the handsome fountain now standing on Colorado boulevard, near Brand, were the following: Mrs. J. W. Usilton, Mrs. E. M. Kinney, Mrs. S. Bennett, Mrs. A. M. Watson, Mrs. H. Henning, Dr. Jessie Russell, Mrs. W. C. Wattles, Mrs. Mary A. Ayers and Miss Minnie Muhleman, Mrs. E. H. Kerker and many others.

After several years, when the object of the association apparently had been accomplished, it went the way of all good things and is no more.

Among those of its 400 membership who took an active interest in the association and who worked on its committees and gave freely of their time and money were the following: Frank L. Muhleman, Rev. Dr. Henry, J. H. Flower, I. H. Russell, O. A. Lane, Henry Henning, E. H. Kerker, "Bill" Anderson, H. P. Coker, Harry Miller, Dwight Griswold, A. M. Watson, Emil Fram, W. C. Wattles, Peter L. Ferry, C. H. Muhleman, Philip Engelhorn, Joseph Roman, Frank Showalter, Joseph Kirkby, Harry Kirkby, Rev. E. H. Willisford, C. O. Pulliam, E. S. McKee, Dick Sternberg, V. Price Brown, John W. Usilton, H. M. Doll, Mattison B. Jones, Frederick O'Brien, Charles A. Rudel, H. L. Clotworthy, Hal Davenport, Ezra F. Parker, L. W. Chobe and many others.

There are a thousand tons of useless printed documents at Washington, representing an annual waste of a million dollars.

Arrogant men and nations should remember that "pride goeth before a fall."

War brings out the worst and the best in human nature.



CHAS. W. KENT

CHAS. W. KENT & SON

Established in Glendale in 1910

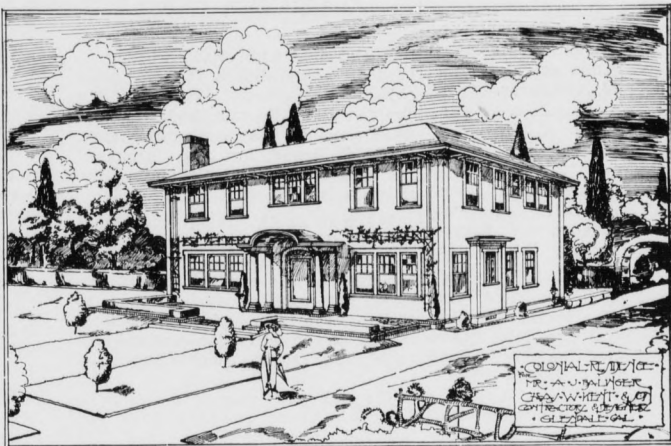
CONTRACTORS, DESIGNERS

429-431 Brand Boulevard



ROY L. KENT

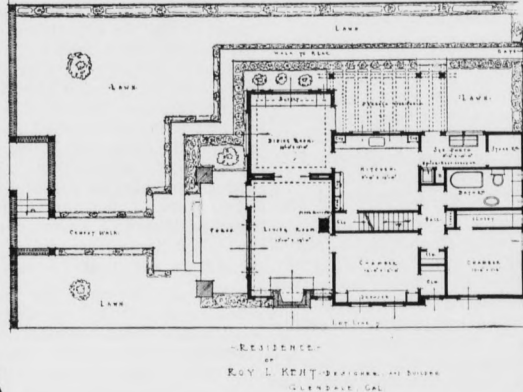
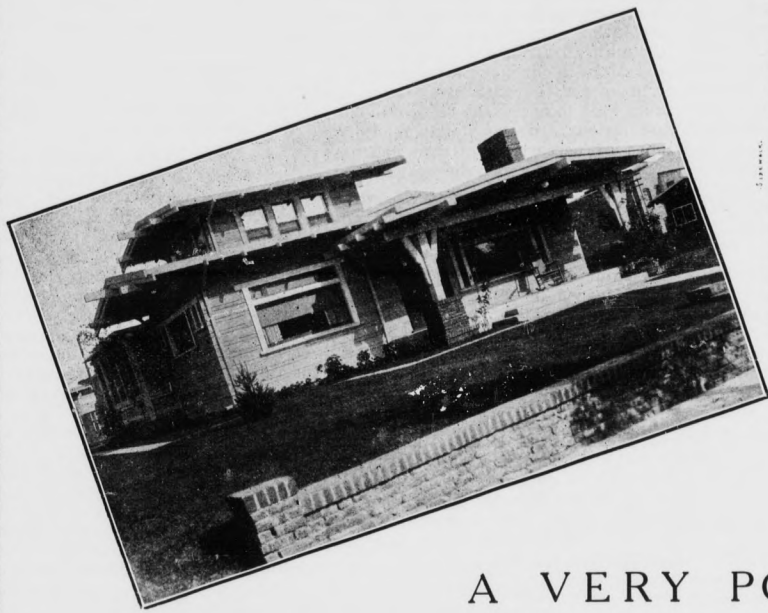
THIS home-like Colonial residence with its broad open terrace, superb interior finish of oak and soft wood, and the large garage with space for two cars, is appreciated by many who know Quality and are interested in seeing a house well built.



THESE
TWO
BEAUTIFUL
HOMES
DESIGNED
AND BEING
BUILT
BY US
AT
THIS TIME



HERE is a worthy sample of what can be done with little money. A real home designed after the Italian Renaissance with 8 large rooms, broad open mahogany staircase, exterior walls of stucco over terra cotta. This dignified Villa is worthy of your notice, and it will stand the closest inspection.



A VERY POPULAR TYPE OF BUNGALOW

The New
HIGH SCHOOL
BUILDINGS
are being erected
by us

REASONS WHY We Have Been Successful, and why Our Type of Homes Have Become Popular

We maintain a high standard of construction, and are in a position to do so because we own and operate our own material yard, buy all classes of building materials in carload lots, and operate a small mill of our own. We sublet no part of the construction except the plumbing and wiring. We employ all our own craftsmen, and the best we can find. We insist on the best at any cost.

SEE
PARKER & STERNBERG
BLOCK
IN THIS ISSUE
a product of
our ability

WE REFER YOU WITH PLEASURE TO OUR MANY CLIENTS IN GLENDALE AND VICINITY

BEAUTIFYING LOS ANGELES COUNTY

By J. L. Matthews
of Covina

Along every boulevard in the Good Roads system of Los Angeles county, iron rose trellises are being set and roses planted. There will be 15,000 rose plants set between the present time and the coming of the winter rains.

Poppy and Petunia seeds in bulk have been arranged for and will be sown broadcast on the sides of every highway. In the early part of 1915 these roses and flowering plants will be in bloom.

Every school in Los Angeles county is working on separate designs of floral improvement on school grounds. The county has employed landscape gardeners in an advisory capacity to the school system.

All heads of railroad companies operating within the county have ordered the work of floral beautification along the rights-of-way and at Stations. The broadcast sowing of the California poppy will figure prominently in the scheme to improve railroad property.

Every incorporated city in the county outside of Los Angeles city

has begun the work of planting out street parkways with color schemes in flowering plants. Emphasis is being placed on the beautification of the vacant lots, either through the sowing of hardy flowers or by causing them to be planted as vegetable gardens by the school children. At present the schools are leading in the enthusiasm and in the work actually accomplished.

The offering of prizes to schools, railroads, municipalities and to individuals has been the first reason for a stimulation of interest in this big scheme. Following upon the enthusiasm awakened through competitive interest has come a pride in the work which has surprised the committee working for the county. During the summer many of the schools have employed gardeners who have been working steadily on floral schemes, the greater part of which is a permanent laying out of the grounds in such a manner that the beautification will perpetuate itself. It has come to be known as the work advances that the real good accomplished by the beautification committee will not be that of making a floral display for the year of 1915, but will be that of beginning a permanent system of landscape gardening throughout the county among all kinds of public and quasi-public organizations. The splendid results will be seen more plainly five years from now than next year, although

in a large sense the effect will come within a few months.

With the assistance of County Superintendent of Schools Mark Keppel, the committee has divided the schools of the county into ten classes, each class to compete within itself. Prizes of \$400, \$200 and \$100 are offered each class, and the classes are based on the school census of last year. Schools of the smallest attendance are in class 1, and each class following is carefully graded by attendance.

Besides the prizes for the beautification of school grounds, the committee is also offering prizes of \$1000, \$500 and \$250 to school districts in territory where there is an unincorporated town or village, which will make the best showing in beautifying the boulevards and highways. The same prizes are also offered to school districts in territory which does not contain a town center, or which might be said to be purely rural.

The committee is offering prizes of \$250, \$100 and \$75 to railroad companies operating in the county for the best-kept station and approaches to the stations, and further prizes to section bosses for the best-kept rights of way.

To the clubs of women the committee is offering prizes of \$250, \$100 and \$75 for the floral and artistic beautifying of the grounds

around clubhouses. Next to the schools the club women are the most active. Nearly every club in the federation and others not included has responded. More improvement around clubhouses has been accomplished this summer than in any one year in the history of women's clubs activity.

In the municipal classification there are prizes of \$1000, \$500 and \$250 in each class. The cities are divided into three classes—cities of a population of 5,000 or less; 15,000 or less; 40,000 or less. During the early part of 1915 a committee of judges will visit the various organizations, the schools and the municipalities, and will make a preliminary inspection for the purposes of determining progress. In the case of cities the judges will allow thirty-three and one-third per cent for the best artistic floral effect, such as the color schemes in parkways and the improvement of parks. There will be the same percentage allowed for permanent floral and artistic improvement, such as the establishment of irrigating systems for the watering of parkways, shade trees and the planting of flowering shrubs and trees. And there will be thirty-three and one-third per cent allowed for the improvement of vacant lots. Of the three classifications the last is not the least important.

Henry L. Marshall, secretary of

the Los Angeles Beautifying sub-committee, who lives at Covina, has on file over 400 photographs of schools sent in by the principals and trustees of nearly every school in the county. These are being held for comparison next year, when the judges shall make the awards. The club women have also sent pictures of grounds and buildings, which are filed for the same purpose.

The secretary has also been in receipt of hundreds of letters from school teachers, pupils and property holders, asking for information. Questions on what to plant and when are referred to seed men and nurserymen in the county who know where to get plants and seeds is answered by the landscape gardeners in the employ of the county; requests for a visit from a member of the committee or a landscape gardener are answered by sending the required man; requests for addresses on the subject of the work of beautifying the county are referred to the members of the committee, some one of which committee fills the engagement.

The interest in this movement is nothing short of wonderful. This committee considered it was undertaking a gigantic task, but after a few months the movement began to run on its own momentum, with but little assistance and guidance from the committee. School children are

personally and especially active.

There remains but one phase upon which to lay stress during the months of October, November and December, and that is the floral improvement of private grounds, gardens, front yards and ranches. This will come about in the indirect way of bringing to the notice of all property holders the big work being carried on by the public and semi-public and civic organizations.

The truest and most trite thing that can be said of Southern California to make the floral asset a brilliantly tangible one during the year when thousands will stream through our land in attendance upon the exposition at San Francisco and San Diego.

The personnel of the committee having this work in charge is: R. L. Bisby, Long Beach, chairman; J. L. Matthews, Covina, chairman special committee; William F. Knight, Pasadena; H. J. Nichols, Pomona; W. H. Evans, Monrovia; T. W. Watson, Glendale.

Government agents found 7,000,000 pounds of meat in Chicago cold storage houses that had been there from six months to six years. Nice food!

The parcel post is a boon to the public, but hard on letter carriers.

OUR NEIGHBORING CITY, TROPICO

BY MISS CORA HICKMAN

Behold! What a goodly prospect spreads around, Of mountains, dales and lawns and trees, And flowering valley and peaceful stream Till all the stretching landscape into beauty spreads.

Tropico lies north of the great city of Los Angeles, south of Glendale, the Jewel City, and nestled between the carpeted hills to the east and west. Once these hillsides and valleys were sage brush deserts, but now the productive and esthetic orchards and gardens, flower areas, ornamented highways and lovely homes are here to bless and enrapture.

All these and more are in and about Tropico. The portion of the San Fernando valley that is termed Tropico was at one time embraced in one of the oldest Spanish land grants in the state of California.

The Rancho San Rafael was granted in 1874 to Don Jose Maria Verdugo, a corporal of the San Gabriel Mission guard. The area of this grant was 48,000 acres, and at the time of the American occupation of California was held by the descendants of the proud and princely old corporal.

In 1871 it was partitioned among claimants, when only about 4000 acres of the immense patrimony remained to the descendants of Don Jose Maria Verdugo, of whom Don Teodoro Verdugo, advanced in age, passed away peacefully at his home in the Verdugo canyon but a few years since. Among the early pioneers who came to this portion of the valley were the late Hon. and Mrs. W. C. B. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ayers, Col. and Mrs. A. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Ayres, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Devine, Mr. and Mrs. John Hodgson, Mr. and Mrs. Neil Erskine, Mr. and Mrs. Levi Riley, Mr. and Mrs. John Wolfe and Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Hollingsworth.

NAME

This colony of pioneer men and women decided to give a name to this portion of the great San Fernando valley, where they had come and cast their lot and which they had decided to call home. A meeting was called to give the community a name and this meeting was held in the old Methodist Episcopal church, which was located on Glendale avenue near Ninth street, where the handsome T. W. Doyle residence has been erected the past few years. At this meeting Mrs. Isabella Moore, wife of Col. Moore, presented the name of Etheldene, by which this locality was known for some time. The postoffice, which was located on Glendale avenue, near Cypress street, was known as Mason and Aaron Wolfe was the first postmaster. He also conducted a grocery in connection with the postoffice. This name was changed from the fact that there was another Mason, California, and a

meeting was held and several names submitted to the Southern Pacific railway officials who desired an appropriate name given the station through which their line passed. The name Tropico appealed to the railway officials and later was adopted by the postoffice authorities at Washington, D. C. The name Tropico is the Spanish for the English word tropic.

The first male child born of American parents in Tropico was Wesley John Ayers, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ayers. This child lived until nineteen months of age. To these same parents was born the first baby girl in Tropico, and whom they named Evalena. Evalena is now the happy wife of Cover Melrose, son of Judge and Mrs. George C. Melrose.

ROADS

The narrow pathways, made sacred by the sandaled feet of the brown garbed padres who visited their beloved missions, made broader as other pedestrians walked over them, finally broadening into roadways—the cow and sheep trails that eventually became public highways of Tropico, are now the finest macadamized boulevards and avenues, passing north and south and traversing east and west through this progressive city.

The same San Fernando road was a part of the Camino Real of the mission padres, which extended from San Diego on the south to San Francisco on the north, connecting Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Monterey and San Jose missions, with their sister missions. It does not require a very imaginative brain, while one is being whirled along in a high power automobile, to picture to one's self the brown garbed padres walking slowly along the Camino Real, with only a thought of their dearly loved missions and the Indians whom they were endeavoring to civilize, and then compare the present splendid boulevard and the different manner of transportation.

Nature is most lavish in her scenic efforts in California, especially about Tropico. Viewed from the hilltop on the east, the beauty and grandeur of the valley northward and southward enraptures into ecstasies and one concludes that nature did not work this magnificence by proxy.

Turning northward from any of the beautiful homes the eye beholds the outlines of the Sierra Madres so near that one feels just to lengthen his right arm a little and bring his hand down on some royal purpled peak. The mountain ranges beginning at the Pacific ocean near Santa Monica and sweeping inland for a hundred or more miles are from 2000 to 11,000 feet above sea level. These mountains perform an important part in making genial climatic conditions. From Mount Lowe ten miles to the east, what was once the World's Fair great searchlight in Chicago, now sweeps down upon and around Trop-

ico at night from its lofty station on famous Mt. Lowe. Further to the east is seen the higher peaks and ranges looming up against the sky and hooded with snow is ancient and hoary San Antonio or "Old Baldy," nearly 11,000 feet in altitude.

Immediately to the west are the Cahuenga crags and peaks embracing Griffith Park of 3,045 acres, the largest park in the world and the gift to the city of Los Angeles by that public spirited citizen, Col. Griffith J. Griffith. Here amidst its butte and bee-rock landmarks, Los Feliz hills and Cahuenga peaks, over and through the passes and recesses of which breathe the breezes of old ocean, as from caverns of Aeolus, which adds so much charm and delight of life in this sunny southland, one may commune with nature in all her charms.

At the foot of these mountains, along the west side of Tropico, winds the Los Angeles river.

Early in 1911 Tropico was incorporated as a city of the sixth class.

The first board of trustees or city council consisted of C. C. Rittenhouse, president; Elkanah W. Richardson, who passed away while in office and was succeeded by his brother, Bert Richardson; John Hobbs, Leigh Bancroft and Daniel Webster, with Stuart M. Street as clerk. C. C. Rittenhouse was succeeded as president of the board in 1912 by Leigh Bancroft.

The present governing body consists of President James Rich, Daniel Webster, Allen E. Boyce, Charles W. Henry, Andrew O. Conrad, with Nelson C. Burch as clerk.

CITY HALL

Tropico has but recently completed the construction of an \$8,000 city hall, erected at the intersection of Tropico avenue and Brand boulevard. The building is 50x62 feet, two stories with a concrete foundation and brick walls, decorated with terra cotta.

On the lower floor will be located the library, 18x27 feet. The lobby, clerk's offices and engine house will also be on the first floor. The auditorium will be located on the second floor, 25x50, with a seating capacity of 200. This second floor holds also the jail, baths, justice court and committee rooms.

The structure, which is neat in appearance and is in every way modern, was designed by C. C. Rittenhouse and erected by E. D. Yard.

FIRE PROTECTION

Tropico has provided wisely and well for any fires, by purchasing a \$10,000 fire engine and installing 100 fire plugs.

The fire engine is manned by Fire Chief J. Will Gould, who with his efficient crew of fire fighters, is

ready for the first fire signal. The men make a most pleasing appearance in their natty uniforms. The fire truck is equipped with a 90 horsepower engine and it can make any point in the city of Tropico in five minutes. It is a combination chemical and hose truck and is manned by twelve well drilled firemen.

THE TROPICO HOSPITAL

One of the most recent marks of the progress that has been made in this city is the completion of the handsome new hollow tile general hospital, which was formally opened May 9, 1914. This building, which is modern in every respect, is located on San Fernando road. The operating rooms are fully equipped with every modern appliance in surgery. The officers of the hospital association are Dr. O. M. Justice, president; Miss Anna Whitman, secretary, and Miss Ella Kippel, treasurer.

THE TROPICO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

"Men can be great when great occasions call. In little duties women find their spheres, the narrow acres that cloister 'round the hearth."

Three loyal public spirited and earnest women, Mrs. David H. Imler, Mrs. Samuel Ayres and Miss Cora Hickman, conceived that a village improvement society, having in view the maintenance of clean, well kept side walks, the encouragement of well trimmed hedges and shrubbery and the enhancement of the best interests of the citizens of Tropico, in the beautifying of their homes, were instrumental in organizing the Tropico Improvement association. At its inception several enterprising business men of Tropico also lent their encouragement, bulletins were posted and a meeting called in Richardson's hall July 14, 1900, for the purpose of organizing. David H. Imler was chosen president; E. W. Richardson, vice president; Miss Cora Hickman, secretary; C. C. Chandler, treasurer, and Mrs. Frank I. Marsh, assistant secretary.

The Stars and Stripes were adopted as the banner and the carnation the floral emblem. A membership of twenty-five was enrolled and this was increased until over 200 men and women had joined the association. Through the association Tropico was represented at La Fiesta of 1901 in Los Angeles, when the lamented William McKinley made his last trip to the coast, at which time the first prize, \$150, and a blue banner were awarded Tropico for the most elaborately decorated float entered.

March, 1903, the Improvement association began to agitate the feasibility of an electric railway for Tropico and this portion of the valley. O. P. Snyder, president of the association, appointed a committee

which consisted of M. M. Eshelman, Dwight Griswold, David H. Imler, Prof. Joseph Kirkham, R. G. Doyle, John Hobbs and S. L. Borthick, on electric railway. Later a committee was appointed in Glendale which worked with the Tropico committee. Meetings were held almost weekly at the home of David H. Imler on Park avenue. The first realization of their most sanguine hopes culminated when the franchise was granted which was celebrated with an oyster supper at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. David H. Imler when the members of the committee, their wives and Mr. L. C. Brand celebrated the event. The full fruition of their untiring efforts of this splendid committee of untiring and zealous citizens was realized Sunday morning, April 6, 1904, when the first street car was run from Los Angeles to Glendale. It is needless to infer that the men who had worked so hard to accomplish the one main object, an electric railway for Tropico and Glendale, had won and were among the first passengers. Leslie C. Brand, however, purchased the first round trip ticket on the railway.

When in April, 1906, the great state of California, the United States and the entire civilized world was horrified by the earthquake and fire which destroyed so much of the city of San Francisco, and every society, church and organization sent aid and relief, the Tropico Improvement association aided by caring for twelve of the eighteen refugees who came to Tropico. These twelve hungry and fatigued souls who had escaped the dangers of that terrible catastrophe, were taken to the G. A. R. hall and given shelter, food and clothing. The association appointed Miss Cora Hickman, Mrs. Clara Gulvin and Miss Maud Moore, the latter treasurer, a committee with every member as an aide to assist the refugees. The association always stood ready in times of necessity and dire distress to aid, comfort and relieve.

The Improvement society continued working along all lines of advancement and general improvement until other organizations and societies came into the broad field that was afforded in this great and prosperous community.

The association, like so many of these improvement organizations, reached its zenith—it accomplished much—and when it was really of no especial usefulness, owing to so many other organizations, it simply, like the Arabs, just folded its tents and slipped quietly away, but it remains in the memory of the citizens of this community as having lived, having accomplished much, having fulfilled its mission.

SCHOOLS

Tropico is justly proud of its public schools. A handsome two-story building, from which Old Glory floats each school day of the year, is located on Glendale avenue. Mrs. Martha McClure and an excellent corps of teachers keep careful and studious watch over the several hundred school children.

With Mrs. Martha McClure as principal this year will be associated in the school work Mrs. Helen F. McNaughton, Miss Emily Elias, Miss Brown, Miss Gertrude Lofthouse, Mrs. Lorene McKnight, Miss Freda Borthick and Miss Annie L. Curtiss. Domestic science will be in charge of Miss Grace Burnham; music, Miss Margaret Weatherby; manual training, Miss Lucie Bettannier. Mrs. Minnie Seales has superintended the renovating of the entire building during the summer.

Under the direction of the present school board two new additions to the school buildings have been erected. The one on Acacia avenue and Mariposa court will be in charge of Miss May Cornwell. The other building, located on Magnolia and San Fernando road, will be under the supervision of Miss Emma Saxton. The new school groups will involve an expenditure of \$40,000. One unit of each group (a unit comprises two rooms) was erected. The Mariposa and Acacia group will be merged into one building of eight rooms to accommodate the eight grades. It follows the mission style of architecture and has a cloister along the front connecting the two wings.

An entirely different idea is being followed in the development of the other group on Magnolia and San Fernando road. Instead of being all in one building, there will be four, of two rooms each, thus giving the maximum light and ventilation and contributing to the grounds the appearance of a college campus.

The schools are under the immediate direction of the board, which comprises Mrs. Charles A. Barker, James Rich and Clyde R. Carmack.

INDUSTRIES

Principal among the industries of Tropico is the tile and terra cotta factory, which was established here about thirteen years ago by Joseph A. Kirkham, O. P. Snyder and several Los Angeles and eastern capitalists. It has long since outgrown

the first buildings that were erected for the demand for the products manufactured, required a larger capacity. The tile department has a capacity of 1,000 tons per month, worth \$40,000, while the terra cotta is valued at \$35,000 a month. M. W. Finley is president, L. Lindsay vice president and M. A. Murphy is secretary of this great industry. This tile and terra cotta works turns out products valued at \$75,000 per month and many of the large buildings of Los Angeles and other coast cities are decorated with the work of this institution. The large concern which is located west of the Southern Pacific railway is divided into two departments, one producing terra cotta and the other tile; both departments employ 125 men at a wage ranging from two dollars to ten dollars per day.

Another industry that gives employment to a number of the citizens of not only Tropico, but the contiguous territory is the Los Angeles basket factory, situated near the tile factory.

The pay roll of this industry includes 125 women and girls, and produces a carload of baskets every two days.

This factory was started here six years ago and is growing in capacity.

Then there are the miscellaneous industries, building, farming, developing acreage, gardening, citrus and deciduous fruit growing.

FOREST LAWN CEMETERY

On an extensive area, comprising about 130 acres of fertile rolling land, beautiful Forest Lawn cemetery is located.

This memorial park comprises what at one time was the home place of Mrs. William Mitchell, daughter of the late Andrew Glassell.

The Forest Lawn Cemetery association began to make improvements on this property in 1907 and placed in charge as superintendent the late Will Blain. Mr. Blain, with his splendid plans and specifications, transformed the former barley and alfalfa fields, orchards and vineyards into a beautiful park where tall trees, tropical plants and shrubbery, fragrant rose trees and numerous flower beds seemed to spring up as if by magic. Will Blain, he who planned so wisely and executed more skillfully, had not yet reached his greatest ambition—to have the entire tract beautifully plotted and planted—when he went forth to a higher work, lying down among the sheaves he had not time to gather and leaving as a monument beautiful Forest Lawn cemetery.

This work has been taken up by Mr. M. Gloria and is continuing with splendid results.

PUBLIC LIBRARY

During the latter part of the year 1906 the need of some form of circulating library in the town was beginning to be quite acutely felt. The question had been discussed in a desultory manner by various citizens, but no active measures taken looking toward procuring any kind of a library until Miss Cora Hickman, a member of the Tropico Thursday Afternoon club, a local organization of ladies, brought the question before them at their meeting on January 17, 1907, in a resolution to the effect that the club appoint a committee to communicate with the state librarian regarding the use of the state circulating library in the town of Tropico.

The club approved the resolution and Miss Hickman was appointed a committee. The state librarian approved the request. The club appointed Mrs. David H. Imler, Mrs. W. A. Thompson and Miss Hickman the first board of directors of the Tropico Public Library.

Quarters were secured in one corner of the second floor of the Logan building, corner of San Fernando road and Central avenue. The space was generously donated by John A. Logan, owner of the building. Here the first installment of books, some sixty or more, were placed, Miss Hickman acting as librarian three half days each week for fourteen months. The location of the library being somewhat hard of access, especially for children, another location was sought, with the result that the late Hon. W. C. B. Richardson donated the use of the small one-room building facing on Central avenue, south of the First Presbyterian church building, to be used for library purposes only.

The first furniture, money and books, exclusive of the state traveling library, was donated by public spirited citizens. Alfred Engelheart donated the material for the library table, which Dr. J. C. Gorman made. At the beginning of the second year members of the club acted conjointly as librarians three afternoons of each week, this service as was that of Miss Hickman being donated. Money necessary for the needs of the library was secured through the library (Continued on page 61)

H. C. TUPPER

Residence, Sunset Glendale 53-R

SPENCER ROBINSON

Residence, Sunset Glendale 586-R

OFFICE PHONES:

HOME - - GLENDALE 1133

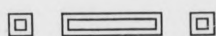
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OUR NEIGHBORING CITY, TROPICO

BY MISS CORA HICKMAN

(Continued from Page 60)

medium of entertainments of various kinds given in the valley. Donations of money and books were also received.

Later, Miss Harriet Meyers offered her services as librarian and was placed in charge and so continued until the library was taken over by the city of Tropic in May, 1912, the city having been incorporated shortly before. During this period Miss Meyers gave her services free and gave most excellent satisfaction.

The city trustees passed an ordinance providing for the maintenance of a public library and the Tropic library was placed in their charge. The first board of directors appointed by the trustees were: Mr. Clyde R. Carmack, Mrs. Hal H. Davenport, Mrs. John A. Logan, Mrs. Joseph H. Webster and Mrs. Wesley H. Bullis. This board selected Mr. Carmack as president and Mrs. Bullis as secretary and Mr. Charles H. Cushing was appointed as librarian.

The location of the library was then changed to a small building at No. 150 West Cypress street, owned by S. G. Larned, this building being quite central, and seemed the most desirable. It was secured at a rental of \$16 per month, part of the building only being used by the library. The unused portion rents for \$8 per month, thus reducing the rental one-half the cost.

The city of Tropic issued bonds for the purpose of erecting a building to be used conjointly as a city hall and fire engine house with one large room to be used for library purposes. This building, now in course of erection, will contain the library in the room on the southeast corner, first floor, fronting on Brand boulevard and approximately 18x27 feet in size. The present board of directors, appointed by the city trustees, are Mrs. Wesley R. Bullis, Mrs. John A. Logan, Mrs. Joseph H. Webster, Miss Cora Hickman and Mr. W. J. Hibbert.

At the organization of this board in May, 1914, Mr. Hibbert was chosen

president and Mrs. Bullis secretary. Mr. Charles H. Cushing has been retained as librarian, as he is a most efficient and untiring worker as city librarian. Mr. Cushing's report for the month of July, 1914, shows the number of books now in the library as 1864. Number of cards in use, 934, with a circulation of 1459 books. Number of reading room attendance, 383.

TROPICO BEAUTY

Through the careful and scientific researches of Dwight Griswold, who came to Tropic about fifteen years ago, it was discovered that the soil of this locality was well adapted to the successful production of strawberries. At one time over two hundred acres within Tropic boundaries were producing great luscious berries that possessed such excellent keeping qualities that they were shipped as far east as New York.

Mr. Griswold was dubbed the "Strawberry King," for to him was due the credit of having discovered the wonderful productiveness of the soil of this locality, and Tropic ere long became known as the home of the Tropic Beauty, the berry that surpassed all other varieties.

This industry brought a large number of Japanese to this community, for the little brown men were adepts at producing strawberries.

Those vast strawberry fields have long since given place to handsome homes, beautiful lawns and rose gardens.

THE TROPICO METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The Tropic Methodist church was organized in 1884. Its first location was Ninth street and Glendale avenue, Glendale. About ten years ago the church building was moved to its present location, corner of Central and Palmer avenues, Tropic. Here two lots were purchased and the old church building was placed on the rear of the corner lot, and an eight-room parsonage erected on the other lot. In September, 1913,

work was begun on the new structure. The auditorium was completed and opened for divine service June 7, 1914.

The style is semi-Gothic, material brick, trimmed with artificial stone, the seating capacity two hundred and fifty.

Among the official members at the time of its organization are the following names: William B. Warner, H. R. Stevens, B. F. Patterson, Wm. G. Watson, P. Backman, P. H. Bullis, A. S. Hollingsworth, N. B. Huff and G. D. Howland.

The following have served the church as pastors: Rev. H. R. Stevens, Rev. M. L. Williams, Rev. I. G. Sigler, Rev. C. W. Tarr, Rev. E. J. Inwood, Rev. J. M. Hilbish, Rev. Frank W. Johnson, Rev. S. B. Woodcock, Rev. F. S. Woodcock, Rev. H. J. Crist, Rev. E. S. Chase, Rev. John Pittenger, Rev. J. H. Henry, Rev. W. C. Botkin and the present pastor, the Rev. S. W. Carnes.

THE TROPICO PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The organization of the Tropic Presbyterian church was effected January 17, 1904. It was composed of a number of persons connected with the church now known as the Glendale Presbyterian church. The first house of worship was located on Glendale avenue, near Park avenue. That building was removed to the present site of the Glendale Presbyterian church. The Tropic people continued for some time with the original organization, but it eventually became apparent that there should be another church in the southern end of the valley. Accordingly the First Church of Tropic was established with about thirty members from the Glendale church, and soon after other Christian people living in and near Tropic united with the new body.

As other denominations located churches in the neighborhood this church suffered serious reductions in its membership. At present there are about one hundred members and there are many attendants at the regular church services. The Bible school has an enrollment of over one hundred and fifty.

The church building was erected in the autumn of 1904. It was built by many willing hands. Not only members of the congregation, but the men and women of the community appreciating the importance of money, time and labor to erect the building. It is of the type found in England and used by the non-conformists for their chapels.

The increase of population made it necessary to enlarge the building. This has been done and the church now has splendidly arranged Sunday school rooms, capable of accommodating a large number of every age who may desire to enjoy its advantages for Bible study. The annexed building is also finely equipped for the social functions of the church.

The first minister to serve this church was Rev. David M. Stewart. He had been pastor of the Glendale Presbyterian church, but thought it his duty to go with the people who withdrew to form the Tropic church. He continued in charge about three years. Shortly after his withdrawal Rev. W. A. McConnell was invited to take this pulpit. He remained but a short time. The services were conducted by such ministers as could be secured until Rev. H. C. Shoemaker was called to take charge. He gave himself with unreserved devotion to the work and endeared himself not only to the members of the church, but to all the people of the neighborhood. Mr. Shoemaker was most efficiently aided by his good wife, whose name is linked with his in grateful memories of Tropic people.

After a faithful service lasting about two years Mr. Shoemaker withdrew to enter upon other work and was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. C. B. Hatch, who has been in charge for about four years.

THE CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN

One of the earliest churches to be established in Tropic was the Church of the Brethren. The first pastor was B. W. Riley. Many pastors have occupied the pulpit since those early days and the faithful congregation still worships in the edifice that was erected so long ago on Glendale avenue. At present the pulpit is occupied by four different pastors who alternate in expounding the teachings of the Holy Book, and at which one hundred members attend divine services. These reverend gentlemen are S. S. Garst, M. M. Eshelman, J. J. Ripert and Charles Fishel.

N. P. BANKS POST, NO. 170

N. P. Banks Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, was the first organization of its kind in Tropic. It was chartered in 1894 with twenty-one members, several of whom still survive and are still aiding as they have for the past twenty years in cementing the ties of fraternal

love, binding the hearts of those loyal ones who went forth to battle for homes and loved ones.

This loyal, patriotic band was composed of the following: T. D. Kanouse, B. F. Patterson, Robert Taylor, Uriah Thomas, W. B. Pratt, Moses Black, A. B. Hapgood, George Connell, Ruel Dodd, George Vance, C. T. French, Thomas Gilette, James Field, R. M. Sherman, George W. Sanford, J. J. Glover, William Watson, John F. Hodgson, N. F. Reynolds, Charles McCarty, J. W. Dye.

The post was instituted by Commander T. D. Kanouse September 17, 1894, and the organization has grown from the little handful of twenty-one to nearly one hundred members, and the grizzled patriots are journeying serenely down life's pathway gathering strength for the remainder of the journey by social converse, and the blessed knowledge that they helped save the union for their children; that the Stars and Stripes still wave over the land they love, and that peace perches, as a dove, on its standard.

The members comprising the post are from many states of the union, but by ties of patriotism are united as one in the work of perpetuating the memory of the dead; in extending needful aid to the widows and orphans of those who have answered to the call of the "Long Roll" and have fallen asleep.

They meet the second Saturday and fourth Friday of each month in the G. A. R. hall in Tropic, and their sessions are presided over at the present time by the following officers:

L. A. Ross, commander.
B. Loveless, S. V. commander.
J. R. Fletcher, J. V. commander.
W. B. Pratt, quartermaster.
A. H. Guernsey, surgeon.
C. R. Norton, chaplain.
Robert Taylor, officer of the day.
J. B. Hickman, officer of the guard.
D. D. Cheney, patriotic instructor.
T. M. Barrett, adjutant.
R. D. Goss, sergeant major.
A. S. West, quartermaster's sergeant.
G. A. Thayer, color bearer.
Standing committee—R. M. Taylor, C. R. Norton, J. J. Weiler, W. B. Pratt, B. Loveless.

Representatives—Uriah Emick, B. F. Jones.
Alternates—Thomas Atkinson, George Grisso.

Past post commanders—T. D. Kanouse, B. F. Patterson, W. B. Pratt, T. M. Barrett, R. M. Taylor, F. Pomeroy, J. H. Henry, D. D. Cheney, C. R. Norton, H. S. West, B. Loveless, J. J. Weiler, H. C. Tooman, R. D. Goss, A. H. Guernsey.

During the present year, 1914, many of the comrades have passed from the seen into the unseen, thus thinning the earthly lines, but broadening the celestial, but—

"They never quite leave us,
Our friends who have passed
Through the shadow of earth
To the sunlight above.
A thousand sweet memories
Are holding them fast
To the places they blessed
With their presence and love.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS OF TROPICO

N. P. Banks Woman's Relief Corps No. 67, auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, is what its name implies, a helper and aid to the Boys in Blue and their dependent loved ones.

This organization and institution was perfected Friday, January 13, 1898, and was launched by Mrs. Mary Hartwell, past department president of California and Nevada, with a crew of fifteen, Mrs. Morilla Pratt, Mrs. Mary Gilette, Mrs. Clara Gulvin, Mrs. Adelaide H. Imler, Miss Cora Hickman, Mrs. Luella M. Bullis, Mrs. Tessa Stine, Mrs. Martha Meyers, Mrs. Mary Patterson, Mrs. Hettie Field, Mrs. Isabella Moore, Mrs. Martha Winne, Mrs. Miranda Crist, Mrs. Alice Watson, Mrs. Clara Imman.

Through the sixteen years of this corps' existence much noble work has been accomplished by the members, which now number 115.

The work of all corps is to prove their loyalty to their country by assisting the Posts in caring for the sick and afflicted of the Union soldiers' families, teaching patriotism to the growing generation, upholding the flag and giving aid and comfort to the distressed. All this, the noble women of N. P. Banks Corps, No. 67, have adhered to, and many have blessed the loving care and aid extended to them in time of trouble. Dying comrades have felt the gentle ministrations of loving hands, and their loved ones have received comfort and aid from all. These have been given freely, without discussion, when needed, thus placing the W. R. C. on a plane overtopping the organizations that demand so much for so little. A Corps has no reserve

fund for frivolity or pleasures for itself alone, but has its coffers always open for the afflicted.

N. P. Banks Corps is composed of ladies from various sections, Tropic, Glendale, Burbank, Los Angeles and Santa Monica, and, as far as known, is the only Corps in California that owns its own hall for a meeting place. This building is a commodious one, containing hall, banquet room and kitchen, and is equipped with all the necessities—china, silverware, tables and chairs sufficient to serve seventy-five at one relay.

To accomplish this the women have worked hard, giving time and money that Post and Corps alike may be housed in pleasant quarters, where all can enjoy social converse and feel that life has many pleasures left, though the Sundown sea is just before them.

The officers of N. P. Banks Corps at the present time are:

Mayme Pollock, president.
Julina Hayes, Sen. vice president.
Minnie Hough, Jun. vice president.
Gertrude Griffin, secretary.
Susie Miller-Peck, treasurer.
Mary Borthick, chaplain.
Elizabeth Spafford, conductor.
Margaret Hammond, guard.
Margaret Hibbert, assistant guard.
Abbie Haskell, patriotic instructor.

Cora Hickman, press correspondent.

Stella Spear, color bearer No. 1.
Lola Pratt Askeland, color bearer No. 2.

Mabel Craig, color bearer No. 3.
Elise Tiffany, color bearer No. 4.
Adelaide H. Imler, musician.

Trustees—Cora Hickman, Mabel Carpenter, Gertrude Griffin.

N. P. BANKS CAMP, SONS OF VETERANS

The organization of the N. P. Banks camp No. 22, Sons of Veterans, marked the most recent addition to the patriotic organizations so well represented in the valley. Founded on purely patriotic principles, the or-

ganization of Sons of Veterans stands dedicated to the preservation of the institutions so nobly defended by their forefathers and to the inculcation of patriotism, equal rights, universal liberty and justice for all.

The movement to organize a local camp of Sons of Veterans was originated by the late Mrs. Mary L. Craig, a noble and patriotic member of the Stanton Relief Corps of Los Angeles, whose deep interest in and loyalty to the Sons caused her to be ever working in their behalf. The work of organization, although at times arduous and discouraging, was finally completed under the direction of Dr. Charles E. Case, patriotic instructor of Gen. W. S. Rosecrans camp, No. 2, of Los Angeles, ably assisted by Comrade T. M. Barret of N. P. Banks Post No. 170, G. A. R., whose labors to this end were brought to a close by the mustering in of the camp on Saturday evening, November 15th, 1913.

In honor of the parent organizations, the N. P. Banks Post, G. A. R., No. 170, and the Women's Relief Corps, No. 67, the camp by unanimous vote decided to adopt the name of N. P. Banks for the local organization and as such is rapidly becoming popular throughout the division. Although but ten months old this camp has already obtained divisional honors by the unanimous election at the Department Encampment at San Diego of William A. Goss to the office of division councilman.

At the time of the recent incident at Veracruz, Mexico, this camp, in exemplification of the articles of the constitution and laws of the order offered its services to the president of the United States for whatever disposal he might deem necessary.

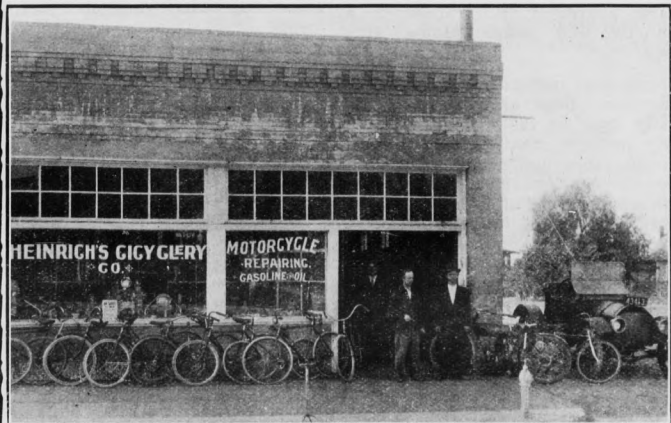
Though yet small in numbers, the local camp has taken an absorbing interest in the work allotted them and the personnel of the camp gives great promise of active and earnest endeavor in the cause of patriotism. In their public entertainments as well as in their regular meetings one cannot but feel the great inspiration actuating their efforts in the grand service, and being particularly familiar,

(Continued on page 62)

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TROPICO, CAL.

OUR NEIGHBORING CITY, TROPICO

BY MISS CORA HICKMAN

(Continued from Page 61)
by reason of their ancestors' sacrifices, with the necessity of true patriotism and loyalty to the principles of the nation, they are well equipped to take up the burden and resume the work when the old boys in blue lay it down.

In this, the first year of the camp's existence, it has been greatly assisted in trying times by Division Commander George O. Lockwood, Past Div. Commander George Conart, and Division Organizer Dr. Charles E. Case of Gen. W. S. Rosecrans Camp No. 2. With their aid and assistance and that of the parent organizations, the



Joseph V. Griffin

G. A. R. Post and Corps, the future of N. P. Banks camp No. 22 seems to be assured and that their small part in the conservation of the doctrines of patriotism, justice and liberty will be consummated.

Officers of the camp are Joseph V. Griffin, commander; Fletcher Pomeroy, senior vice commander; Burt F. Burlingham, junior vice commander; Robert Danner and Delos Jones, camp council; Harry L. Adams, secretary; William A. Goss, treasurer; J. A. De Muth, guide; E. F. Pomeroy, inner guard; Edward M. Shipman, outer guard; Joseph Durham, patriotic instructor; J. Guy Bixley, color bearer.

TROPICO THURSDAY AFTER-NOON CLUB

January 11, 1906, there assembled at the home of Mrs. John Hobbs, No. 600 South Central avenue, Tropico, less than twenty ladies of this city who had previously been considering the practicability of organizing a woman's club for their mutual improvement, the Tropico Thursday Afternoon club.

It was decided to hold club meetings at the homes of the members the first and third Thursday of each month and to limit the membership to twenty. Of the number present that pleasant afternoon, January, 1906, Mrs. John A. Logan was chosen president; Mrs. A. O. Conrad, secretary; Mrs. John Hobbs, treasurer. The other members who assisted at the launching of the club were Mrs. David H. Imler, Mrs. W. A. Thompson, Mrs. Edward Ayers, Mrs. Mary Bond, Mrs. William Malcom, Mrs. Joseph H. Webster, Mrs. Hal H. Davenport, Mrs. L. C. Rice, Mrs. Wesley H. Bullis, Mrs. A. W. Collins, Mrs. C. G. Wilkinson, Mrs. Will O. Bor-thick, Mrs. Sarah E. Smith and Miss Cora Hickman.

The second club meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Edward Ayers on Glendale avenue.

This is the history in brief of the Tropico Thursday Afternoon club, a club that has long outgrown the membership limitations, owing to the increased population of Tropico, the social and civic advantages to be derived from being associated with the club and recognized as a member of the club, and again from the fact that the club federated, which occurred in November, 1907.

Mrs. John A. Logan served the club as president for two years; Mrs. A. W. Collins, two years; Mrs. Fred-eric C. Richardson, one year; Mrs. Charles A. Barker, one year; Mrs. Dwight Griswold, two years, when Mrs. Charles A. Barker was elected for the year 1913 and 1914. The honor was again conferred on Mrs. Barker at the recent election and this prosperous club will again be most ably served by this capable and indefatigable club woman.

The club has a membership of 75 and this year's officers are: Mrs. Charles A. Barker, president; Miss Cora Hickman, vice president; Mrs. Willis H. Kimball, corresponding secretary; Mrs. A. I. Prues, recording secretary; Miss Ida M. Meyers, treasurer; Mrs. Hal H. Davenport, member at large.

The following committees have been appointed:

Program—Mrs. Edward M. Lynch. Literature—Mrs. Wayland Brown. Music—Study section, Mrs. Chas. M. Turck; lyric section, Mrs. Tom C.

Thornton. Miss Helen B. Cooper, director.

Home economics—Mrs. James Mullen.

Legislature—Dr. Jessie A. Russell, Mrs. David H. Imler, Mrs. Mary McLean.

Juvenile protective league—Mrs. C. H. Woolsey.

Coleman house—Mrs. Dwight Griswold.

Calling committee—Mrs. Harry Bowman, Mrs. C. R. Carmack, Mrs. C. H. Phillips, Mrs. Hartley Shaw.

Civics—Mrs. Frank Davis, Mrs. Mary Edwards, Mrs. Thomas Gaither, Mrs. Dwight Griswold, Mrs. Frank E. Peters.

Philanthropy—Mrs. Charles Finley, Mrs. E. V. Bacon, Mrs. S. E. Brown, Mrs. A. W. Collins, Miss Ida Meyers.

Ways and means—Mrs. Wesley H. Bullis, Mrs. O. E. Clements, Mrs. C. M. Goode, Mrs. J. A. Logan, Mrs. S. A. Pollock, Mrs. J. H. Webster.

Hospitality—Mrs. J. Herbert Smith, Mrs. H. L. Anderson, Mrs. Leigh Bancroft, Mrs. A. J. Becker, Mrs. J. L. Fishback, Mrs. M. L. Fryer, Mrs. K. E. Hollingsworth, Mrs. W. Hough, Mrs. H. G. Pettit, Mrs. D. H. Smith.

Building committee—Mrs. Chas. A. Barker, Mrs. A. C. Bancroft, Mrs. Wesley M. Bullis, Mrs. O. E. Clements, Mrs. Frank McKenney, Mrs. Joseph N. Webster, Mrs. Wayland Brown, Miss Cora Hickman.

Plans and specifications have been accepted and work commenced on a \$3000 clubhouse which is being erected on the Stepper tract, a recent subdivision. Through the efforts of the civic section a public drinking fountain has been secured and will be erected on the San Fernando road in the business section of Tropico. The moral and social influence of this club is a factor in the civic and educational activities of Tropico and vicinity.

THE YOU AND I CLUB OF TROPICO

In December, 1912, a number of neighbors of the late Mrs. Greenwell of the Richardson tract began to meet every two weeks for an informal luncheon and to accomplish two objects, viz., the making of their Christmas presents, and to become better acquainted.

Each hostess asked another neighbor, and so the club grew. At the meeting on Jan. 31, 1913, the idea of organizing a regular club was brought forward and at the February meeting a president, vice president and secretary were elected, and visiting and charity committees were appointed. A constitution and by-laws were drawn up and adopted, and the remainder of the year devoted to social meetings and charity work.

At the meeting in January, 1914, it was decided to conduct the club

according to parliamentary laws, also to make household economics a special study. It was also decided to increase the membership and through the untiring efforts of the members the club has grown to be one of the leading factors in the social life of Tropico.

KENSINGTON CLUB

An inside social organization of N. P. Banks W. R. C. No. 67 is the Kensington club, of which Mrs. Margaret Jenkins is president and Mrs. Juliana Hayes secretary and treasurer.

The club is entertained once a month at the home of one of the members, three of the club members gracefully performing the duties of hostess.

CHAPTER A. H., P. E. O.

January 19, 1912, at the home of Mrs. John A. Logan on Central avenue chapter A. H. of the P. E. O. sisterhood was organized under the most auspicious circumstances.

Mrs. Cora Mae Webster was chosen as president and with an efficient corps of officers began the career of the new chapter.

At the recent election Mrs. Luella M. Bullis was selected as president. The chapter numbers fifteen members and meets the second and fourth Fridays of each month at the home of one of the members.

MONDAY AUCTION BRIDGE CLUB

About eighteen months ago several Tropico ladies, augmented by a like number from Glendale organized the Monday Auction Bridge club which holds semi-monthly meetings every other Monday morning at the home of one of the members. A course luncheon precedes the game, which proves of especial interest as handsome prizes are awarded the one who holds the highest score.

This club numbers some of the best socially known ladies in the two localities, and includes Mrs. O. E. Clements, Mrs. Frank B. McKenney, Mrs. J. Herbert Smith, Mrs. C. O. Pulliam, Mrs. Charles Woolsey, Mrs. Willis H. Kimball, Mrs. D. H. Smith, Mrs. Charles E. Shattuck, Mrs. Herman Paine, Mrs. R. E. Hewes, Mrs. C. M. Goode and Mrs. M. Nethery.

TROPICO LUNCHEON BRIDGE CLUB

That there is never a dearth in the social activities of Tropico is manifested by the number of clubs and other organizations.

One of the most exclusive of these is the Tropico Luncheon Bridge club, which was organized about four years ago and which meets the second and fourth Tuesday mornings of each month, when one of the members presides as hostess at the luncheon, which precedes the game of auction bridge. The personnel of

this recherche club includes Mrs. William Harvey, Jr., Mrs. Charles A. Barker, Mrs. A. C. Bancroft, Mrs. Charles M. Turck, Mrs. T. W. T. Richards, Mrs. Leigh Bancroft, Mrs. Omer Richardson, Mrs. Emil F. Tholen and Mrs. W. C. Mabry.

TROOP NO. 1, TROPICO BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

During the winter of 1911 and 1912 Joy G. Goodsell was elected to the superintendency of the Tropico Methodist Episcopal Sunday school and ere long Mr. Goodsell felt the great need of a boys' organization.

The suggestion of a Boy Scouts' movement was investigated with the result that an organization was perfected the third day of May, 1912, with Mr. Goodsell as scout master and Mr. G. F. Latter as assistant scout master.

The membership at time of organization included Harold Latter, Harold Benner, Harwood Collins, Homer Morgan, John College, Urban Scofield, Russell Harrison, William Pahland and Clarke Mead.

Mr. Latter held his position as assistant scout master for several months when he went to Glendale, where he organized a similar movement among the boys of that city.

Mr. Robert N. Taylor was then elected as assistant scout master. A summer camp was established during the summer of 1912 in the San Gabriel canyon, where signalling, tracking, swimming and scout games of different kinds were enjoyed.

The membership hitherto had been confined to boys of the Methodist Episcopal Sabbath school, but other boys of Tropico desired admission and the following boys were invited to join, regardless of religious belief: Eugene H. Imler, Tolley Boone, Herbert Berteaux, Jamie Shea, Burna Martin, Thomas Phillips, Merrill Burke and Mattison McNutt.

During the summer of 1913 the Boy Scouts disbanded, taking up the work again in the following autumn, with Mr. Goodsell as scout master, Russell Harrison, Ralph Bellinger, Robert Carmack and Harold Benner have qualified as first class scouts by taking the examinations.

At present the organization consists of Ralph Bellinger, patrol leader; Harold Benner, assistant patrol leader; Robert Carmack, secretary and treasurer; Russell Harrison, sergeant at arms; Ralph Salstrom, Fred Nathan, Homer Morgan, Clyde Phillips and Leslie Keppler.

YOEMEN LODGE

The Yeoman lodge of Tropico was organized in September, 1912, with forty charter members by William Doherty of the Los Angeles office.

Beginning with such a goodly number the membership has increased to 75 and is initiating new members at every meeting. The meetings are held in the Knights of Pythias hall on San Fernando road.

The first corps of officers con-

sisted of George Howe, foreman; Ed. Shipman, M. of C.; M. Kinney, M. of A.; Mrs. Paul Gilmore, chaplain; Mrs. T. Jennings, correspondent.

The present list of officers includes Ed. Shipman as foreman; Charles Brooke, M. of C.; Paul E. Gilmore, M. of A.; Owen Rhodes, correspondent, and Mrs. Herbert Crane, chaplain.

VISOR LODGE, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

Visor lodge, Knights of Pythias, is the most prominent of the men's organizations of Tropico in point of activity and numbers. One hundred and forty men are members, men who are most active in the business, civic and political life of this progressive city. That Visor lodge was well established and has prospered is manifested from one fact alone—that in the short time since its organization there has been accumulated about \$1500 worth of property.

The lodge was organized in 1911 through the untiring efforts of Frank H. Davis, one of the solid business men of the community, who ever looks forward with always an aim to uplift.

Meetings are held in the K. P. hall, at which the regular routine of work is dispensed, besides which there are many enjoyable social affairs, sometimes with the Pythian Sisters as guests, but more often a good time with just the brothers in attendance.

The first meeting was called by Mr. Davis, June 17, 1911, which was attended by twenty-five men of this place. On July 8 of the same year Visor lodge was instituted with 52 members and with the following corps of officers:

J. A. Spence, chancellor commander; B. F. Cook, vice chancellor; T. L. Gillespie, prelate; W. J. Hibbert, M. of W.; Frank H. Davis, keeper of records and seals; E. L. Young, master of finances; C. L. Jennings, master of exchequer; D. S. Erskine, master of arms; Wayne Frank, inner guard; J. W. Gould, outer guard; A. M. Watson, C. A. Bancroft and George Howe, trustees.

The present corps of officers includes Wayne Frank, chancellor commander; D. S. Jennings, vice chancellor; R. S. Robertson, prelate; J. W. Gould, master of work; C. C. Hapgood, master of finance; E. V. Coleman, master of exchequer; C. L. Laird, master of arms; C. E. Nicholson, inner guard; C. L. Jennings, outer guard; A. M. Watson, C. A. Bancroft and George Howe, trustees.

The beautiful teachings of this order have been exemplified in the daily lives of the members; brotherly love is manifested, kindness, forbearance and above all other virtues, charity. The call of want, the piteous wail of sorrow and the needy apply not in vain to these Knights.

LAHALLA TEMPLE OF TROPICO

Lahalla temple, No. 122, Pythian Sisters, auxiliary to Visor lodge, No. 293, Knights of Pythias, was organized by Mrs. Myra C. K. Shuey, past chief of Callamara temple, No. 66, Domain of California, March 10, 1912, and was instituted March 16 by Grand Chief Cora Langridge. This temple contained the largest charter roll of any heretofore instituted and was launched under such favorable circumstances that great hopes were entertained for its success as a fraternal and social organization, and after nearly three years of existence it has proved its worthiness by a steady growth and sincere work for the uplift of the order.

As the history of the Order of Knights of Pythias is replete with noble and unselfish deeds, deeds that overflow with benevolence, charity and fraternity; deeds and words that teach that life should have a higher aim than self and that the alleviation of distress of a brother or an unfortunate is not only true patriotism, but fraternal love, so the Order of Pythian Sisters teaches purity of life, love of brothers and sisters, equality of fellowship and fidelity to all, lessons that cover all phases of life and which if adhered to by members will make the world brighter and better.

These principles both Knights and Sisters are striving to live up to by aiding the unfortunate, caring for the sick, burying the dead and binding up broken hearts, and thus are monuments of good to the city of Tropico. The officers at institution of the Temple were: Myra C. K. Shuey, past chief; Lou Gregory, most excellent chief; Jennie Rice, excellent senior; Hattie Tiffany, excellent junior; Mae Burlingham, manager; Josephine Beyea, mistress of records and correspondence; Susie Miller Peck, mistress of finance; Florence Cook, protector; Mary Collage, outer guard.

The present officers are: Alma Dutton, most excellent chief; Mae Burlingham, excellent senior; Nettie Laird, excellent junior; Blanche Shea, manager; Margaret Coleman, mistress of record and correspondence; Susie Miller Peck, mistress of finance; Quintina Hammond, protector; Florence Cook, outer guard; trustees: Della Hapgood, Lily Howe and Marie Dodson.

The temple is in a most flourishing condition, having upwards of forty brother knights connected with it and as many more who, though not members, still work for the interests of Pythianism, and its growth in this city.

GIRLS OF THE ROUND TABLE

One of the most delightful social clubs of Tropico is one that has been organized scarce a year and which numbers eight of Tropico's interesting society maidens.

This organization is recognized as the Girls of the Round Table and was christened such at the first meeting, which was held at the home of Miss Olive Moffett on Mira Loma February 4, 1914.

The officers selected to preside over the destinies of the club for the first year were Miss Esther Jones, president; Miss Jean McNutt, vice president and chairman of the social committee; Miss Katherine Hobbs, secretary and treasurer.

The Girls of the Round Table meet the second and fourth Tuesday evenings of each month, with one of the members as hostess and another having charge of the program, which is either literary or musical in character. During the rendition of the program the other girls are busily employed in art needlework, stitching the beautiful thoughts and sweet melodies into many a dainty bit of needlework, thus accomplishing much in one short evening. Another object of the club is to add a given number of new words, or rather a number of words that are used infrequently, to their vocabulary. Members of the Girls of the Round Table are Miss Esther Jones, Miss Jean McNutt, Miss Katherine Hobbs, Miss Eunice Jones, Miss Lynn McNutt, Miss Dorothy Hobbs, Miss Blanche Shea and Miss Olive Moffett.

A MONOTONOUS CLIMATE

One day this year they had a heat wave, with many prostrations, in Missouri, and on the same day, in Connecticut, it snowed.

This California climate must seem awfully monotonous to Easterners, until they get used to it. About the only change we have here is from dry to wet, and then back again from wet to dry, just like local option elections. However, many of our new citizens seem to be quite willing to dispense with the beautiful snow and the flowers and the buds that burst forth in the spring, although some of our old-timers occasionally get a little homesick when they read about those things. Surely, it is worth something to live in a climate where you may walk or sit or play in the open air 350 days in the year—or 365 days if you don't mind getting wet—in a state where if you say "what a fine day" it stamps you as a "tenderfoot!"



Blanche Shea



Jean McNutt



Dorothy Hobbs



Lynn McNutt



Olive Moffitt



Katherine Hobbs



Esther Jones



Eunice Jones

GLENDALE'S MOUNTAIN WATER

By H. B. Lynch, Glendale, Cal.

One of the most important problems confronting any city is the obtaining and distributing of a sufficient supply of pure water to its inhabitants. This is especially true in Southern California, where conditions are such as to place a premium upon water.

Like all of the cities lying against the foothills of the Sierra Madre mountains, Glendale gets a large portion of its water supply from the mountain streams, supplementing this in summer time or times of scarcity with water pumped from the gravels beneath. In this respect there is nothing in the situation of Glendale different from that of all the other small cities between Los Angeles and San Bernardino, except possibly that Glendale is a little more favored than are most of the places.

The history of the water situation as a problem to be solved dates back to about 1883, when most of the territory comprising what is now Glendale was sub-divided into comparatively large holdings and settlers began to require water for irrigation and domestic purposes. The first response to this was the organization of the Verdugo Canyon company which may be considered the under-

been at cross purposes and because there could be no general scheme for supplying the whole valley where there were so many varying interests to be unified. In addition to that Glendale is now passing through a growth that is almost unprecedented even in Southern California and the amount of building and new capital required have been sufficient to strain to the utmost the resources of the companies. The Consolidated company, until within the last year, was dragged down by a load of excessive capitalization which kept the company so busy meeting the interest on its debt that it had little money for maintenance of its system, let alone improvements.

These conditions culminated in 1912 in an election for the issuance of \$225,000 bonds to purchase the plants and relieve this situation, which election, however, was not successful. The defeat of these bonds decided nothing, as the conditions which had called for the bond election in the first place still continued and it was apparent to all that something must be done to relieve the situation.

In July of this year (1914) another election was called, this time for



Verdugo Canyon Stream

lying company of the whole Glendale district. This company gathered the water which belonged to the settlers below and conducted it from the canyon to various reservoirs which were built soon after. This company was not in any sense a distributing company and it soon became necessary to form other subsidiary companies for the purpose of distributing the water from these reservoirs to the various settlers. In this way was formed the Verdugo Pipe and Reservoir company which was a mutual company, the Verdugo Springs company which covered the central portion of what is now Glendale and the various companies whose amalgamation afterwards formed the Consolidated Water company and later on the Miradero company. These are the four companies which still supply almost all of the water used in Glendale.

The Verdugo canyon, which is the main source of supply, is the outlet of the water shed containing about twenty square miles of mountainous country which delivers its water through the gravel beds of the Canada valley and Verdugo canyon, which serve to store the water and equalize the flow. This canyon furnishes the system throughout the summer with about 2000 gallons of water each minute. In particularly dry years this flow is materially reduced. In addition to the surface flow of the canyon there are large numbers of wells in and around Glendale, whose aggregate flow when being pumped is, even in the times of greatest scarcity, several thousand gallons per minute.

The recent completion of the Owens river aqueduct offers a still further possibility which will probably be available if necessary in the future.

With all of these companies to draw from it would seem that Glendale would be bountifully supplied with water, but the large number of companies has, as a matter of fact, been a detriment rather than a help, because so much of the work has

\$248,000, after a great deal of time and study had been given by the city government and various organizations. The city government had appealed to the state railroad commission for assistance and for an appraisal of the various systems and it was upon the valuations set by the commission that the city proposed to buy the plants. The result of this election was favorable and plans are now being perfected for the taking over of the systems. The war in Europe has been the cause of some delay as it has been very difficult to sell bonds in the last two months. In the case of the Miradero and the Consolidated companies, however, the owners are willing to take the bonds of the city in payment of the plants, and it is expected that these plants will be turned over immediately, as well as a small part supplying water to the Verdugo Canyon tract. It is the intention to take over the other plants as soon as the money can be available for doing so.

In the amount authorized at the election of July 21st there was a large amount provided for extensions to the system and for new mains and other additions to unify the systems and put them into good shape. It is the expectation as soon as funds are available to commence this work. Fire hydrants are to be placed where necessary and everything will be done as far as possible to give first-class service.

It is the intention to set the minimum rate for water at \$1.00 per month, instead of \$1.25 as it now is, and make a corresponding reduction in the excess rate.

The income from the plant is sufficient, and will be even at the reduced rate, to pay all maintenance, operation, to allow for all depreciation and the retiring of the bonds and to make immediate extensions.

There is no reason to expect that the plant will be any less successful than has been the electric light system, which the city has owned for the last five years.

SARA J. LANE

Among the many noted artists and talented women who have come to Glendale to reside is Mrs. Sara J. Lane, mother of Mayor O. A. Lane.

Mrs. Lane, a native of Canada and who January 9, 1915, will celebrate her eightieth anniversary, is a most remarkable woman. Active and alert to all of the issues of the day, taking a keen and active interest in her church work, being a member of the First Baptist church of this city, she also spends many hours each day with her palette and brush before a canvas upon which she produces some of the most beautiful studies of nature and of still life. Mrs. Lane also does remarkable work in water colors, china painting and penwork. A number of her paintings were placed in the Mid-winter Exposition Art building, which was held in San Francisco in 1894.

The home of O. A. Lane, No. 1017 Chestnut street, where Mrs. Lane makes her home with her son, resembles an art studio, with the walls hung with the beautiful brush and pencil productions of this talented

woman. Mrs. Lane also finds ample time for art needlework and then being such an adept with the needle, she fashions and makes her own gowns, which are of the latest design and cut.

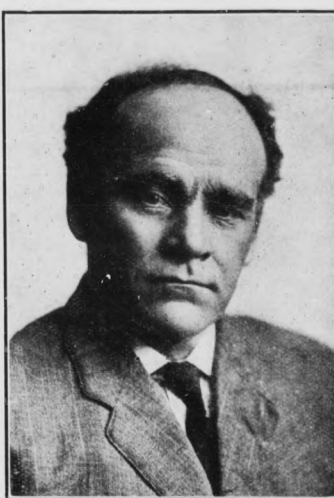
You cannot expect to get well as long as you continue to think ill thoughts.

He who has not cultivated a taste for reading is preparing for himself a miserable old age.

It is much easier to fall into a bad habit than to climb into a good one, which seems to confirm the theory of Original Sin.

Physical courage is common. Moral courage is rare. It sometimes takes less courage to fight than to refuse to fight.

A diplomatist has said that language is useful to conceal the thoughts. Some use it to conceal their lack of brain.



J. F. Tatlow, Pres.



H. L. Graffious, Sec.-Treas.

CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL

Realizing that in towns and cities where the labor crafts are mostly strongly organized that there the highest scale of wage prevails, a better living is obtained, the worker's family is better dressed and cared for, in a sentence, gets the most out of life that can be obtained by his class under the existing abnormal economic system, consequently, about three years ago several members of the carpenters' craft of Glendale effected an organization which has grown into a strong, influential body (further details of the work accomplished by this particular craft will be treated by another writer).

Regardless of strikes, the immediate demands of which were not obtained, and which superficial thinkers conclude were lost, recognizing the fact that the scale of wages enjoyed by each and every craft today is the direct result of such organization as we have in other parts of the county, state and nation; the strikes, loss of time, the attendant suffering and deprivation of the actual necessities of life, were all incentive toward the organization of other crafts, namely, the plumbers, painters and paper-hangers' locals, and a federation of all of the locals under the title of The Glendale Central Labor council.

Local No. 416 received its charter June 16, 1913, and while the membership has not increased as would have been desired, the local not having been given the support which should have been given it, still their influence has been felt and as the union is the expedient of the hour it is simply a matter of duty to hew to the line. The president of the painters and paper-hangers' local is Mr. L. Lund; secretary and treasurer, W. O. Hammaker.

Taking the cue from bodies similarly situated in other cities, we about six months ago effected Central Labor Council above mentioned. The entire membership of each of the locals constitute this central body whose aim is not alone for the members of the various crafts to get into closer touch with others, with each other's families, to inaugurate stated and incidental social occasions, but to get and keep in touch with our civic interests, to intelligently discuss and express our conclusions on such matters as may affect the welfare of our beloved and progressive city.

We believe it is to the interest of each individual and necessarily to the city as a whole that all influence that can be brought to bear, that all work of every character in Glendale should be done by Glendale talent where practicable; particularly does this apply in connection with work of a public character, even though the cost be a little greater. Ordinances to this effect have been adopted by other cities in which it has been decided to be not alone a move of policy, but one in which our mutual interests are vitally concerned. "Home industries" cannot logically expect

patronage of labor unless labor is justly dealt with. Be it said that while the scales have not fallen from the eyes of all, committees who have been accorded an audience with several of our civic bodies and who have personally met each of our business men have been pleased to report that more than ninety per cent of the same are in hearty accord with the above-mentioned views.

Glendale union headquarters are located over Glendale Savings Institution, Broadway and Brand boulevard.

GLENDALE LOCAL UNION CARPENTERS AND JOINERS

The Glendale local Union of Carpenters and Joiners of America, No. 563, was organized in March, 1911, with ten members on the night of institution and the membership steadily increased until when the charter was closed we numbered about 50 members. We have had many accessions to our membership from time to time by applications and by transfers and have issued many transfers until at the present time our members are scattered far and wide, but we still have a good organization of loyal men who are of the best mechanics of the valley, who can construct a city that is a credit to any community.

Our union meets every Monday evening in a hall maintained by our order, and we are conducting monthly lectures for the benefit of our membership.

Besides furnishing the public with mechanics when we have the opportunity and helping our members to secure work, we have an insurance department which protects the family for immediate needs in case of a member's death, after six months' membership, \$100; one year's membership, \$200; after one year's membership, \$50 for a wife's funeral, the benefits extending to all members who joined before 50 years of age. The disability benefit is from \$25 to \$400, according to accident and duration of membership. The sick benefit is controlled by the local union. We pay \$5.

Our business is conducted by the following officers at present:

Frank A. Marek, president.
J. R. Badgett, vice president.
H. F. Graffious, recording secretary.
Ed. S. Grant, financial secretary.
Ed. Kerri, treasurer.
W. S. Hartley, Jos. A. De Muth, P. E. Gilmore, trustees.
Henry Vanbenthusen, James Jetter, J. S. Cleland, auditors.
Wm. Vanosdall, conductor.
L. F. Kerri, warden.

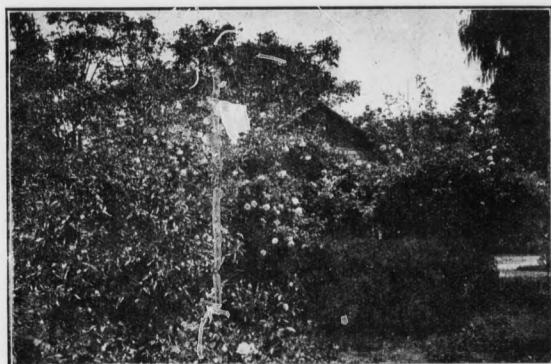
THE CITY BEAUTIFUL CLUB

By Mrs. Charles H. Toll, Glendale, Cal.

Near the easterly end of the beautiful, broad and fertile San Fernando valley, bathed in the glorious sunshine of our famed Southland, and fanned by the breezes of the Pacific, which, as they pass over the intervening cultivated plains, and the hills between, lose their harsh salt tang, and bring only refreshment—the little city of Glendale. To the north towers a range of lofty mountains, crowned at times during the winter months with dazzling snow; and during the warm summer days changing in hue with every hour of the day from the mellow, golden glow of morn to the purpling shadows of eventide. Not far to the east and the south are low-lying hills, beyond which glow by night the lights of our neighbor cities, Pasadena and Los Angeles. In the springtime these hill slopes are clad in velvety green, but with the days of autumn they assume the russet tints that suggest the harvest-time and the waning year. In the southwest rise forest-clad mountain peaks, part of a range stretching as a southern rampart to the beautiful valley. As far to the westward as the eye can reach extend the broad, fruitful lands which have won for the San Fernando valley its fame as a land of surpassing

ford; treasurer, Mrs. Frank Grosvenor. These constitute the executive board, and they have, with the assistance of certain committeemen from the organizations above mentioned, formulated a plan of work whereby the different interests in Glendale may be unified in the work of beautifying the city. The committee referred to above are: Mr. A. T. Cowan, of the Merchants' Association; Mr. C. H. Bott, of the Chamber of Commerce; Mrs. M. L. Tipton, of the Glendale Improvement Association; Dr. Jessie A. Russell, of the Parent-Teacher Association; Mrs. Frank Grosvenor, of the Tuesday Afternoon Club, and Mrs. C. C. Butterfield, of the W. C. T. U. Mr. Bott, as chairman of this auxiliary committee, has called several meetings, at which the work has been outlined for presentation to the public.

An important water-bond election and the summer vacation, with many of the officers and workers away from Glendale, have deferred the inception of organization work. But now the Glendale City Beautiful is ready to begin its work of publicity in dead earnest. Its initial open meeting will be held on the evening of October 6th. At this time Mr. Thomas Watson, the city manager,



Glendale Roses

fertility. Pleasing to the sight are the well-tilled orchards, the thrifty vineyards and the alfalfa farms with their ever-verdant fields.

With such a vantage point, as it were, with Nature's lavish wealth of beauty at her very gates, it is small wonder that Glendale should possess that magic charm which impels the casual visitor to erect his household altar here. That same charm lures the wanderer back, and makes him feel when he returns homeward, after roaming the world, that, so far as Nature can make it so he has reached the Utopia of his heart's desire.

California has ever, since the early mission days, through the era of the feverish gold-mining years, and onward through its wonderful periods of development, been wrapped in an aura of romance. Hundreds of pilgrims have sought her portals from year to year, seeking to discover for themselves the secret of her charm, and many have gone away only to return to make our beautiful state their permanent home.

But California is offering during the year to come more than she has offered in the past. She will still have her grand Sierras, her awe-inspiring Yosemite, her giant, world-old forests, her mirror-like Tahoe, her rushing rivers and her mighty Pacific. She will have these and more. True to her ambitious nature, she has undertaken to give to the world a World's Fair of gigantic proportions, and fitly in honor of the accomplishment of a stupendous undertaking magnificently performed, as our great nation knows how to perform.

Where hundreds have thronged to our Pacific shores before, thousands will make the pilgrimage during the year to come. Many who have heretofore sought diversion in Old World scenes, will, of necessity, turn their faces hitherward in the twelvemonth to come. Many will be returning as to a dearly loved friend, while many others will be seeking their first impressions of this land, which has been so widely written of in song and story. Southern California, famed for its marvelous growth and its unsurpassed climate, will welcome more visitors than ever in its palmiest tourist years. Of these visitors, a very large number will come to our own little city. Shall we be ready to receive our guests in the manner which will be remembered long for its courtesy and the pleasure it gave, and which we shall be happy to recall?

Believing that very much more can be accomplished through concerted effort than by each one working alone and without the inspiration of numbers, some of our more enterprising and far-seeing citizens called for a meeting of representatives of some of our active forces for good in the community. This body of men and women met at the city hall on the evening of July 2nd and represented the chamber of commerce, the Merchants' Association, the Glendale Improvement Association, the Parent-Teacher Association, the Tuesday Afternoon Club and the W. C. T. U. They elected the following officers: President, Mrs. Charles H. Toll; vice-president, Mr. J. N. McGee; secretary, Rev. E. H. Willis.

who has done much active work on the committee of One Hundred, who are working up the matter of beautification for the county, and who is familiar with all their plans, and can tell the people what they consider practicable and how much help we may expect from the county, will give the people practical suggestions.

To facilitate the work of improvement, three important committees have been formed: Vacant lots, Mr. James Pearson; streets and parkways, Mr. J. F. Lilly; public buildings, Mrs. Frank Grosvenor. These chairmen have formed large and able committees, ready and willing to work along the lines to which they have been assigned. They also will speak at the open meeting, and will explain what they hope to accomplish, and how they will do it.

Several of our most prominent citizens, representing all localities and interests in Glendale, will give short to-the-point talks, with suggestions to the citizens as to how they can accomplish the most in the few months at our disposal for donning our holiday garb.

Dana W. Bartlett of Los Angeles, who has made a specialty of the study of city beautification, and who has many hundred beautiful and impressive slides which fittingly illustrate his lecture, is to give one of his most interesting and helpful lectures.

There will be several delightful musical numbers, a male quartet and an orchestral number being two of the attractive features.

In return for an evening of pure delight, what does the City Beautiful Organization ask of the public? They ask no admission fee, for the admission is entirely free. They ask for a room full of people to become imbued with the belief which they have—that Glendale, by reason of its wonderfully fine natural location, can be made a most attractive spot. That we can make of our city such a beauty spot that those who come here for a car ride, or to eat one of the Spanish dinners for which Southern California is famous, will become so impressed with the loveliness of the whole situation that they will remember this place better than any other they shall see, and in consequence will talk much of the desirability of residence here and so make others wish to visit us. That that county supervisor was right when he said in answer to someone in San Francisco who asked him why Los Angeles county was planning so much in the way of a welcome to the 1915 visitors when Los Angeles county is not to have a World's Fair: "We expect to entertain the visitors for a little while, then they will go up to see your World's Fair, then they will come back and make their homes with us."

This town doesn't need boosting any more than any other town, but it needs it just as much.

The pioneers thought this was a good place for a town. Let's make it a poor place for knockers.

The easiest way to make things right at Washington is to begin by making things right at home.

ARTISTIC Picture Framing

Our Best Advertisement Is
Our Satisfied Customers

THIS IS INCREASING OUR TRADE SO RAPIDLY THAT
WE MUST HAVE MORE ROOM. WORKMEN ARE ALREADY
BUSY ON A LARGE EXTENSION TO BOTH OUR
FRAMING AND KODAK FINISHING DEPARTMENTS.

KODAK FINISHING "THE EASTMAN WAY."
ROLL FILMS DEVELOPED FREE WHEN PRINTS
ARE ORDERED.
BOOKS, STATIONERY AND SUPPLIES.

The Glendale
BOOK STORE

576 W. BROADWAY

OPPOSITE CITY HALL



MAP OF THE CITY
OF
GLENDALE AND VICINITY
BY EDWARD M. LITCH, ENGINEER

MAP OF GLENDALE

PREPARED ESPECIALLY
FOR

ANNIVERSARY NUMBER

OF

THE GLENDALE EVENING NEWS

OCTOBER 1, 1914

ORNAMENTAL LIGHTS:



Example of Street Wiring Before City Changed System

With her myriads of clustered lights gleaming forth in every direction like fiery gems arrayed in the crown of a fair goddess it is any wonder that Glendale is so truthfully and appropriately called the "Jewel City?"

Should you chance to step off a train in our city after nightfall you could not help but be greatly impressed by the very metropolitan system of ornamental street lighting. One's first impression of a city's progressiveness and of the business conditions and general prosperity of the locality are greatly influenced by the night illumination. When you walk down the main business streets of Glendale after dark and your way is brilliantly lighted by well-arranged and effective lighting standards and your eye is caught by the irresistible electric signs flashing forth their business-getting messages, pass rows of stores flooded with an abundance of light, you are certain to realize that you are in the midst of an exceptionally energetic and wide-awake community.

The property owners of Glendale have been remarkably quick to see the advantages of a city that does not pass into semi-oblivion after sundown, and there is no doubt that this has proven a very prominent factor in inducing other desirable citizens to make this their home.

The lighting of Brand boulevard from First to Sixth street was completed last fall. A double row of five-light, heavy cast iron standards of a very artistic and substantial design furnish the illumination for this street. Each individual standard is equipped with one large upright globe, sixteen inches in diameter, surrounded by four pendant, twelve-inch globes hanging in a graceful cluster below. The larger globe is lighted by one 100-Watt Tungsten lamp, while each of the 12-inch globes contains 60 Watt lamps of the same make.

These standards are placed approximately one hundred feet apart on both sides of the street. This arrangement throws a brilliant and even lighting over the entire thoroughfare.

These lights are wired and arranged so that part of them may be turned off as desired. That is to say, the entire cluster is lighted shortly after sundown, they are allowed to burn that way until about half past ten o'clock, then the four lower lamps are turned off, leaving the large top lamp to burn the balance of the night.

Can you imagine anything more beautiful and effective than to see these ornamental lights continued down Brand boulevard from Sixth street to the city limits of Tropic, connecting at that point with the lighting system of that city, now being completed? This would make two miles of continuous ornamental lighting, and would present a very striking appearance to people arriving in our city.

In connection with this work of lighting Brand boulevard, a number of single light standards were installed on several of the intersecting streets at a distance of about 125 feet back from Brand.

Work of this kind is done on signed petition of the property owners, according to plans and specifications drawn up by the electric light department and approved by the Board of Trustees. Each lot fronting on the street to be lighted is assessed at a very nominal rate.



Showing Boulevard Lights Along Brand Blvd.



Improved Modern Wiring

One of the largest contracts undertaken on this basis was the lighting of Broadway from Everett street to Central avenue, Glendale avenue from Third to Fifth streets and the portion of Brand boulevard from Third to Sixth street. One hundred and thirty-six of the five-light standards were installed on these streets at that time. These standards are of the same substantial design as those installed on Brand boulevard above Third street. They were placed at distances of about 100 feet apart.

Another problem confronting us at the time of lighting Broadway was the freeing of the street from all objectionable poles. This was accomplished by placing telephone and light wires in conduits underneath the sidewalk and an ingenious method of placing what was absolutely necessary to support the trolley wires at a distance back from the street in the ways of the cross streets.

A remarkable comparison is shown between the two photographs shown above, one taken before the work was undertaken and the other after its completion.

Broadway as you now see it, double tracked and beautifully paved, practically free from all objectionable poles and thickly studded with its double row of artistically designed ornamental lighting standards, presents a very gratifying and businesslike appearance to the eye and brings a thrill of pleasure to the merchants having their places of business located on this "gay white way."

Another factor of no small importance in the beautifying of our city after dark is the generous amount



Example of Boulevard Lights in Business Section

of brightly illuminated electric signs. The merchants of this city have been very progressive in adopting this clever and irresistible up-to-date method of placing their business before the public. These signs when properly constructed have an effective daylight value as well.

One of the very recent systems to be completed was the lighting of Orange street from First to Sixth street. This is one of the most beautiful and well built-up residence streets of Glendale, containing some of our very finest homes.

The type of standard adopted for this street is beautifully designed and of very substantial cast iron construction, surmounted by one large upright globe sixteen inches in diameter, the illumination being supplied by a 100-Watt Tungsten lamp. These standards are placed at alternating intervals about one hundred feet apart.

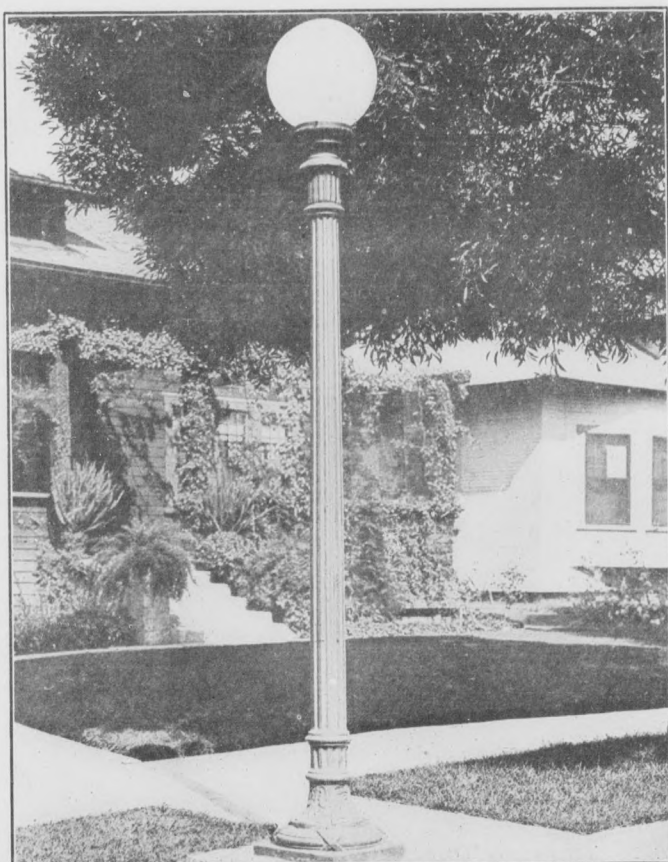
Hawthorne street between Orange street and Central avenue, commonly termed as being the center of the apartment house district, was also lighted in the same manner as Orange street.

At night these lights present a very beautiful appearance, gleaming forth among the trees, casting their soft radiance over the entire length of these streets.

Nearly all of the other streets of our city are very well lighted by a practical upright wrought iron standard and reflectors, supporting 60-Watt Tungsten lamps. These standards for these lights are very effective in transforming our street from dark obscurity into bright and safely lighted avenues.



Picture of Five-Light Standard, Showing Partial View of City Hall, Where is Located Office of City Light Dept.



Typical One-Light Standard as Used on Orange Street



Example of Electrical Advertising Signs That Can Be Secured Through Contract Dept. of City Lighting Dept.

PYO--REM

(Pyorrhea Remedy)

THE DENTIST'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION

Combines Zinc Chloride and Antiseptics in permanent solution, producing a *Perfect, Pleasant Purifying* mouth wash

**Makes the Gums Firm and Healthy
and the Breath Sweet**

It is estimated that 50 per cent of the people over thirty years of age, have Pyorrhea, (Rigg's Disease) in some form. *Prevent it. Use Pyo-Rem Every Day.*

PYO-REM Is Indicated For:

Pyorrhea Alveolaris; Tender, Bleeding, Soft, Spongy or Receding Gums; Soreness caused by wearing plates or artificial teeth; Sore Throat; Tonsillitis; Cold or Canker Sores and Offensive Breath

PYO-REM is *Real Medicine* and must be diluted as directed. PYO-REM is so concentrated in drug strength, that one bottle is equivalent to three or four of the ordinary Weak, Watery preparations commonly sold.

Eight Ounce Bottle, 50c

Postage PREPAID to any part of the United States

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY

NESOM'S DRUG STORE

Sixth and Hill Streets

Los Angeles, California

Phone Sunset 154

Phone Home 1003

MacMULLIN'S SANITARY DAIRY

1560 Sycamore Ave., West Glendale

THE LARGEST, MOST SANITARY AND BEST EQUIPPED DAIRY IN THE SAN FERNANDO VALLEY. OUR MILK IS SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

Reference: Glendale Sanitarium

PURE CLEAN WHOLESOME

Inspection of the Dairy is cordially invited

Hardware Stoves Paints Oils Glass

With a New and Clean Stock, and prices right, I am able to take care of your Hardware wants properly. I give special attention to phone orders, I appreciate your patronage and guarantee satisfaction. Prompt Delivery

O. P. MARTIN

Phone Gln. 765-J

HARDWARE

TROPICO, CALIF.

School

Next to what you eat and drink, education is the most important thing you can buy. Amusements are soon forgotten. Clothes wear out. Furniture goes to pieces. Machines break down in time. But education lasts. It is not only for today and next year, but for LIFE.

All education is more or less good. But there is something wrong with the education that dwells with poverty. There are too many "educated" failures. There is too much "educated" mediocrity. There are not enough SUCCESSES in life. Why?

Too much of our education is impractical. There is not enough of education for EFFICIENCY. Even the so-called vocational courses—the business courses—are usually diluted. They do not carry you FAR ENOUGH.

But the people of Glendale and vicinity are fortunate in being near enough to an institution that educates for efficiency, and INSURES SUCCESS. The Los Angeles Business College, by means of abundant individual instruction from the most capable and experienced specialists, conducts the student through the most thorough training, up to the highest efficiency of which he or she is capable.

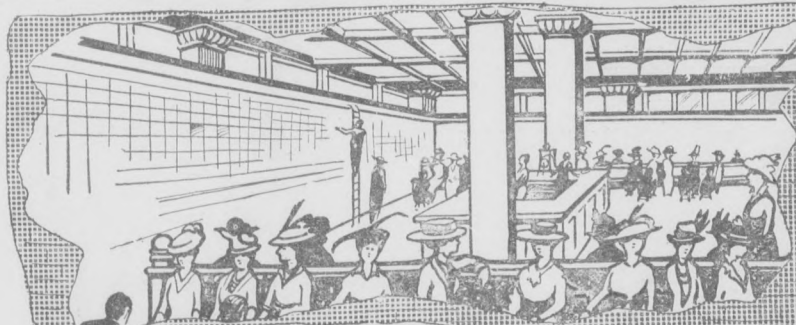
When you realize that this training is essential to the highest success in WHATEVER OCCUPATION you may choose, you will surely send for the handsome and complete Year-book of information.



327 W. EIGHTH AT HILL ST.

Main 3236, F2196, F6700.

Oldest, Largest and Most Helpful Commercial School Corporation in the Pacific Southwest.



\$3.00 COMING TO THE CITY TO BUY SHOES?



Then why not avail yourself of every buying opportunity a large City offers you, get a big selection of all the very latest styles, and the Best value for the Price.

Nowhere are all these features so well represented as in this *Big Up-Stairs Shoe Store*. There are just two ways of doing business in a large city, one is the handy high rent location with large profits and the other is a *Cheap rent location with small profits*. That's what we have a *cheap rent location*, but just as handy as any ground floor store, this is why we can sell you good dependable footwear for less than any place in the city.

We carry shoes for the whole family, everything from the Mountain Boot to the Evening Slipper, we know you will like our shoes, we feel so sure of it, that if you are not satisfied, your money refunded as cheerfully as we receive it. We can only give space here to a few of the many thousand styles we carry in our large stock.

No. 1. This slipper is made of Dull Goat Skin hand turn sole with black Brocade back, Louis Cuban heel; this shoe is selling in all ground-floor stores for \$4.00; our price, \$3.00.

No. 2. This style of strap slipper in Patent Gunmetal Calf or Dull Kid, the very latest, regular price \$3.50; our price, \$2.50.

No. 3. This sturdy school shoe shown in Patent or Gunmetal Calf, heavy extension soles, every inch guaranteed to give satisfaction; it's a regular \$3.50 value for \$2.50.

No. 4. The very latest English last for Boys' school wear. These are the FAMOUS KREIDER KICKERS, sold everywhere for \$3.00, our price \$2.50, same make in button high toe last, for \$2.50.

OPEN SATURDAY NIGHTS

Horton's 6th Floor Shoe Store.

SUCCESSORS TO — THE SAMPLE SHOE STORE

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18F-01

